ROYAL EDITION

The Times

INSURANCE NUMBER GRATIS

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, May 27, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, or to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page. Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

AYLING.—On May 26, 1930, to Sybil, wife of Francis Taylor Ayling—a daughter.

BARCLAY.—On May 23, 1930, at "Langley," Bridge-road, Epsom, to Mary Muriel, wife of W. E. Brian Barclay, M.C.—a daughter.

BICKERTON.—On May 24, 1930, at Poplars, Stonegate, Sussex, to Catherine (née Thorburn), wife of Cyril H. Bickerton—a son.

ROOBBYER.—On Monday, May 26, 1930, at 42, Montpelier-road, Brighton, to Nancye, wife of Victor H. Boobyer—a son.

BRENNINKMEYER.—On May 24, 1930, at Heathlands, Parkside, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, to Helene (nee Lützenkirchen), wife of Alphons Brenninkmeyer—a son.

BROWN.—On May 23, 1930, to Joyce (née Brook), wife of Ronald L. Brown, Courtlands Farm, Horsham—a daughter. (Singapore papers, please copy.)

CULLEN.—On May 13, 1930, at Botanic Nursing Home, Belfast, to the wife of A. A. Cullen, Nigeria—a son.

DAVIES.—On May 24, 1930, at a nursing home, to Doris, wife of Capt. R. R. Davies, of Treborth, Bangor, North Wales—twin daughters.

DOUGLAS.—On May 25, 1930, at Murrayfield, The Newlands, Wallington, Surrey, to Elinor, wife of Gordon Douglas—a son.

DUPONT.—On May 25, 1930, at 60, Wallwood-road, Leytonstone, to Doris (née Haysman), wife of Walter Roy Dupont—a daughter (Jean Yvonne).

FISHER.—On May 24, 1930, at 3, Raeburn-close, London, N.W.11, to Barbara, wife of Robin Fisher—a son.

FRASER.—On May 24, 1930, at Burr-street, Dunstable, Beds, to Nora (née Foster), wife of Dr. A. McLeod Fraser—a son.

GRAHAM.—On May 26, 1930, at 3, St. James-terrace, Glasgow, to Flora (née Macpherson), wife of Jessop Graham—a son.

JUDGES.—On May 25, 1930, at 28, Woburn-square, to Rose Kathleen (née Mitchell), wife of A. V. Judges—a daughter.

MATTHEWS.—On May 24, 1930, at Cambridge, to Rachel and Bryan Matthews—a daughter.

MILLS.—On May 5, 1930, at San Leando, California, Breasley Meadows Tatum.

MITTER.—On May 25, 1930, at 73, Ashley-gardens, S.W., Charu Sheila, the beloved wife of Sir Binod Mukundeb Mitter. The funeral will be at the Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Wednesday), at 4 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On May 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Jane Morris (Mrs. R. O. Morris), formerly of Tudor Court Hotel, Cromwell-road.

NEWMAN.—On May 25, 1930, at Sundials, Burley, Hants, Lilian Sherwood, second daughter of the late William Newman, of York. Please, no flowers.

NEWTON.—On Sunday, May 25, 1930, at her home, 164, Lordship-road, Stoke Newington, Edith Amelia Beatrice Newton, youngest daughter of the late Frederick and Agnes Newton, of Woodberry Down.

PATEY.—On May 24, 1930, at 6, The Terrace, the Hoe, Plymouth, after a long illness patiently borne, Mollie Augusta, the dearly loved wife of Admiral Sir George Patey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. Funeral strictly private but no flowers by her special request. Memorial service at St. Catherine's Church, Lockyer-street, Plymouth, at 12 noon to-day (Tuesday).

PURVES.—On May 26, 1930, at Meraldene, Felden, Boxmoor, after a long illness, borne with the greatest courage and fortitude, Edith Muriel, the dearly loved wife of Roderick Hamilton Purves, R.N., above address, and also of 8 and 9, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London. Funeral (private) at Bovingdon on Thursday, May 29, at 3.15 o'clock.

SHARPE.—On May 25, 1930, Catharine Sharpe, late of The Grove, Hampstead, in her 90th year. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium on Thursday, May 29, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by special request.

SHEFFIELD.—On May 24, 1930, at 52, Bassett-road, N. Kensington, Charlotte Louisa Sheffield, last surviving daughter of the late Rev. Chas. Sheffield, formerly Vicar of Burton-on-Stather, Lincolnshire, aged 96.

SKENE.—On May 24, 1930, James Skene son of the late Captain Skene, of Lethenty, Aberdeenshire, in his 84th year. (Ceylon papers, please copy.)

SMITH.—On May 23, 1930, at 21, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, Captain Cosbet Smith, late Royal Dragoons, and Major, Leicestershire Yeomanry, Justice of the Peace for the County of Leicester, formerly of Walcote House, Leicestershire, aged 85. Funeral at Cheltenham Cemetery (entrance from Hales-road) at 2 p.m.

STANLEY ROGERSON.—On May 24, 1930, at Eckeby, Dunblane, Roberta Agnes Gordon (Bertha), youngest daughter of the late T. Stanley Rogerson and of Mrs. Stanley Rogerson. Funeral service at Dunblane Cathedral on Thursday, May 29, at 3 o'clock, and interment thereafter at New Kilmadock Cemetery, Doune. All desirous of attending please accept this invitation.

STOCKLEY.—On May 23, 1930, at 5, Kingsley-mansions, Queen's Club-gardens, Kensington, Mildred Florence (of Walter Joseph Stockley, Funeral to-day (Tuesday), at 10.30, Fulham Old Cemetery.

SWORDER.—On May 23, 1930, at Balsams, Hertford, Sarah, widow of Thomas Joseph Sworder, Solicitor, and only daughter of the late William Parkes, Astwood, Hampshire. Worcestershire, aged 83 years. Service at All Saints' Church, Hertford, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

TATE.—On May 25, 1930, at Chaleshurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey, Alfred Herbert Tate, aged 58. Funeral at Chiddingfold to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On May 5, 1930, at 3, Middleer, Off Hendrey, to John Raymond Smith, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Fernwood, Weston-super-Mare.

TRASK: MASTERS.—At the Parish Church, St. Leonards, Harold Ernest Trask, Rector of Winterborne Abbas with Winterbourne Steepleton, Dorset, to Doris Eleanor Masters, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Masters, of Bloomsbury.

USHER: WHEELER.—On May 26, 1930, at Blisworth Parish Church, William Edmund Usher, son of the late Mr. Edmund Usher and of Mrs. Usher, Hampstead, to Beatrice Sibyl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Montiben Wheeler, Herne Hill.

SILVER WEDDING

PICKERING: MacRITCHIE.—On May 27, 1905, at St. Mary's, Collaton, S. Devon, by the Vicar, the Rev. Peter Lilly, Charles Jonathan Pickering to Annie Abbaye MacRitchie.

DEATHS

ALMACK.—On May 23, 1930, at Bournemouth, Mary Finch, last surviving child of the late Richard Almack, of Long Melford, Suffolk, aged 90.

BARLEY.—On May 26, 1930, at 45, Princes-gardens, S.W., Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Robert Thomas Barley, late of Binfield House, Bracknell. Funeral at Norwood Cemetery on Tuesday, at 12.30.

BARRETT.—On May 25, 1930, at Elmside, Cliveden Mead, Maidenhead, Marian Barrett, daughter of the late Richard Barrett, in her 75th year. Funeral at the Burial Ground, Jordans, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3.15 p.m.

BERESFORD.—On May 22, 1930, in London, Lieutenant-Colonel John Blakeney de la Poer Beresford, O.B.E., late Indian Army and 3rd Royal Berkshire Regiment, in his 74th year. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), at 3.30 p.m., at Streatham Park Cemetery.

BETHUNE.—On May 25, 1930, suddenly of heart failure, at 45, Bryanston-square, Evelyn Isabel Bethune, daughter of the late Aaron Goldsmid. Memorial service at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock.

BRIDGER.—On May 22, 1930, at Bench House, Lyndhurst, Lowther, son of the late William Milton Bridger, of Hainaker, in his 96th year. Funeral Lyndhurst Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), 3 o'clock.

BRUFF.—On May 24, 1930, at Coalport House, Coalport, Shropshire, Barbara MacPhail, the dearly beloved wife of Charles Clarke Bruff, J.P. Funeral at Broseley to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

CLAWSON.—On May 25, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Doris Emily Agnes Clawson, second wife of the late William Clowes, of 15, Mount-street, London, and Streatley-on-Thames. Funeral Streatley-on-Thames, 11.30 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday). No flowers, by request.

COOK.—On May 24, 1930, at Brentwood, Selina Stott Cook, beloved mother of Grace McMillan Marshall. (Somerset papers, please copy.)

CUMING.—On May 24, 1930, Richard Ingram Cuming, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), dearly loved youngest son of the late William Cuming, Deputy Accountant-General of the Royal Navy, and of Mrs. Cuming, Bognor Regis, aged 56 years. No flowers, by request.

DARWALL.—On May 24, 1930, at 42, Stanford-road Kensington Court, W.8, Agnes Sophia, widow of Colonel Henry Pountney Darwall, Royal Artillery, and last surviving child of the late Major-General Edward Tawse, Royal Horse Artillery. Interment at Jarrow's Cemetery, Dover, on Friday.

DES CHAMPS.—On May 24, 1930, at Brighton, General E. Rousquet des Champs, aged 96. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30, from the French Convalescent Home, Brighton.

DODSON.—On May 25, 1930, at The Cottage, St. Catherine's-road, Southbourne-on-Sea, Robert Holmes Dodson, dearly loved husband of Ada M.I. Dobson, aged 69.

DRUMMOND.—On Sunday, May 25, 1930, at 18, Ryde Park-gardens, London, Emily Drummond, youngest daughter of Thomas Drummond (Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, 1835-1840), of Fredley, Dorking, Surrey, and Mrs. Hyde Park-gardens, London, peacefully after a short illness, aged 92. Funeral at Micklham Church, Surrey, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3.15 p.m.

DRUMMOND.—On May 25, 1930, at Muswell Hill, Nellie, daughter of the late John Drummond, of Old Castle, aged 76.

DUXBURY.—On May 21, 1930, at Mochipaza Farm, Choma, Northern Rhodesia, Clara, widow of Alec Duxbury, of Bolton and St. Annes-on-Sea, aged 69 years.

EDWARDS.—On May 24, 1930, at 66, South Croxted-road, Dulwich, Sarah Ann, widow of Martin Edwards, of Calcutta, aged 92.

FRANCIS.—On May 25, 1930, at 284, High-street, Uxbridge, Fay Barbara, dearly loved daughter of Wilfrid and the late Da. Wilfrid Francis, M.C., of Natal, aged four.

FREKE.—On May 25, 1930, Emma Katharine, wife of Lionel B. Temple Freke. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), Putney Vale Cemetery, at 3 o'clock. Flowers to Whiteley's Funeral Department addressed "Freke."

GARDINER: MORRIS.—On May 26, 1930, at Vienna, Julian Gardiner, only son of the late Canon Evelyn Gardiner, of Folkestone, to Dorothy Muriel Morris, daughter of the late Edward Morris and Mrs. Francis Nelson.

HOLBERTON: HOPWOOD.—On May 24, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Northwood, by the Revd. Canon Loxton, assisted by the Vicar of the Parish, Nelson Vaughan, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Holberton, of Clegga, Co. Galway, to Joan Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rowland Hopwood, of Ingledene, Northwood.

HOLLINGSWORTH.—On May 24, 1930, at Princes-row Register Office, Hugh Edmund-Gerrard Manley-Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., to May Wearne, daughter of the late Dr. Walter Wearne, of Helston, S. Cornwall.

MITCHELL: POWELL.—On May 24, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, by the Rev. Septimus Powell, uncle of the bride, Christopher Ralph Mitchell, of St. Albans, to Edna Katharine Powell, formerly of Finchley.

RIDDELL: PARMITER.—On May 8, 1930, at St. James's, Spanish-place, by the Rev. Fr. Ignatius Rice, O.S.B., Ralph Anthony Riddell to Margaret Parmiter.

ROSS: GOODMAN.—On May 22, 1930, at Christ Church, Mayfair, by the Rev. Dr. Farren, Archibald Duncan Ross, only son of the late Douglas Ross and Mrs. Ross, of Inverness, to Margaret Kathleen Nancy, only child of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Goodman, of Cambridge.

SMITH: PHILLIPS.—On May 23, 1930, at All Saints, Benhilton, Sutton, Surrey, Doris Grace Phillips, only daughter of Major W. A. and Mrs. Phillips, of Newlands, Cresinghan-grove, Sutton, and eldest grandchild of the late Mr. J. Middleer, of Putney, to John Raymond Smith, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Fernwood, Weston-super-Mare.

TRASK: MASTERS.—At the Parish Church, St. Leonards, Harold Ernest Trask, Rector of Winterborne Abbas with Winterbourne Steepleton, Dorset, to Doris Eleanor Masters, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Masters, of Bloomsbury.

USHER: WHEELER.—On May 26, 1930, at Blisworth Parish Church, William Edmund Usher, son of the late Mr. Edmund Usher and of Mrs. Usher, Hampstead, to Beatrice Sibyl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Montiben Wheeler, Herne Hill.

MARRIAGES

ABBOTT: NEALE.—On May 20, 1930, at St. Peter's, Bedford, Thomas Dixon Abbott, of Bedford, to Lucie Kathleen Neale, of Johannesburg and Bedford.

GANNON: PATART.—On May 24, 1930, in Paris, by l'Abbé Marie-Joseph Pasot, Chanoine Honoraire de la Cathédrale de Rheims, Denis Ganson to Marie Henriette, daughter of General Georges Patart, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, and Mme. Patart.

GARDINER: MORRIS.—On May 26, 1930, at Vienna, Julian Gardiner, only son of the late Canon Evelyn Gardiner, of Folkestone, to Dorothy Muriel Morris, daughter of the late Edward Morris and Mrs. Francis Nelson.

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IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BOSTOCK.—To the dear memory of 2nd Lieut. Eric N. Bostock, M.C., 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, dearly loved son of Frederick and Annie Bostock, Pitsford House, Northampton, reported missing near Berry-au-Bac, May 27, 1918, since presumed killed.

CROUCH.—In ever-loving memory of our dear boy, Norman C. E. Crouch, killed in action at Cité Calonne, France, May 27, 1916. "The Chestnuts, Droxford, Hants.

DIBB.—In loving memory of Captain W. Reginald Dibb, M.C., R.F.A., killed in action May 27, 1918.—Irene.

GIBSON.—In ever-loving memory of my darling husband, Lieut.-Colonel B. D. Gibson, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre avec Palmes, &c., Northumberland Fusiliers, killed in action on the Aisne, May 27, 1918.

"Quo fata vocant."

"Until, beloved." —Peggie.

GROVES.—In proud and loving memory of my husband, Robert Marsland Groves, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Air Commodore, Royal Air Force, Captain, Royal Navy, who died of injuries received while flying on duty in Egypt, May 27, 1920.

GROVES.—In beloved memory of Robert Marsland Groves, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., Captain, Royal Navy, Air Commodore, Royal Air Force, son of the late James Grimble Groves, Esq., D.L., of Cheshire, killed on duty flying in Egypt, May 27, 1920.—D. M. H.

HEWETSON.—To the dear memory of our much-loved Philip, Capt., L.N.L.R., missing May 27, 1918, known to have died as prisoner on July 3, after great suffering (Aisne).

"A sacrifice action." "He that loseth his life shall find it."

LINDECK.—In loving memory of our dear Bobby, killed near Berry-au-Bac, May 27, 1918, aged 18½ years.

PLATT.—In ever-loving memory of 2nd Lieut. Larry Dugdale Evans Francis Platt, R.F.A., only son of the late Major Wadham Pigott Platt, R.G.A., and Mrs. Platt, of Aldeby, Beccles, Suffolk, killed in action, in France, May 27, 1918.

Always beloved.

ROSLIN WILLIAMS.—In unfading memory of Leon, who passed in France on May 27, 1918.

"Love has no death."

WARWICK.—In loving and undying memory of Lieut. Cedric Warwick (Ceddie), 1/1st. South Notts Hussars, who lost his life in the sinking of the Leasowe Castle through enemy action, May 27, 1918.

"Time has no healing for so great a sorrow."

FLETCHER.—In affectionate remembrance of James Frederick Fletcher, late of Shepherd's Bush, who passed away May 27, 1924.

MACLEAN.—In tender and loving memory of Donald, the dearly loved elder son of Hector and Winifred Maclean, died May 27, 1923, aged 9½ years.

RICHARDS.—To the unfading memory of a very dear only son, George Henry Theodore Richards, Classical Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, drowned in the Cherwell, May 27, 1920, in his 21st year.

"From the contagion of the world's slow stain He is secure."

RIGDEN.—To the dear memory of William Percy Rigden, O.B.E., J.P., beloved husband of Olive Rigden, died May 27, 1922.

SPARKES.—In loving memory of Harry Hay Sparkes, late Inspector-General of Police, Mysore State, May 27, 1929. At rest.

J. H. W.—In unfading love for your precious memory, May 27, 1927.—A. K. W.

FUNERAL

IRELAND BLACKBURNE.—The funeral of Colonel Robert Ireland Blackburne, C.B., will leave at St. Jean-de-Luz to-day (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock. Memorial service, Hale, same time.

DEATHS (continued)

GORDON.—On May 24, 1930, suddenly, in Aberdeen, Isabella Gordon, of Tomrichten, Braemar, elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon, Rubislaw Green, and sister of Mr. Charles Gordon, 110, Clive-court, W.9.

GRACEY.—On May 26, 1930, suddenly, at a nursing home, Mabel Sarah, dearly loved wife of Ralph N. Gracey, of Eversley, Muswell Hill-road, N.10. Funeral at St. Marylebone Cemetery, Thursday, May 29, at 3.30.

GRAHAM.—On Sunday, May 25, 1930, at Bressenden, Biddenden, Kent, suddenly, after a few hours' illness, Ellen, widow of Henry James Graham, formerly of Bridge Cottage, Henley-on-Thames, aged 75. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at Remenham Church, Henley-on-Thames, at 3.45 p.m.

GRAVES.—On May 24, 1930, at Sunny Cottage, Wheathampstead, Arnold Felix Graves, third son of the late Dr. Charles Graves, Bishop of Limerick, aged 82. Funeral at Wheathampstead, 3 p.m., to-day (Tuesday).

GRIGSON.—On May 25, 1930, at 3, Ilchester-place, W.14, Helen Hosford, widow of Thomas Sackville Grigson, late of 31, Bolton-gardens, S.W., and of Colombo, Ceylon, in her 90th year. Funeral service, St. Matthias's Church, Warwick-road, Earl's Court, S.W., to-morrow Wednesday), at 11.30 a.m., Interment Brompton Cemetery. (Ceylon papers, please copy.)

HENFREY.—On May 25, 1930, at her residence, 2, Chesham-place, Brighton, Gertrude Evelyn, widow of George Patrick Henfrey, in her 67th year. Funeral at St. Mark's, Kemp Town, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12.30.

HERBERT.—On May 25, 1930, at Dunley Manor, Whitchurch, Hants, Florence, the dear wife and helpmate of Sir Alfred Herbert, and eldest daughter of the late John Pepper, of Thornton-le-Fen, Lincs, and of Louisa, his wife. Funeral at Litchfield, Hants, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock. No mourning.

HOGG.—On May 25, 1930, Emily Ann McMahon, widow of General Sir George Hogg, K.C.B., and daughter of the late Sir Carey Knyvett, K.C.B., and of Lady Knyvett. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock. Flowers may be sent up to 11 o'clock to John Barker Chapel, 1, Hornton-place, Kensington.

HORLEY.—On May 22, 1930, at Plateau, Kenya Colony, Francis Kingsmill Horley, late of the London Stock Exchange, husband of Annie Horley and eldest son of the late John Theodore Horley, of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

JENNINGS.—On May 23, 1930, at Oaklands, Llanfair, Ruthin, Caroline Yorke, widow of the Rev. Bernard Jennings, of Gyffylliog, Ruthin.

KILLICK.—On May 23, 1930, suddenly, at Midhurst, Sussex, Peter Gobringe Killick, of 10, Bloomfield-road, Highgate, late Borough Surveyor of Finsbury. Funeral at Highgate Old Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

STANLEY ROGERSON.—On May 24, 1930, at Eckeby, Dunblane, Roberta Agnes Gordon (Bertha), youngest daughter of the late T. Stanley Rogerson and of Mrs. Stanley Rogerson. Funeral service at Dunblane Cathedral on Thursday, May 29, at 3 o'clock, and interment thereafter at New Kilmadock Cemetery, Doune. All desirous of attending please accept this invitation.

STOCKLEY.—On May 23, 1930, at 5, Kingsley-mansions, Queen's Club-gardens, Kensington, Mildred Florence (of Walter Joseph Stockley, Funeral to-day (Tuesday), at 10.30, Fulham Old Cemetery.

SWORDER.—On May 23, 1930, at Balsams, Hertford, Sarah, widow of Thomas Joseph Sworder, Solicitor, and only daughter of the late William Parkes, Astwood, Hampshire. Worcestershire, aged 83 years. Service at All Saints' Church, Hertford, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

TATE.—On May 25, 1930, at Chaleshurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey, Alfred Herbert Tate, aged 58. Funeral at Chiddingfold to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On May 5, 1930, at San Leando, California, Breasley Meadows Tatum.

WARNER.—On May 25, 1930, very suddenly, Clement Warner, of Bank House, Hoddesdon, youngest son of the late Compton and Mrs. Compton Warner, aged 57. Funeral, Thursday, Broxbourne Church, 3 o'clock.

WELLS.—On May 25, 1930, at 96, High-street, Wimbledon Common, George Woodrow Wells, in his 71st year. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), 2.30, at Parish Church.

WHITAKER.—On May 23, 1930, at Brasted, Rev. George Herbert Whitaker, M.A., Rector of Woughton, Bletchley, formerly Chancellor of Truro Cathedral.

WILLIAMSON.—On May 25, 1930, at Links View, Lymm, Jane Louise, widow of the Rev. Thomas Pym Williamson, late Vicar of Theiwall. Interment Theiwall Church, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

WOODHOUSE.—On May 1, 1930, at Sedbergh, Mary Lilian Woodhouse, daughter of the late Canon C. W. Woodhouse, aged 61 years.

PERSONAL

BOYNE.—Faint possibility 28th, 2nd, otherwise as arranged. All my love to you, dear heart.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. for three lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For Index to other classifications see column seven.

£25 REWARD.—LOST on May 20th, a large DIAMOND STAR BROOCH, between Cork-street, Bury-street, St. James's, and the Piccadilly Theatre.—Mrs. Rotton, Stokesay Court, Onibury, Shropshire, will pay above reward to anyone returning the star.

£20 REWARD.—LOST, on 20th inst., in West End, ONYX BRACELET, set three diamonds.—Summers, Henderson, and Co., Lime-street, E.C.3.

REWARD OFFERED.—LOST, Thursday, May 22, GOLD FILIGREE EARRING, at Covent Garden or in taxi going to Brown's Hotel, Dover-street.—Reply to The Oaks, Parkside, Wimbledon Common.

REWARD.—LOST, Saturday evening May 24, TWO-SKIN RUSSIAN SABLE NECKLET, between Suffolk-street, S.W., and Northumberland-avenue.—Apply Garlands Hotel, 16, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

LOST.—TWO CASES "MOSTELLE," grape juice, one golden, one red, from Renault, 7a, Piccadilly, Saturday, 24th inst.—Suitable reward for information to E. A. Fuller, 43, South Molton-street, W.1.

CAPTAIN BARNARD'S TROPHIES.—If the uninvited visitors who removed these trophies on May 19th have any twinge of conscience, will they RETURN the FOUR INSCRIBED GOLD CIGARETTE CASES, all of which have great sentimental value?

HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 1.—If you happen to be out of Town, please send something to your Vicar or Minister or to the Lord Mayor to be added to the collection. The Mansion House, E.C.4.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL SPEECH DAY will be held on July 5th. All Old Boys are cordially invited, and it is hoped that those who can come will write to inform the Bursar of their intention.

UPPINGHAM.—Founder's Day at Uppingham will be celebrated on June 19th and Old Boys' Match will be played on June 19th and 20th. Old Boys who hope to be present are asked to write to the Housemaster of their old House as soon as possible.

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE for SALE in SURREY, 19 miles London, near Brooklands and three golf courses; splendid suite oak-panelled reception rooms and hall, four baths, good bed room suites; all mains; Italian terrace; lovely gardens and park, two cottubuildings, farmery; 20 acres; suit country club, school, or residence for running large head of livestock. Freehold for £10,000.—Write Box 8.1370, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN, HERTS. SCHOOL and FRENSHAM HEIGHTS, SURREY, combined SCHOLARSHIP examination in June for boys and girls between 9 and 14. No set subjects; oral and with intelligence tests. Some scholarships for boys of 14, and for musical and artistic candidates.—Apply Scholarship Secretary, St. George's, Harpenden.

CAN anyone kindly RECOMMEND a MARRIED COUPLE who have been in good country service? Wife for housework and must be excellent cook, man indoor servant mainly; wages £110; electric light and cooker; country house, Radnorshire; one gentleman. Last couple retired after many years' service.—Write in first instance Mr. Ralph Walter, 16, Thorney-court, Palace-gate, W.

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THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of an ANCESTRAL HOME, including Chippendale chairs, period furniture, old silver, and antique jewellery, wanted to purchase by wealthy American to complete equipment of Italian style residence. Or would entertain separate pieces if genuinely old. Price no object.—Write Box 8.1135, The Times, E.C.4.

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COLLOQUIAL FRENCH.—Course of 12 private lessons with Madame (Diplomée); wonderful results.—Write Box T.1832, The Times, E.C.4.

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APPEAL.—Struggling couple in South Africa are anxious to obtain HELP towards EDUCATION of one or two CHILDREN. Good home and personal and personal interest.—Apply first to A. B. care of Elliot Stock, 7, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.4.

F.T.S.—Every Taxpayer should in his own interest read the pamphlet "Taxpayers' Society" Notes, post free from publishers to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 'phone Victoria 6090.

DEVONSHIRE.—To be LET, FURNISHED HOUSE on sea beach, three bed, two reception rooms, kitchen, bath; plate, linen; lovely views. Adjoining golf course; bathing, fishing; vacant.—Rayner, The White House, Lee, North Devon.

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"I COMMEND YOU to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association for the soundest possible advice."—Extract from letter from a Settler. Offices now open settled in South Africa. Information regarding settlement in South Africa can be had from the Offices of the Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
*Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	—	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadlz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
*Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Ranpura ..	11,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi ..	16,600	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,600	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Padua (cargo) ..	7,736	—	June 6	—
Bhutan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	June 20	—
Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	July 4	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kalyan ..	9,000	Cooper	May 29	
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadlz	June 13	June 20
Borda (cargo) ..	11,000	—	June 21	—
Kashmir ..	9,000	Malhiuc	June 26	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
Sahgar ..	9,000	Sudell	July 24	

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*HATIPARA ..	8,182	—	—	May 31
*†TREKIEVE ..	5,244	June 11	June 14	June 21
†DUMRA ..	8,441	July 2	July 5	July 12
*†MASULA ..	7,520	July 23	July 26	Aug. 2

* Cargo Steamer. † Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MULBERA ..	9,100	—	—	May 31
†MANTOLA ..	9,086	May 31	June 7	June 14
†MARGHOBRA ..	9,224	June 11	June 14	June 28
†MANDALA ..	8,246	June 25	July 5	July 12

† Calls Tangier. * Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Moselles.
MATLANA ..	9,067	—	May 30	June 6	June 14
MALDA ..	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12
MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA ..	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

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Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
†REMUERA	11,500	June 13
†RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suez.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Wyeray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. J. Jones, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	June 11
NIAGARA	June 25	—
TAHITI	—	July 9
AORANGI	July 23	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
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Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.
BALRANALD	13,000	June 6	June 7
BALLARAT	13,000	July 4	July 5
*BENDIGO	13,000	July 11	—
BARADINE	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2

* Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	—	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 10	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
OSTERLEY ..	12,000	Sept. 3	Sept. 9	Sept. 11
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 2	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

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Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
City of London	8,062	Sept. 18	Bombay and Karachi
City of Bombay	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Simla	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,002	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Baroda	7,139	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 12	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Poona ..	7,483	Sept. 27	Bay, East London
City of Cairo ..	7,882	Oct. 11	and Natal.

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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
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For	Steamer Closing London.
Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria	Serbino .. May 31
Gibraltar, Malta, Piraeus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople)	Bulgarian .. June 7

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Taking goods by trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta. Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, and Constantsa via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piraeus.
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Athos II. .. .. May 30 and June 13 .. Antenor
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Cap. Divesport .. .. June 20 .. Cap. Arthaman
PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & RED SEA PORTS.
Lotus .. .. June 3 and June 17 .. Azoton
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND BEYROUT.
Crampollon .. .. June 3 and June 10 .. Theo. Gautier
For passage and all particulars apply:—
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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	May 30	June 6
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Shropshire	15,000	June 27	July 5
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(4) Westernland .. .. June 7

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SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., June 7
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From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
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*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	June 21	July 19

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

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*TUSCANIA .. May 31 AQUITANIA .. June 7
Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
†SCYTHIA - - - - MAY 31
*SAMARIA .. June 7 ‡FRANCONIA .. June 14
‡ Calls Boston.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
*AUSONIA - - - - MAY 31
AURANIA .. June 7 ‡ASCANIA .. June 14
‡ Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
‡LETITIA - - - - MAY 31
ANDANIA .. June 6 ‡ATHENIA .. June 14
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

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FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
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"DE GRASSE" (c)	June 6	June 14
"FRANCE" (c)	June 10	June 16

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
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S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. June 16
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. July 14
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President Harding	May 29	LEVIATHAN ..	June 3
George Washington	June 5	President Roosevelt	June 10

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To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, BALEARIC and ATLANTIC ISLANDS, etc.
May 31st, 17 days. June 18th, 14 days.
Sept. 19th, 24 days. Oct. 14th, 24 days.
To NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, etc.
July 9th, 18 days. July 19th, 29 days.
Aug. 9th, 14 days. Aug. 23rd, 23 days.
Glorious decks, delightful ball room, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine and service accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
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.. 9 .. MARSEILLES COSULICH LINE, LTD.
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June 6 from GENOA
.. 7 .. NAPLES .. "ROMA"
.. 9 .. GIBRALTAR N.G.I. LINE.
Other Sailings:—June 24, July 11, Aug. 8, Aug. 22, Sept. 12.
June 13 from GENOA
.. 14 .. NAPLES .. "CONTE
.. 16 .. GIBRALTAR GRANDE"
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
Other Sailings:—July 3, July 25, Aug. 15, Aug. 29 Sept. 19.
APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—
COSULICH LINE,
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 8116.)

N.G.I. LINE. LLOYD SABAUDO LINE
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. 32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 7972.) (Gerrard 5082.)
Visit Stand No. 95 at the Ideal Holiday Exhibition.

CRUISES & SHORT SEA TRIPS.
NORWAY, THE NORTHERN CAPITALS, MADEIRA & CANARY ISLANDS, MEDITERRANEAN & NORTH AFRICA.
Comprehensive Programme gratis. No Booking Fees.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1. Regent 7807.
And 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 9870.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*†CIRCASSIA .. May 30 †CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29
*†CASTALIA .. July 11 *†ELYSIA .. Sept. 12
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class single rooms are fitted with Pumkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

TRANSYLVANIA June 6	CALIFORNIA ..	June 20
CALEDONIA .. June 14	CAMERONIA ..	June 28

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 28 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
BREMEN.
NEW YORK
FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.
S.S. BREMEN .. .. June 4
Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.
FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.
S.S. BERLIN .. .. June 6
Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third, and Third Class.
MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd.,
11a, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Beyis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	June 6	—
*ODEMERARA	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—
DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,950	July 18	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Azores) ..	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	9,289	June 12
ORDUNA	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA, ORDUNA, July 3.

"ATLANTIS" LIDO.
Lido days on deck . . sunshine, sea bathing, siesta. And all the while . . new surroundings, new interests, new adventure. That's the special joy of an "Atlantis" cruise . . two holidays in one.
CRUISES BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
THE LATEST CRUISING SHIP.
TO NORWAY & NORTHERN CAPITALS, etc.
JUNE—AUGUST.
TO ATLANTIC ISLANDS, JUNE 6.
TO MEDITERRANEAN, SEPT.—DEC.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL:—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

Vessel.		
MONTCALM		May 30
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)		May 31
MONTROSE (via Cobh)		June 5
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)		June 7

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF YORK	May 30
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.)	June 6
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	June 13
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.)	June 20

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL
MELITA .. .. May 29 MINNEDOSA .. June 7

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	June 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	May 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 26
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	June 14

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. June 25 | AORANGI .. July 23
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

GOING TO
CANADA
or U.S.A. ?
Then Book for the MAIDEN VOYAGE of the Luxuriously Appointed Canadian Pacific Liner
EMPRESS OF JAPAN
26,000 tons. Sailing on
JUNE 14.
LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC
THE CANADIAN ROUTE ALSO PROVIDES THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND CONVENIENT MEANS OF TRAVEL TO THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES OF U.S.A.
HOLIDAYS IN CANADA.
For interesting illustrated booklets describing glorious Tours in Canada from 19 days to 7 weeks.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC.
62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 51, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 16, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay	14,190 tons from Southampton May 28
Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton June 25
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton July 23

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE,
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

†CORINTHIC	12,347 tons from Southampton	20 June
†IONIC	12,351 tons from Southampton	18 July
†MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	15 Aug.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	12 Sept.
†TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	10 Oct.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cargo and 1st class only.
Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KAMO MARU	8,000	May 30	June 7	June 9
KATORI MARU	10,000	June 13	June 21	June 23
ATSUTA MARU	8,000	June 20	June 28	June 30

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22. Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

SARPEDON	21 June	ANCHISES ..	3 Sept.
PATROCLUS ..	19 July	HECTOR ..	33 Sept.
ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.		

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. NESTOR	From	Liverpool	5th JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC	..	Liverpool	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	..	Liverpool	13th SEPT.

(1) First Class only.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†‡LANDOVERY CASTLE ..	May 29	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	May 30
‡DUNDRUM CASTLE ..	June 5	—
*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	June 6

* Via Madeira. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena. ‡ Cargo only to Mauritius, via Las Palmas, Walvis Bay, and South African Ports.
TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th May, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.
Regular sailings from Marseilles to:—
ORIENT. Calling Alexandria, Jaffa, Beirut.
WEST AFRICA. Calling Dakar, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Takoo, Gd. Bassam, Accra, Lome, Cotonou, Douala.
NEW YORK. Calling Naples, Palermo, Lisbon, Azores.
Also
MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAY CRUISES.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INGOMA	Sailing June 20	LONDON
INANDA	Sailing July 16	LONDON

81y weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1; THOS. and JAS. HARRISON Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.2. Monument 4231.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES

	From	
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	London	12 JUNE
"AVILA STAR"	and	10 JULY
"ALMEDA STAR"	Boulogne.	24 JULY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		14 AUG.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service, Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.
For South American and Eastern sailings apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

GLEN LINE
FORTNIGHTLY TO
STRAITS, CHINA, & JAPAN.
NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

INSPECTION WILL PROVE EACH CAR A BARGAIN. ALL FULLY GUARANTEED.

1930 (February) DELAGE 18 h.p. Special 2-4-seater Sports coupé, scarcely soiled, extra spare wheel, luggage trunks, &c. Cost over £750 ... £375

1930 model BENTLEY 6½-litre speed model close-coupled saloon, very smart, lavishly equipped, almost as new. Cost £2,350 ... £1,850

1930 (February) ROLLS-ROYCE 25 h.p. special Mulliner Weymann Saloon, practically new condition, several extras.. £1,550

1929 series PACKARD small straight-eight five-seater saloon, splendid order throughout ... £500

1929 (July) SUNBEAM 20 h.p. Weymann saloon, little used, ideal owner-driver's car, appearance as new ... £525

1929 BENTLEY 4½-litre sportsman's drop-head coupé, passed by Bentleys for guarantee ... £895

1929 MERCEDES 32/90 h.p. Straight-eight four-seater drop-head coupé; little used; practically new condition; many extras ... £850

1929 MINERVA 32 h.p. Limousine Landaulette; small mileage; in excellent condition ... £930

1928 ROLLS-ROYCE 20 h.p. Sedanca cabriolet, by Hooper; mileage only 6,000; lavishly equipped; extremely smart appearance ... £1,250

1928 DAIMLER 25/85 Limousine Landaulette; little used; fine condition ... £525

1928 MERCEDES 36/220 h.p. supercharger sports coupé; unquestionably one of the smartest cars in existence; very fast ... £1,295

1928 (June) DELAGE 14 h.p. four-door fabric saloon, fully taxed ... £175

GORDON WATNEY & CO., LTD.,
31, BROOK-STREET, BOND-STREET, W.1.
TELEPHONE MAYFAIR 0267-8-9.

ARTHUR MULLINER LIMITED,
COACHBUILDERS.
Est. 1760.
CARS IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

V.4. 25/85 DAIMLER Chassis ARTHUR MULLINER Enclosed Limousine Seven-seater; cloth, front seat leather; upholstery interior Bedford cord; divider behind driver to drop; arm rest to rear seat; pullmans, centre occasional seats; many extras.

25 H.P. SUNBEAM Chassis ARTHUR MULLINER Enclosed Landaulette Seven-seater; exceptional seats face forward and when not in use fold into division; upholstered in cloth, and leather front seat; companions, rope pulls, &c. A complete car.

20 H.P. SUNBEAM Chassis ARTHUR MULLINER Special Saloon Five-seater; adjustable front seats; leather upholstered throughout. A smart saloon, slightly shop-soiled. Offers wanted.

20 H.P. DAIMLER Saloon Four-door Five-seater; painted blue and black; adjustable front bucket-type seats; rope pulls, luggage grid, &c. Slightly shop-soiled. List price £750. BARGAIN £695.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR ALL MAKES OF CARS.

ARTHUR MULLINER LIMITED,
54, BAKER-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 5711.

1927 40-50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE Phantom Edition; only one owner and chauffeur; perfect condition; full Lincolnshire by Hooper; perfect order throughout. Ltd., Guildford. 'Phone 1440.

1928 Series, 6½-litre BENTLEY with extremely pretty domed back Enclosed-drive Limousine by Vanden Plas; colour Royal Blue; upholstered throughout in brown furniture hide; fitted with new India tyres; with every accessory; in truly magnificent order. Price £1,050.—THE CAR MART, Limited, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1. (Grosvenor 3311); 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000).

1928 CHRYSLER.
Model "80" CHRYSLER "Royal" four-door Saloon in leather upholstery. This car has been very carefully owned by a lady driver, has done a small mileage, and is in superb condition throughout. £225.—T. H. Stainton and Co., Ltd., 44-45, Sussex-place, South Kensington, S.W.7.

1929 Model ROVER two-litre six-cylinder Sportsman's Coupé; tyres all round new in December; £195.—12, Semley-place, Victoria, S.W.1. Sloane 9008.

1929 HUMBER 16/50 Weymann Saloon; perfect condition; run under 10,000 miles. £350.—Freeman, Hindale, Edgware.

MOTOR AUCTIONS

MOTOR-CAR AUCTION
at 7 p.m.
To-morrow (Wednesday) as you leave your office. Bentley Safety Auction begins over 60 cars, mostly without number plates, dog cars, big cars, all sorts of cars. What an opportunity! Only five minutes from the West End, one minute from Camden Town Tube Station.—Henly's Safety Auctions, Hawley-crescent, Camden Town, N.W.1. 'Phone, Hampstead 5177.

WANTED

ANY SECONDHAND CAR bought for CASH. HIGHEST PRICES PAID ROLLS-ROYCE, BENTLEY, MERCEDES.—Call or write any other make of Car wanted; SPOT CASH GIVEN.—WILLIAMS, 'phone, or call GEORGE NEWMAN and Co. (Largest Dealers), 241, Great Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Museum 840. Euston-road, 39-40, Old Steine, BRIGHTON (Brighton 3181).

WANTED, PACKARD, LINCOLN, LA SALLE, or CADILLAC; Saloon or Coupé.—Write Box 2121, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

FOR HIRE

THERE & BACK IN COMFORT.
To the Theatre and back by private car. No worry. Complete comfort. Liveried chauffeur. Best service. Long runs, 18s. for 20 miles, 6.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. 10d. per mile, country touring rate.
LE GRICE ELKES, INC., 27, Sussex-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 9477.

"DRIVURSELF" HIRE SERVICE.—Unlimited mileage and no deposit. London's lowest rates.—Woodstock-street, Bond-street, W.1. Mayfair 1637-8.

CHRYSLER CARS for HIRE to drive yourself; all models; unlimited mileage; special low rates.—W. H. BAILEY, 85, Great Portland-street, W.1. Langham 2437.

FOR HIRE high-class DAIMLER Landaulettes, liveried chauffeurs; tours, &c.; low rates. Phone Woodstock 4343.—Barretts, Gaspar-mews, Kensington, S.W.5.

GARAGES

BELGRAVE GARAGE, Pembroke-mews, Halkin-street, Hyde Park Corner; now open; room for 150 cars. 20s.; charabancs, 40s. weekly; charabancs six hours daily, 4s. Sloane 9131.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR-VALET, really smart man, used to gentleman's service and of good appearance, for Town and country; Phantom Rolls car; good wages; £2 10s. per week; live in; call if possible.—Mrs. Wilson, Ltd., 84, High-street, Wimbledon, S.W.19. Liberty 2666. No engagement, no fee.

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur-Mechanic and Valet, age about 28, for Rolls, write, giving full particulars, to Park-street Hotel, Knightsbridge.

WANTED, competent Chauffeur to drive and care for Rolls; experienced Rolls chauffeur; comfortable mechanic, electrician; Town and country; satisfy mechanic permanency for first-rate and accustomed good private gentleman's car; personal recommendation essential.—Write age, experience, wages required, and full particulars, Box 8543, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

SIR John Astbury highly recommends his Chauffeur; 20 years' experience; excellent driver and mechanic, sober, thoroughly trustworthy; married, age 38.—5, Montague-place, W.1.

CHAUFFEUSE, 14 years' experience, requires post London; live out; excellent references; clean licence. —E. D., 96, Harrow-hill-road, N.W.8.

CHAUFFEUR, fully experienced; good references.—M. House Farm, Tarrant Park, Esher.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER; highest references.—Particulars Vicar, Bourton Vicarage, Dorset.

CHAUFFEUR-PARLOURMAN, 44, experienced; good references; town; uniform; ex-Service (M.T.); 18s. Live in.—Webb, The Court, Tockington, near Bristol.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC-HANDYMAN; personal reference; married, no family; age 40; any cars, electric inland; Spinks, The Mall, Bowmandon, Herts.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 44, married; 25 years same family, left owing to death; excellent personal reference; country preferred; Rolls certificate.—Munro, 105, Eaton-square, S.W.1. Sloane 7045.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, R.A.C. certificate; 19 years' experience (life private service); used to good cars; electric plant; absolutely sober, non-smoker; excellent references; age 32; married, no family.—Inwood, 38, Bedford-road, Hornchurch.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 43, height 5ft. 9in., married (no family); 21 years' private experience. Daimlers; all cars; personal reference, leaving to settle changing hands.—Brooker, Stone Court Lodge, Chartham Valley.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single (41); reliable driver; clean licence; personal reference; nine years last situation; smart appearance, willing; Austins, Minerva, Daimler, &c.—Write Box 09567, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, long private service; 28; good workman; experience; all repairs; 5 years last situation; 28s. Brunton-square, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 30; Town, country, or Continent; excellent references; free Saturday.—Park 3829.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, age 28; good valet; personal references; Bentley, Rolls, &c.; Town or country; 44 2s.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street, Sloane 2515.

GENTLEMAN wishes recommend Chauffeur, good knowledge of car; known London well; careful driver; very willing; has own rooms, London; would go country; wages £3 10s. per week.—Write Sullivan, care of 64, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

HIGHLY recommended Chauffeur-Companion; domesticated, musical, needlework; temporary or permanent.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

MR. F. Phillips, Redlands Bank, Holmwood, Surrey, having up car, wishes recommend his Chauffeur, age 28, married, no children; would help in garden; thoroughly reliable; free any time.

ROLLS Chauffeur, age 28, non-smoker and abstainer; good type; Town only; £2 15s.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street, Sloane 2515.

SUPERIOR Chauffeur, 11 years in last place (Rolls and Daimler cars), recommended for good all-round man; clean and smart appearance; R.A.C. certificate; 7 years' driving experience (Rolls school); age 30, married, two girls, 9 and 12; £3 10s. and rooms.—Mr. Lee, 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BRADFORD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT of COMMERCE and BANKING in the College. Salary according to the Burnham Scale, which is from £180 to £480 per annum. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.
Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Education, Town Hall, Bradford, and completed forms should be returned to the Principal of the College not later than 12th June, 1930.
THOS. BOYCE, Director of Education.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POST:—
M/2191.—ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of HONG-KONG for three years with prospect of permanency. Salary £460 per annum, rising by annual increments of £20 to £500, and thereafter, in the event of the appointment being made permanent, by further annual increments of £20 to £700; then by £25 increments to a maximum of £1,000, payable locally in dollars under compensation scheme at present in force at a favourable rate of exchange. Free passages. Candidates, unmarried, age 24 to 30, must be fully qualified Architects' and Assistants, well up in building construction, including reinforced concrete work and drainage, and should possess one of the following qualifications—A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.A.S.I., or an exempting degree. Should possess a knowledge of law relating to buildings and public health easements, and have had experience in the administration of Building and Public Health bye-laws.
Apply at once by letter, stating age and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/2191.

EAST LONDON COLLEGE.
(University of London.)
LECTURER in GERMAN REQUIRED for about 10 hours' instruction a week (including the teaching of Scientific German and Pass and Honours courses to the B.A. degree). Salary £400 per annum.
Applications with copy testimonials to reach the Registrar not later than June 7th.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
ADVISORY OFFICER in GLASSHOUSE WORK and MARKET GARDENING.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the above FULL-TIME POST. Salary £400 per annum, rising by £10 per annum to £500, subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. under the County superannuation scheme.
Forms of application and further particulars can be obtained from the Agricultural Organizer, Springfield, Maidstone. Applications, with copies of three testimonials, must be submitted by June 21st.

THE BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL, Ltd.
The Governors invite APPLICATIONS for the HEADMASTERSHIP becoming vacant in July. Applicants must be members of the Church of England and graduates of Oxford or Cambridge. Commencing salary £1,000. Residence and Boarding House for about 40 boys attached. Fifteen copies of applications and testimonials should be sent, not later than 26th June, to the Secretary, L. BAKER, 8, Harrington-street, Liverpool, from whom further information may be obtained.

THE SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE and NAUTICAL SCHOOL,
Jewry-street, Aldgate, London, E.C.3.
The Governors of the Institute invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of HEAD of the DEPARTMENT of NAVIGATION.
Salary in accordance with the London County Council scale for Class III. Heads of Departments, namely, £480 rising by annual increments of £25 to £630.
Further particulars of the duties and application form may be obtained from the undersigned.
Applications, with not more than three recent testimonials, to be forwarded by Tuesday, June 10th.
GEO. PATCHIN, Principal.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

AN excellent opportunity occurs for lady or gentleman desirous of augmenting their income, with club connexions (Canonbury, N.1 district), seeks post where there is scope for development and initiative; six years' production and sales experience.—Write Box R.131, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTING, Broadcasting, Lecturing. Ex-service officer, 30 years, French, Spanish, Italian, Honours Graduate Oxford, offers occasional services any time next six months; London.—Write Box 09559, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ADVERTISE (30) seeks position of trust; office experience; representative, secretary, chauffeur; own car.—22, Baillie-road, Guildford.

ADVERTISER, 31, with brains, personality, and ambition, in a Bermondsey Leather Works; can start as Representative, thoroughly conversant with whole of leather industry in the office or "on the road"; seeks similar prospects; reasonable salary; unimpeachable credentials.—Write Box K.155, The Times, E.C.4.

AMBITIOUS Young Man, 24, well educated, travelled, good appearance, urgently seeks position; will go anywhere; drive car; ride; excellent references; will someone please reply?—Write Box S.1516, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENT with prospects required by English man; 24 years; fluent French, German; Certified Articled Pupil; 3 years Paris banking and exchange experience as cashier; excellent French working permit.—Write Box N.1006, The Times, E.C.4.

ARCHITECTURAL Executive and Works Manager, experienced in organization and establishment of industries and works on productive basis, desires advantageous opening; exceptional record.—Write Box G.1523, The Times, E.C.4.

EFFICIENT Stenographer and Bookkeeper requires Secretarial position; 14 years' experience; highest references.—Write Box A.1155, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Gentleman urgently requires position; London; wide knowledge of export trade; keen, conscientious worker; age 30.—Write Box K.146, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Foreign Travelling Representative, speaking several languages, seeks change present situation abroad.—Write Box R.1522, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPORT Sales Manager, disengaged; wide knowledge markets, export procedure; travelled; linguist; successful sales record; desires post.—Write Box 09583, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MANAGING Director of private limited company which he has built into prosperity desires similar position, where initiative, driving force, and knowledge be given scope; must be under £2,000 per annum contemplated or considered.—Write Box 0763, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NORTH London doctor (with own practice) desires to assist institution or firm of doctors during holidays; experienced in car and throat work; school inspection, dental, anæsthetic, bacteriology.—Tele., North 0977.

TECHNICIAN (Fitter-Turner), ingenious chemist, physicist, trial experimenter, energetic, tact, can manage men, wide industrial experience, seeks permanent connexion.—Write Box G.1401, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO Oxford Undergraduates require coaching work during vacation (July or August); subjects, English history.—Write Box 0805, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL any Commercial or Engineering firm of good repute employ young man, 22, good education, keen interest, and anxious to get on? Willing to pay premium; no wages.—Write Box G.1913, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, age 26, experienced, wireless repair work, highly qualified plan, can drive car, seeks situation; references.—Write Box 0780, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ADMINISTRATORS, Secretaries, Organizers, Shorthand-Typists, and other educated trained workers can be secured by writing or telephoning The Central Employment Bureau, 54, Russell-square, W.C.1. Telephone, Museum 0019. No fee.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

GENTLEWOMAN desires Secretarial post; resident or daily; private or professional; accounts, shorthand-typing (if desired trained); some experience; wishes work; any other capacity considered.—Write, stating salary, Box G.1921, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY desires position as Secretary; expert typist (no Write Box 8539, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARIAL Post required by well-educated young lady; fluent Italian, shorthand, typing, art training.—E. J. B., Pulham Park-gardens, S.W.6.

SECRETARY (expert stenographer); highest references; own Corona; whole or spare time.—Miss Stuart, 22, Mount-street, Mayfair. Tele. after 2, Mayfair 2726.

YOUNG Gentlewoman of good education, shorthand 100, typing 50, desires position; knowledge French, Secretarial Post; salary 45s.—Write J.628, Postlinder (Int.) 273, Regent-street, W.1.

A Private Secretary (or Senior Shorthand-Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2 (Temple Bar 9058). (Permanent and temporary.)

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DRESSMAKING, visiting, 6s. 6d. daily (French cut); Knightsbridge experience.—T., 124, Warwick-road, W.14.

HAND Embroidery, initials trousseaux, linen, &c.; home or visiting.—Write Box 09579, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY'S maid seeks engagement with lady requiring good needlewoman; excellent references.—Write Box 0811, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TEMPORARY Dressmaker, children's clothes speciality; 7s. 6d. daily. Lady wrote: "A very competent dressmaker."—Mrs. Hurd, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

EXPERIENCED Nursery Governess required for boy, 5½; advanced kindergarten and fluent German essential.—Write, stating age, salary, and experience, Box K.1499, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH-SWISS Governess wanted for two children; good needlewoman; domesticated.—Write, giving all details, Mrs. Calvert, Cotswold Lodge, Oxford.

GOVERNESS-COMPANION; young gentlewoman for girl 10, going school; fluent French, needlewoman; highest references essential.—Phone Primrose 3213 for appointment, or write Strawson, 27, Norfolk-road, N.W.8.

GOVERNESS or Nursery Governess required, age 25 to 30, to care for boy 8 years for school; usual English subjects; also French and games; aged 25-35.—Write full particulars Mrs. Spencer, Chelwood, Hampstead-heath, N.2.

NURSE or Nursery Governess wanted; girl four; needlewoman, knitter; C.E.; 25-30; state wages, references.—Mrs. Thellusson, Spring-lane, Hackwell.

NURSERY Governess to look after girl 7 years and superintend girl 13; both attend day school; nurse cleaned and waited on; good home and good salary; two years' personal reference.—Apply Mrs. Levin, 1, Kidderpore-gardens, Hampstead.

UNDER Matron required for first-class preparatory school; not under 28; sewing, children's toilets, sick-room, housework; share servants' hall.—Full particulars to Mrs. Phillips, The Old Ride, Tournemouth Wood, Ascot.

COLLEGE-TRAINED Nurse required, June 5; one little girl, nearly 4 years, baby later; salary £80.—Chobham, Surrey.

LADY Nurse or Mother's Help, preferably under 30, wanted immediately, Amersham, six months; take charge girl aged 2; maid kept.—Write Box 09554, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Nurses required.—Town and Scotland, £150; Surrey, £120; travelling (first baby), Kent, £100; Chile (R.C.), £90; S. Africa, £80. Others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LONDON; £60-£80; Good experienced French or Swiss Nursery Governess; 25-35; entire charge girl 7, music, English speaking; personal reference.—Others, all parts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

SEPTEMBER.—Good vacancies for young, well-qualified English and French Governesses.—Write or call Miss Locke's Reference Agency, 62, Brook-street, W.

WELL accredited Governesses and Good Nursery Governesses should apply to Hoopers (Educational Agents), Ltd., Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. No charge for registration.

HELPS AND NURSES

EXPERIENCED Useful Help for Wandsworth Common; age 20 to 40; plain cooking and all duties; some help given; family four adults; good wages; reference required.—Write Box K.158, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN, young, required immediately assist mother; boy 4 (boy 12, girl 10, school); two maids kept.—Mrs. Carnegie, 11, St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.3.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

SALES Manager required for well-known old established tobacco manufacturing company; applicants must be able to produce records of successful sales management and possess a knowledge of the trade.—Write, stating age, full details of experience, and remuneration expected, to "D. M.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

STEAMSHIP Company requires experienced, energetic disengaged, salary required, Box N.969, The Times, E.C.4.

TO Public School and Varsity men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WANTED, English Gentleman, shorthand-typist, French not necessary.—Ask for Mr. Lacroix, 62, Rue du Louvre, Paris, between 9 and 10 a.m.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT Canvasser with experience and good record required by developing journal of motor and marine interest; return about £400 per annum.—Write Box K.167, The Times, E.C.4.

PRINTER'S Overseer (Clerk); youth or young lady wanted for costing and estimating.—Write, stating experience and salary required, Box K.170, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

A Commercial Art Studio has Vacancies for one or two Articled Pupils who wish to take up commercial art work.—Write, with specimens, B. and W. Studios, 12, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.

ANTIQUES.—Pupil wanted as Assistant in London showroom. Small premium.—Write Box 1258, Rays, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments with training in Candidates will be accepted for probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

AUCTIONEER and Surveyor (F.S.I.), vacancy for Articled Pupil in good provincial town, easy reach of London; term three years; premium £100, part repayable.—Write Box G.1603, The Times, E.C.4.

CITY Solicitor (general, old-established practice) has vacancy for Articled Pupil; premium returnable as salary.—Write particulars to Box S.714, The Times, E.C.4.

OPENING in Beauty and Physical Culture Studio (medically supervised) for two Student Assistants; salary when trained.—Write Box 8554, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PARENTS and Guardians.—Splendid opportunity occurs for young gentleman to reach high position and profitable career with long-established firm; premium £1,000; responsible; country life.—Write Box A.1119, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings, individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and two Residential Clubs. Queen's College, Cromwell House, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

MY Secretary earns £500 a year. How and why is made clear to you in the private secretary's course. You study in your spare time, and vacancies offered to-day for the best pupils. Write for free booklet and investigation. Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, London, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ABILITY, desire for hard work, tact, and the will to get on.—Young man, now available. Public School (Canford, Dorset), seeks post where there is scope for development and initiative; six years' production and sales experience.—Write Box R.131, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTING, Broadcasting, Lecturing. Ex-service officer, 30 years, French, Spanish, Italian, Honours Graduate Oxford, offers occasional services any time next six months; London.—Write Box 09559, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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GENTLEWOMAN, young, required immediately assist mother; boy 4 (boy 12, girl 10, school); two maids kept.—Mrs. Carnegie, 11, St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.3.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

MOTHER'S Help or Nursery Governess (refined, well educated); two children, 5 and 8 years, one at school; needlewoman.—Write appointment, Mrs. Haydon, 90, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead.

WANTED, Lady Domestic Help, June 12th; plain cooking; help given; £36-£40; quiet country; not altogether as family.—Mrs. Owen, Sea Mills, St. Issey, Cornwall.

£52, up to.—Mother's Help or Nursery Governess for Golders Green; boy 4½ years; two maids; 24-30.—Apply Mrs. Hunt., Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID required; baby 16 months; nursery experience necessary; knitter.—Write fully with age, wages, last references, Mrs. Pollard, Eastbridge House, Crondall, near Farnham, Surrey.

NURSE-COMPANION or young lady, for 5 young lady stating age, salary, experience. Box 8548, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NURSE-ATTENDANT, about 36; some training; preferably experience.—Call to-day, 2-6, at 40, Tregunter-road, Redcliffe-gardens, Earl's Court.

NURSE or Mother's Help wanted; light household duties and care of two little girls.—Paton, Oakbank, Middleton, Bognor Regis.

NURSE wanted, Protestant; two children, 5 and 2½; Two Gates, Burtons-lane, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks. Little Chalfont 84.

CAN lady thoroughly recommend capable and cheerful nurse, age between 25 and 35, for two boys 6 and 3? Also one elder boy first lessons; country near London; nurseries cleaned and waited on.—Write Box K.166, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN Lady personally recommend permanent thoroughly reliable Nurse or Nursery Governess to look after little boy of 7 just out of hospital after operation? Required probably for some months; as own nurse away ill.—Mrs. Clowes, West Lodge, Iwerne Minster, Blandford, Dorset.

CAPABLE Children's Nurse wanted in July by Scottish family coming to Essex; must be fond of children, with mother of three children, 7½, 3½, and 1½ years.—Write, with full particulars, to Box K.141, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Nurse required immediately, not over 30, for boy 8 months; good references essential.—Mrs. Williams, Berridale, East Horsley, Surrey.

LADY requires good Young Nurse to take first baby and experience, Mrs. Jacobs, 32, Hocroft-road, N.W.2.

WANTED, London experienced Nurserymaid; not too young; entire charge boy 5; good needlewoman; personal reference essential; C. of E.; wages £65.—Write Box K.157, The Times, E.C.4.

NANNY required.—America. £150; Bournemouth (one baby), £100; Town, Herts, Yorks, Sussex, £80; Portugal, £70; Egypt, £60; India, France, Surrey, Hants, £70.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

£30.—Nurserymaid (experienced) from 17, for Sussex (near Haywards Heath); two children, 3 and 18 months and 5 years; head nurse, six maids.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

£65 (up to).—Nurse, Hyde Park, baby from month, 25 years; three maids; nurseries cleaned and waited on; convenient house.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel. Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CAN any lady recommend good Useful Sewingmaid; one lady and daughter 16 at school? Must be good needlewoman; experience in good service and excellent references essential; staff nine; quiet country situation; Ford St. Martin, Oxfordshire.

MAID-HOUSEMAID, experienced, Protestant, 25-30, required beginning of June; own bed room; five maids; non-basement house; all modern conveniences; good wages and outings. Apply by letter only.—

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

NURSE; dismissed; very superior, reliable country woman; thoroughly experienced; excellent with children; good needlewoman, knitter; three years' and five years' reference; £50.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

UNDER Nurse or Mother's Help; very nicely-trained superior country girl; clean worker; neat sewer; very fond of children; 1½ year's reference; £28.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

LADY'S Maid (useful); needlewoman, renovator; refer. 2 years.—M., 19, Cambridge-place, Winchmore-hill, N.21.

MRS. Riddell can highly recommend her Useful Maid for elderly, not invalid, lady; very good packer and needlewoman; most attentive and reliable.—E. M., Ivy Cottage, Molesey-road, Hersham, Surrey.

FRENCH useful maid (21), good sewer; year's experience England £48. Others: Ladies' maids, ex-perienced.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

MRS. Reeves Agency, Derby, can supply experienced Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, Nurse-Attendants, Maid-Attendants, Sewing Maids, Children's Maids, School-room Maids, Maid-Housemaids. Tele.: 3141 Derby.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

LADY (29) desires post, gentlefolk Companion-Secretary-Chauffeur; or lady's work; experienced driver; in exchange pleasant home; nominal salary.—Write Box N.1014, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

CARETAKERS.—Two lady friends seek post; experi-enced, domesticated; disengaged.—Write Hill, 63, Reginald-road, Eastney, Portsmouth. References.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER or Cook, thoroughly sound 7; nearly five years' reference; middle-aged; healthy; excellent personal reference if required.—Write Box K.145, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER; well recommended; capable manager; excellent cook; elderly; trustworthy; superior; country preferred; disengaged.—Write Box G.1925, The Times, E.C.4.

DOCTOR recommends Lady Housekeeper; seven years charge of widower's house (maids); and child; similar post only; V.A.D. four years.—Write Box K.137, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Housekeeper (educated) desires re-engagement; would train country girl; two maid; good cook; two now long reference.—Write Box K.144, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN, middle-aged, capable and active, desires any position of responsibility; excellent references.—Write Box A.1021, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD experienced Cook-Housekeeper or Housekeeper (36), educated woman, versatile, sensible, used to control, manage and cater for large establishment; highly recommended; salary from £60; absolutely reliable, trustworthy.—Write Box K.127, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEKEEPER (Working); good cook; reliable; used to entire charge and running flat; town or country; personal references.—Write Box G.1902, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY highly recommends superior woman temporary daily housework; excellent plain cook; any hours.—12, Porchester-place, W.2. Paddi. 1258.

LADY, retired, age 38, seeks post as Housekeeper to lady or gentleman; take entire charge flat or small house; good needlewoman; excellent cook and manager; town preferred.—Write Box 0785, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY desires care of Flat, undertake plain cooking, for business man or woman; daily; would sleep.—Write Box K.146, The Times, E.C.4.

SISTERS, retired, reliable, require sole charge flat or small house near London; elderly lady or gentleman; good plain cooking and parlourwork; ages 38, 45; highest references.—Write Box 0155, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housekeeper strongly recommended for single gentleman; entire charge; absolutely trust-worthy, as excellent servant; former employer died lately.—Write Box 0147, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housekeeper, all duties, single-handed, to gentleman or lady; not more than two in family; experienced and reliable.—Write Box K.150, The Times, E.C.4.

REGINA Bureau (Dept. 47) can recommend experi-enced Lady Housekeepers also Lady Companions for dull or semi-invalid; London with help given.—58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

WORKING Housekeeper in Croydon, go Croydon, Richmond, Chipstead; one gent.; last place 3½ years as housekeeper; employer writes, "Honest, sober, and willing; of good moral character"; age 48; £52.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

GOOD plain Cook seeks situation; elderly; very active; nice cooking.—R., 20, Bridge-street, Clapham.

SWISS Cook, aged 30, requires post as Housemaid (second) Chambermaid, Children's Maid, and Nurse, &c.—Apply to Plussbura, 28 Weggisgasse, Lucerne (Switzer-land).

COOK, dairy; baking, &c.; four years' excellent; £35. —550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

COOK, single-handed; 50; £35; five years' good. —550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

COOK, disengaged (34); neat, superior, reliable; nice dainty cooking; punctual, economical; Marshall's School-trained; five years' reference; £70.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

COOKS; excellent; disengaged; reliable; punctual; used to good service; well recommended; good references; 165.—Helen Boyd's Agency, Lewes.

COOK; disengaged; superior, reliable, country servant; nice cook; methodical; punctual; good tem-pered; highly recommended; £52.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid; thorough servants, old-fashioned good type; dainty cook; good silver clean-ing; valeting; all duties; excellent references; £52, £45. —Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

COOK; good plain; Yorkshire servant; very nice dainty cook, baking; three years' excellent training as kitchenmaid; £48.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

COOK, with Kitchenmaid, ages 29 and 22, desire situa-tion in London or seaside preferred; six years' refer-ence.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Sloane 5564.

A Good Cook, age 40, desires situation in London where kitchenmaid is kept; two years' good reference; wages £55.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beau-champ-place, Knightsbridge, London. Phone, Sloane 5564.

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JESSIE Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensing-ton, has a daily augmented supply of well-trained efficient Cooks, single-handed and with help, and Cook-Generals ready to give notice; also thoroughly good modern conditions for fair wages; good references. 'Phone, Western 5636 (four lines). Buses 52, 46, 31, 28, and 27 stop at door.

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COOK-GENERAL; exceptionally nice country servant; well trained good service; thoroughly clean and very nice cook; excellent reference; £40.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

COOK-GENERAL (34); thorough and reliable North Country servant; recommended.—Miss MacKinnon's Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road W. Croydon (Tele. 2817).

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PARLOURMAID or House-Parlourmaid; disengaged; country servant; tall, neat appearance; well trained; good valet; silver cleaner; good references; 13 months last situation; £45.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

PARLOURMAID or House-Parlourmaid; tall, superior, well-trained, neat servant; good silver cleaner; valet; five years' reference; £45.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

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LADIES requiring Domestics with reliable references, send 2s. 6d. booking fee to the Wilton Bureau, 124, Wilton-road, S.W.1. Country orders special attention.

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HOUSEMAID, disengaged (24); superior country ser-vant, well trained, methodical worker; needlewoman; used prods' service; 18 months' reference; £40.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

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GENERAL; fond of children; 27; 2 years, two years. —550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

GENERAL or Cook-General; Yorkshire; disengaged; plain cooking; entire duties; good reference; £22.—Helen Boyd's Agency, High-street, Lewes.

GENERAL; 23; North Country girl; recommended; no fee.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele. 594.

JESSIE Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensing-ton, has a daily augmented supply of well-trained efficient General maids for registers, ready to give careful and prompt service under modern conditions for fair wages.—'Phone, Western 5636 (four lines). Buses 52, 46, 31, 28, and 27 stop at door.

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HON. Mrs. Cameron wishes to recommend her Head Gardener; personal hand of fives; life experienced, all branches; good references; married; age 33; one child.—British Hampton Gardens, Blandford.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

GARDENER, head; thorough experience all branches; age 34; married, two children; recommended.—Grotto Park, Pierce, Englefield Green, Egham, Surrey.

GARDENER, head working; life experience, all branches, inside and out; good character; middle age; married, disengaged.—Ide, York-road, Southend.

GARDENER, Head Working, experienced all branches; married, no family; six years here; thoroughly recommended.—F. Wicks, Chearsley, Aylesbury, Bucks.

GARDENER, Head working, seeks situation; practical, experienced man, all branches; experienced in lay-ing out land or stock if required; wife dairy or poultry; good references; no young children.—Burridge, The Cot-tage, Crawley Wood House, Camberley.

GARDENER, Head Working; age 40; two children; life experience all branches; good reference.—Hart, Southdown, The Downs, Wimbledon.

CAPABLE Gardener; 27; left through death; cottage; no children; any part.—Write Box K.138, The Times, E.C.4.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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Law Report, May 26

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—dismissed an appeal by a defendant from the decision of Mr. Justice Avory in a case tried at Winchester Assizes in which the plaintiff had been awarded £100 damages because there had been a substantial interference with the sporting rights, which the defendant had granted to him over certain land, by the defendant's selling to a third person 12 acres of the land in question on which stables for 36 horses had been built. (PEECH v. BEST AND OTHERS.)

Mr. Justice Wright will hear legal argument to-morrow (Tuesday) on the jury's findings in the action tried before him and a City of London special jury in which Lever Brothers, Limited, and the Niger Company, Limited, claimed damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants appropriated to themselves contracts which had originally been entered into on behalf of the Niger Company, Limited, or, alternatively, that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contracts of employment. The defendants denied the allegations. The questions to the jury and their answers are set out in the report. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
ARRANGEMENT WITH DEBENTURE-HOLDERS
IN RE GUEST, KEEN AND NETTLEFOLDS, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE EVE*)*

His LORDSHIP, on the petition of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Limited, made an order sanctioning a scheme of arrangement between the company and the holders of the company's Four per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stock.

Mr. J. H. Stamp appeared for the petition; and Mr. Gordon Brown for the trustees for the Debenture-holders.

Mr. STAMP said that the company had issued £1,850,000 Four per Cent. Perpetual Debenture stock, which was charged on various specific properties which the company had acquired. The company proposed a scheme of rationalization, whereby the specific securities should be released from the charge and a general first floating charge over the whole of the company's assets substituted. No further Debenture stock was to be issued, and the company agreed to create a sinking fund of £30,000 a year for the redemption of the substituted stock, to be applied in purchasing stock at any price below £90 per cent.

There was no opposition to the scheme, which had been approved by majorities of 14 to one in value and 21 to one in number.

Mr. GORDON BROWN, for the trustees for the Debenture-holders, supported the scheme and said that the quotation of the company's shares had gone up four points since the scheme was approved.

Mr. JUSTICE EVE made an order approving the scheme.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bircham and Co.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
LIMITATION OF LIABILITY
THE SULTAN

(Before MR. JUSTICE BATESON*)*

In this action the owners of the steamship Sultan claimed a decree limiting their liability, in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, for a collision between their vessel and the steamship Marden.

The casualty occurred on May 26, 1929, off the Norfolk Coast, and the Marden, which was bound from Ridham to Middlesbrough laden with paper, sank, but there was no loss of life. The tonnage of the Sultan, calculated in accordance with the terms of the Merchant Shipping Acts, was 569.58, and her owners therefore claimed to limit their liability to £4,556 12s. 8d., the aggregate amount of £8 a ton, and interest thereon.

Mr. H. C. S. Dumas appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. J. V. Naisby for the defendants.

Mr. JUSTICE BATESON granted a decree as prayed, directed that the money should be paid into Court, and shortened to one month the time for bringing in claims against the fund.

Solicitors.—Messrs. William A. Crump and Son; Messrs. Middleton, Lewis, and Clarke.

Mr. JUSTICE EVE made orders yesterday in the usual form for the compulsory winding-up of K.N. Electrical Products, Limited; Menuphone Publicity, Limited; D. Isaacs, Limited; and Ubique Construction Company, Limited.

The petition of a judgment creditor for the compulsory winding up of Bolivia Concessions, Limited, was, on the application of Mr. E. G. PALMER, who said that the company hoped to settle the petitioner's claim, adjourned for a week.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
THE CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICERS OF THE NIGER COMPANY
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(Before MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT *and a City of London Special Jury)*

His LORDSHIP will hear legal argument to-morrow (Tuesday) on the jury's findings in the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, and the Niger Company, Limited, of Union House, London, E.C.1, claimed against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of the Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, breach of duty, and breach of contract in respect of their employment by entering into cocoa transactions on their own behalf. The plaintiffs further claimed the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid, under agreements entered into in March, 1929, to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling respectively as compensation when their services were no longer necessary owing to the amalgamation of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, Limited.

The defendants denied the allegations except in so far as they admitted that they made a profit of £1,360 in respect of four specific transactions in cocoa which, they said, were entered into on their own behalf.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos for the defendants. Mr. Cyril Salmon held a watching brief for interested parties.

THE SUMMING UP

Mr. JUSTICE WRIGHT, in summing up, said that the questions at issue were of very great importance, not only to the individuals concerned but also as matters of principle affecting the conduct and rules of the business community of the City of London and elsewhere.

The central point in the case was whether what the defendants did would justify the companies in putting an end to the agreements of employment. There was no allegation that the four transactions in the case were not specific and isolated in the history of the defendants, and therefore the jury must approach the case on that footing only. In considering the conduct of the defendants they must bear in mind that there was no allegation or suggestion of any other impropriety in the course of their history in the employment of the company. That employment had met with full recognition from the companies, everybody agreeing that the defendants' work and conduct had been most efficient, devoted, strenuous, and successful.

The agreements under which the defendants held their employment were agreements between Lever Brothers and each of the defendants, and the determination of the agreements was a matter between each defendant and Lever Brothers. There were two steps necessary for dismissal: (1) The act of Lever Brothers in refusing to continue the employment; and (2) the act of the Niger Company, by its shareholders, in terminating the directorships of the two defendants.

With regard to the law, in dealing with the question of alleged fraudulent misrepresentation the jury must bear in mind that before they could find that there was a fraudulent misrepresentation they must be satisfied that there was a statement of an existing fact made with a knowledge that it was untrue by the person who made it. It must be made with the intention of deceiving the other party and of inducing him to do something, which he would not otherwise have done, to the benefit of the party committing the fraud. Was there any fraud on the part of the two defendants in pressing the claim for compensation? If the minds of the defendants were really on the fact of their hard work, then merely that they did not qualify their statement that they had been loyal would not be sufficient to convict them of fraud.

Fraudulent concealment was rather difficult to define. It meant that a man stated something and did not state something else, having both matters present in his mind: that he knew what he was stating and what he was not stating, the result being to show something quite different from what was conveyed by what had been stated. If he did that deliberately, with both things present in his mind, then he might be held guilty of fraudulent concealment. The concealment was equivalent to falsehood.

THE POSITION OF DIRECTORS

The position of directors was one which put them under very special obligations to the company of which they were directors. They were not entitled to put themselves in any position in which their interests would conflict with their duty to the company. That obligation went much beyond refraining from doing something which was actually dishonest. The question was whether such a breach of duty as was established in the present case justified dismissal. That was entirely a question for the jury. The right to dismiss for misconduct had to be dependent on the jury being satisfied that there had been such a degree of misconduct as would justify that very stringent action. It was impossible as a matter of law to say what degree of misconduct was required.

If the chairman and vice-chairman made speculations in this way, what about the salesmen? Were they to be debarred? If the transactions of the chairman and vice-chairman became known, what became of discipline in all the inferior grades? However secret those things might be, it was very difficult to be quite sure that some hint did not come out and an insidious corrupting influence spread over the whole body.

With the great amalgamated businesses of to-day it must be that control would be in a few men placed at the top. They might have abundant opportunity of using their position for their own advantage. In those cases a governing director was usually very well paid; he had the security of a definite salary and a big concern behind him; and if he accepted those solid advantages he must give up the hope of earning money as he would if he were a free lance. Still less must he use the knowledge which he acquired in connexion with the company's affairs and use the advantages of its organization for his own private benefit.

His Lordship was sure the jury would see that it was essential there should be no weakening of that principle and no weakening of the responsibility of directors. The greater the responsibility invested in a director the greater must be his regard to those principles. He must be entirely disinterested in every affair connected with the company's business, and without any consideration of his own interest in the service and advice which he tendered.

His Lordship then dealt with the facts of the case.

THE QUESTIONS FOR THE JURY

After summing up for about five hours, his Lordship left to the jury—who were absent just over an hour—the following questions, to which their answers are appended:—

(1) Did the defendant Bell and/or the defendant Snelling fraudulently misrepresent to the plaintiffs, Levers, that they had faithfully and honestly served Levers and/or Niger with the object and effect of inducing Levers to make the agreements or either of them of March 19, 1929?—No.

(2) Did the defendant Bell and/or the defendant Snelling fraudulently conceal from Levers and/or Niger that they, or either of them, had had the dealings complained of, with the object and effect of inducing Levers to make such agreements or either of them?—No.

(3) (*a*) Did the defendants, or either of them, commit breaches of contract or duty towards the plaintiffs in wrongfully appropriating as their own the contracts referred to as C.T.C., R.T.D., G.S.2, or any of them, being contracts of the Niger Company and appropriating to themselves the profits on such contracts?—No. (*b*) Did the defendants, or either of them, commit breaches of contract or duty towards the plaintiffs in entering into the contracts referred to as C.T.C., R.T.D., G.S.2, or any of them as private transactions on their own account, and for their own benefit?—Yes. (*c*) Did the defendants, or either of them, commit breaches of contract or duty in wrongfully appropriating to their own use and benefit the sum of £1,000, being moneys of the Niger Company?—No. If so, what damages if any under (*a*), or (*b*), or (*c*)?—Under (*b*) £1,360 in respect of profit made and £5 nominal damages.

(4) (*a*) Were the plaintiffs, Levers, entitled to terminate the contracts of service with the defendants or either of them (1) in January, 1928, and (2) in March, 1929? If so, would the plaintiffs, Levers, have elected to exercise such rights at either of such dates?—The answer in each case was Yes.

(*b*) Were the plaintiffs, the Niger Company, entitled to dismiss the defendants or either of them from their positions as chairman and vice-chairman respectively (1) in January, 1928, (2) in March, 1929? If so, would the plaintiffs, the Niger Company, have elected to exercise such right at either of such dates? The answer in each case was Yes.

(5) When Levers entered into the agreements of March 19, 1929, did they know of the actings of either of the defendants with regard to the dealings C.T.C., R.T.D., G.S.2?—No. If Levers had so known, would they have made those agreements or either of them?—No. At the date of the respective interviews before those agreements, had the defendant Bell or the defendant Snelling in mind their actings in respect of those transactions?—No.

His LORDSHIP said that he would recommend that the jury be exempted from service on a City of London special jury for 10 years.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards and Co.; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
120 DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(Before MR. JUSTICE HILL*)*

The decrees *nisi* in the following 120 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute to-day:—Lawless, P. H. v. Lawless, O. B. F.; Carr v. Carr and Eyrie; Turland v. Turland and Ghysbrecht; Clough v. Clough and Missam; Berrington, G. v. Berrington, J.; Randle, orse. Pearce v. Randle; Nash, V. K. v. Nash, J. A.; Allan, V. F. v. Allan, A. J.; Cotterill, D. v. Cotterill, A. R.; Holliday v. Holliday and Molyneux; Brown, W. E. v. Brown, P.; Mumford, M. H. v. Mumford, B.; Robinson v. Robinson and Turnbull; Truell, D. v. Truell, W. H. S.; Franklin v. Franklin and Colle; Castle, orse. Vanderbyl v. Castle; Robinson, E. M. v. Robinson, A.; Bodkin v. Bodkin and Hammond; Davies, C. M. v. Davies, J. A.; Davies, G. v. George, A. R.; Toovey, L. v. Toovey, S. H.; Vanbezeren v. Vanbezeren and Stote; Roberts v. Roberts and Swann; Thompson, H. H. v. Thompson, J. E.; Linton, S. A. v. Linton, W. H.; Law v. Law and Quandle; Palmer, orse. Butler v. Palmer; O'Connor, A. v. O'Connor, G. I.; Tomlinson v. Tomlinson and Jackson; Cocking v. Cocking and Vardy; Dale v. Dale and Gordon; Smith, orse. Prime v. Smith; Davies, J. v. Davies, C. M.; Jones, S. W. v. Joseph, A. D.; Buckland, B. I. v. Buckland, E. S. W.; Knowles, O. M. v. Knowles, R. M.; Medcalf v. Medcalf, orse. Wilson; Punch, D. A. v. Punch, A. L.; Clogg, orse. Hogg v. Clogg; Bigg v. Bigg and Walpole-Warick, orse. Lazarus v. Wartski; Sorensen v. Sorensen and Mussard; Jones v. Jones and Gibbon; Barber, C. E. v. Barber, C.; Wilson, M. v. Wilson, E. J.; Butler v. Butler, orse. Dennis; Cramp, G. H. v. Cramp, E. W.; Churchill, orse. Odling v. Churchill; Attneave, orse. Whitaker v. Attneave; Jones v. Jones and Owen; Platt, D. v. Platt, W. T.; Rand v. Rand and Cramer; Guthrie, L. Gardner and Stone v. Bowley v. Bowley, orse. Noy v. Skelt, E. R. v. Skelt, W. P.; Bremner, B. I. v. Bremner, A. D. St. G.; Ireland, orse. McCourt v. Ireland; Kirk v. Kirk and Wooster; Mills, A. L. v. Mills, T. E.; Palmer v. Palmer and Bell; Levy, M. A. v. Levy, M. H.; Stacey v. Stacey and Baker; Nadin, M. J. v. Nadin, G. W.; Johnson, J. v. Johnson, E. W.; Nettleton v. Nettleton and Plumb; Gales, M. v. Gales, J. T. (Sleeping intervening); Cormack, B. E. v. Cormack, H.; Deans v. Deans and Inscoe; Robertson v. Robertson and Musson; Johnson v. Johnson and Nicholls; Jones, F. E. v. Jones, W. L.; Halford, M. v. Halford, C. R.; Turner v. Turner and Pain; Barlow v. Barlow, Mumey and Croley; Sydney-Jones, A. v. Sydney-Jones, A. J. C.; Atwell v. Atwell and Scott; Glenny, F. S. v. Glenny, A. H. T.; Wells v. Wells and White; Harrison, N. L. v. Harrison, J. S.; Percival v. Percival and Robinson; Kent, orse. Johnson v. Kent; Nutt, orse. Archer v. Nutt; Murray, orse. Webb v. Murray; Dunn v. Dunn and Lloyd; Eaton, D. A. V. v. Eaton, C. E. T.; Cox, M. v. Cox, H. Cases in District Registries.—Hankinson, C. v. Hankinson, R. E.; Evans, E. v. Evans, W. J. C.; Woods, E. v. Woods, J. A.; Horabin, E. J. v. Horabin, T.; Flint, M. v. Flint, J.; Dennett, L. W. v. Dennett, J. W.; Campbell, G. v. Campbell, W. S. T.; Pearson v. Pearson and Stokes; Hall v. Hall and Sorger; Briefer v. Briefer and Mather; Stephens, A. M. v. Stephens, T. G.; Thomas, J. v. Thomas, T.; Ryan, R. F. v. Ryan, R. M.; Roberts, G. M. v. Roberts, L. J. H.; Brown, D. E. v. Brown, L. Ford v. Ford and Nicholas; Quayle, M. J. v. Quayle, H.; Hancock, M. v. Hancock, E.; Bradford v. Bradford and Bradford; Crawley, M. H. v. Crawley, H. J.; Williams, F. v. Williams, G. E.; Hancock v. Hancock and Dicks; Roberts v. Carter and Kirk; Noble, S. A. v. Noble, J.; Spire, M. J. v. Spire, R. O.; Morgan, A. E. v. Morgan, A. J.; Dore, F. E. v. Dore, P. A.; Godfrey v. Godfrey and Tanner; Withey, E. M. v. Withey, J.; Mills and Mills and Lewis; Taylor v. Taylor and Herbert; Gowland v. Gowland and Adamson; Burns v. Burns and McMann; Hardcastle v. Hardcastle and Habert.

CHARGE AGAINST MINING ENGINEER
OIL COMPANY'S DISCLAIMER

MICHAEL DENNIS CORRIGAN, 45, mining engineer, made his fourteenth appearance at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday on charges of obtaining a total of £33,920 by false pretences from Mrs. Mary Louise Harrold, Derek Dakeyne Cannon, and Thomas Oswald Noad.

The allegation is that the defendant obtained the money by stating that he held an important position in the "Standard Oil Company of America."

Mr. Peter Hurl, a director and representative in this country of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, said he had been connected with the company for 23 years, and during that time no one named Corrigan or Cassidy had held an important position in the company. He did not know Corrigan. Mr. Hurl also stated that his company had never considered a merger in the Associated Mellon Group.

Replying to Mr. A. H. Marlowe, the witness said that no one named Corrigan had ever been a director of the company, but he could not say whether anyone of the name had ever been employed by it.

Evidence was called tracing the cheques paid to Corrigan, and a remand until to-day was ordered.

CONVICTIONS QUASHED

The COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL—Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Swift, and Mr. Justice Talbot—quashed the conviction of William Bates, who had been convicted at Southampton Borough Sessions of an offence under the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, and had been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The COURT also quashed the conviction of George Amon Ebbage, who had been convicted at Norwich City Sessions of larceny and had been sentenced to three years' detention in a Borstal institution.

Kathleen Martin, aged two, is in Falmouth Hospital suffering from injuries which she received through being attacked by a donkey when she was wandering in a field. The donkey knocked her down, trampled on her, and bit her. She was rescued with difficulty by her mother and Mr. Timmins, a blacksmith.

COURT OF APPEAL
INTERFERENCE WITH SPORTING RIGHTS
PEECH v. BEST AND OTHERS

(Before LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER*)*

The COURT dismissed this appeal by the defendant, Mr. J. T. Best, from the decision of Mr. Justice Avory in an action tried at Winchester Assizes. It raised questions of the nature and extent of a grant of sporting rights and the acts which would infringe such a grant.

Mr. Best was the owner of an estate, primarily agricultural, of nearly 700 acres near Winchester. By an indenture dated July 1, 1921, he granted to the plaintiff, Mr. Samuel Barker Peech, of Twyford Lodge, Twyford, Hampshire, "for a term of 14 years from March 25, 1920, the exclusive right of shooting and sporting in and over the land" in question.

The indenture contained a covenant by Mr. Peech that he would during the term so far as reasonably possible keep up the head of game on the land and to the best of his power preserve the nests, eggs, and young of game birds from being destroyed and injured. There was a covenant by Mr. Best for quiet enjoyment, and also that Mr. Best would take all necessary and reasonable care to preserve the nests, eggs, and young of all game birds on the premises and would not unnecessarily disturb them.

On November 30, 1929, Mr. Best sold to the defendant Mr. De Mestre 12 acres of the land the subject of the grant of shooting rights. Mr. Best knew that Mr. De Mestre intended to erect training stables on it for 36 horses and certain cottages for a caretaker and six stable boys. On the same date Mr. Best covenanted to indemnify Mr. De Mestre and his builder against any claims by Mr. Peech for infringement of Mr. Peech's sporting rights. Mr. Best denied that the sale of the 12 acres to Mr. De Mestre was any breach of covenant on his part. He admitted the erection of 36 loose boxes, together with store sheds, but denied that he had thereby infringed any rights of the plaintiff.

Mr. Peech thereupon brought the present action, claiming a declaration that he had the exclusive right of shooting and sporting on and over the land referred to, and damages.

Mr. Justice Avory found a substantial interference with Mr. Peech's sporting rights and assessed the damages at £100.

Mr. Best appealed.

Mr. A. T. Denning appeared for the appellant; Mr. W. Blake Odgers for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in the course of his judgment, said that it was stated that the amount of damages assessed was too much even if the Judge was right in treating the sale of the land for that sort of building and use as an infringement of sporting rights. He (the Lord Justice) did not feel able to interfere with the Judge's finding of amount if he was right in finding Mr. Best's action to be an infringement of Mr. Peech's sporting rights. Again, if what Mr. De Mestre did and was proposing to do would be an infringement of Mr. Peech's sporting rights, Mr. Best authorized him to do it and indemnified him against claims by Mr. Peech, and Mr. Best would, therefore, be liable for a breach of his covenant for quiet enjoyment. Mr. Best would not be liable for Mr. De Mestre's action in excess of what he authorized Mr. De Mestre to do: Jeffryes v. Evans (19 C.B.N.S., 246).

The real question in the case was whether a landlord, who granted sporting rights over his land, could sell part of his land for buildings which would destroy or seriously affect the sporting rights over the land which he sold. The authorities were not very easy to understand on that point. Where the landlord leased the land to his tenant, reserving sporting rights, that was really a re-grant by the tenant (Wickham v. Hawker, 7 M. and W., 63) and in such a case the tenant was usually controlled in the use of his land by the terms of his lease, and could not sell for building. He might, in his Lordship's opinion, use his land in the way in which he was allowed to do by his lease so long as he acted in good faith and not for the exterior purpose of destroying the sporting rights which he had granted. In the words of Mr. Justice Willes, in Jeffryes v. Evans (*supra*), he might use the land in the ordinary and accustomed way, provided he did not resort to any expedients for destroying or driving away the game. He must not wilfully destroy the game.

He (his Lordship) tested the case in this way. Might a landlord, who granted sporting rights over a farm for valuable consideration, turn the whole farm into building land? It appeared to him that fundamentally changing the character of the land over which sporting rights were granted—though it was not with the deliberate intention of injuring the sporting rights and though it was a thing which a landowner would have power to do if he did not injure the rights of others—if it had the necessary effect of substantially injuring the rights of others was derogation from the grant and was a substantial interference with the *profit à prendre* granted. If that was true of building affecting the whole land, or cutting down all the timber on the land for sale, it appeared to be true of partial changes in the land, provided they substantially injured the right granted.

In the present case a farmer had sold a substantial part of the land, over which sporting rights were granted, for the purpose of erecting a training stable for 36 horses, with cottages for attending stableboys and caretaker. The Judge had found that that substantially affected the sporting rights. He should doubt himself, when the stables for 36 horses and the six stableboys were in occupation, whether a game bird would be left within a quarter of a mile of the stables.

There was a derogation from the grant, an infringement of the rights of *profit à prendre*, and a breach of the covenant for quiet enjoyment. The plaintiff was entitled to the damages awarded.

LORD JUSTICE GREER and LORD JUSTICE SLESSER delivered judgments to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Cunliffes, Blake and Mossman, for Messrs. White and Nash, Winchester; Messrs. Petch and Co., for Mr. R. J. Harris, Winchester.

COLOURED FILM PROCESS
ALLEGED THEFT OF SECRET APPARATUS

Parts of a secret apparatus for producing sound films in natural colours formed the subject of an adjourned charge of theft at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday.

Three men, ROBERT DYKES, 52, cinema photographer, Cedar-avenue, Twickenham; CYRIL BARKER, 36, operator electrician, Huron-road, Balham; and ALBERT JAMES MARRIOTT, 36, experimental engineer, Garlinge-road, Brondesbury, were accused of stealing the property, which was said to belong to their employers, Talkie Colour, Limited, Berkeley-street, W. The defence was that there was a *bona fide* claim to the property by another company, Raycol, Limited, by whom the accused men were formerly employed.

According to the prosecution the primary object of the alleged theft was, not the possession of the pieces of metal, but to use and examine them for the purpose of discovering the secret process, the invention of a Dr. Bernardi. Dr. Bernardi, it was stated, was formerly associated with Raycol, Limited, but left them after some dispute and joined the prosecuting company.

Mr. A. S. Comyns Carr, K.C., and Mr. H. D. Roome appeared for the prosecution; Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton defended.

Lady Rhys Williams, wife of Sir Rhys Williams, K.C., one of the directors of the prosecuting company, gave evidence that she had been actively engaged with her husband and her mother, Mrs. Elinor Glyn, in producing sound films in natural colours. The accused men had frequently attended at her house in Eaton-square, S.W., for the purpose of helping in experimental work. At the end of March Sir Rhys became angry with them, because he considered they were not carrying out his orders. Dykes replied that they were not certain in whose employment they were, as Dr. Bernardi had sometimes paid their wages. Lady Williams said she pointed out to them that they knew they were the servants of Talkie Colour, Limited, and from that time their wages were always paid by the company's cheques. Films were subsequently made at the Elstree studios.

Dr. Anthony Bernardi, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, the inventor of the process, gave evidence in corroboration of that already given. He was still under examination, when the hearing was adjourned.

The MAGISTRATE said that at the close of the evidence he would require counsel for the prosecution to deal with the point raised by the defence as to the claim of right.

Mr. COMYNS CARR replied that he intended to submit that there was no substance in the suggestion made of a *bona fide* claim of right.

London Municipal Society Pamphlet No. 37 deals with "The New Poor-Law for London" (price 3d.). It describes simply the work that will have to be done by the London County Council Administering the Local Government Act, 1929, and urges the need of placing experienced members of the Municipal Reform Party on the relief committees.

COMPANY DIRECTOR DISCHARGED
CHARGES AGAINST MR. FIELD WITHDRAWN

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before Mr. Alderman Jacobs, JOHN FIELD, 40, a company director, lately living at The Ridgeway, Golders Green (on bail), appeared on remand to answer charges made under the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, of having (1) concealed or removed certain of his property within two months before the date of an unsatisfied judgment being issued against him; and (2) of having, within six months before the presentation of a petition in bankruptcy against him, left England, and taken with him a part of his property—namely £60,000 and upwards—which ought, by law, to be divided among his creditors. Mr. H. D. Roome (instructed by Messrs. Gordon Dadds and Co.) was counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Vernon Gattie (instructed by Messrs. B. A. Woolf and Co.) defended.

Mr. Gattie said that at the last hearing he elected, on behalf of the defendant, to the case being tried by a jury. As he understood his learned friend proposed to offer no evidence on the charges, there was no point in his (Mr. Gattie's) electing to go before a jury. Therefore, the matter could be disposed of there.

Mr. Roome remarked that he was instructed to ask the permission of the Court, on behalf of Messrs. Pynchon and Co., stockbrokers, Throgmorton-avenue, the prosecutors, to withdraw the charges that had been made against the defendant. The principal charge against the accused was under section 159 of the Bankruptcy Act in regard to the alleged fraudulent removal from this country of property that ought, by law, to be divided among his creditors, and that was an offence, unless the accused proved that he had no intent to defraud. So that the whole burden of proof was upon the defendant to satisfy the Court in that respect.

Mr. Field, in November last year, had Stock Exchange transactions with Messrs. Pynchon and Co., and incurred a debt of over £12,000. On December 2 he withdrew from his banking account the whole of the money standing to his credit—£61,000. On December 6 Messrs. Pynchon and Co. issued a writ for their £12,000, and obtained judgment on January 10 following. After that they discovered that the defendant had left England on January 4, taking with him the whole of his money in this country, having, on the day before, sold the house in which he had resided with his wife at The Ridgeway, Golders Green. Upon that, they, not unnaturally, came to the conclusion that he had left England, taking with him his property in order to defeat their claim against him. It now appeared that the house was still held in the defendant's wife's name. It was in these circumstances that Messrs. Pynchon and Co. applied to that Court for a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

"Since the case was before you last week," Mr. Roome continued, "the defendant, through his solicitors, has put further facts before my clients, which certainly appear to me to place a totally different complexion on this matter."

NO INTENT TO DEFRAUD

The defendant, in fact, originally left England on December 3, three days before the writ was actually issued. He did so, acting under the highest medical advice, to undergo a cure, and, subsequently, an operation, at Cannes. Of these facts the prosecutors were, of course, entirely ignorant. Mr. Field returned to England for a few days in order to remove his son, who was dangerously ill, from a public school, and his wife also at about the same time had to undergo a major operation. So that it was family illness that was the cause of his going abroad, and the withdrawal of his money from the bank. The explanation, no doubt, was that, owing the prosecutors this £12,000, the defendant thought he would keep them waiting for their money, and possibly put them to some inconvenience to recover it. It was now pretty clear that whatever he did was without any intent to defraud, because the first thing he did when he returned to England (having in the meantime been made a bankrupt) was to go to his trustee, Mr. Partridge, and hand over to him a sum to an amount that was sufficient to pay the debt of £12,000 in full. It would be oppressive for the prosecutors still to contend, in these circumstances, that Mr. Field intended to defraud, and that being so, he (Mr. Roome) asked the Alderman to allow these proceedings to be withdrawn.

Mr. ALDERMAN JACOBS.—I understood last week that it was not a question of £12,000, but of £40,000 or £50,000.

Mr. Roome said that the defendant was certainly charged with having quitted England taking £60,000 and upwards that ought to have been divided among his creditors, but there never was a charge that he ever incurred a debt of £60,000. The charge related to a sum of £12,000.

Mr. Gattie said there never was £60,000, or anything like it to the defendant's credit in this country apart from the fact that it arrived from America on November 29 and left on December 2. It was a case of transferring from one investment to another. In Mr. Field's ordinary account the credit balance was something like £1,000. When the defendant left England on December 3, acting upon medical advice, no proceedings of any sort had been taken against him. From that date the defendant had not been in this country at all except when he paid a flying visit in response to a most urgent message concerning the dangerous illness of his son. As to the issue of the writ, or the other proceedings, Mr. Field knew nothing. On his arrival there he was informed, for the first time, that he had been made a bankrupt, which astonished and horrified him. From the time he became aware of the position, it was perfectly clear from Mr. Field's actions that he had no intention whatever of not paying to Messrs Pynchon and Co. what was due to them. He came back to this country voluntarily—he was not deported, and there was no extradition—and at once went to his trustee and settled matters up as had been described by Mr. Roome.

Mr. ALDERMAN JACOBS.—He was detained, I think, in America?

STEPS TO ANNUL BANKRUPTCY

Mr. Gattie.—He was detained at Ellis Island, but after an application to Washington, did, in fact, enter the United States, and voluntarily returned to this country. On coming back he immediately handed to the trustee in bankruptcy a sufficient amount to cover the debt to Messrs. Pynchon, the only creditors, and took steps to have the bankruptcy annulled.

Mr. Roome said that Mr. Partridge, the trustee in bankruptcy, was present, who would say that the accused had paid over to him the sum of £12,000.

Mr. ALDERMAN JACOBS.—Very well, I agree to the prosecution being withdrawn.

Mr. Field was then discharged.

BARKING-ROAD MOTOR ACCIDENT

DAVID JOHN LACEY, 21, of Barking-road, East Ham, was remanded at the West Ham Police Court yesterday, charged with the manslaughter of Doris Gyngel, 20, of Ravenhill-road, Upton Park, and, further, with causing grievous bodily harm to Elsie Parfitt, 21, of Denmark-street, Plaistow. The defendant was the driver of a motor-car which was in collision with a lorry in Barking-road at 3.30 a.m. on Sunday. The two girls were passengers in the car and were thrown out when it struck the lorry. Lacey was alleged to have been driving in a dangerous manner. In a statement to a detective-sergeant, it was given in evidence, he declared that his speed was no more than 18 miles an hour. He said that the lorry was stationary in the middle of the road. The rear light was about 2ft. underneath the lorry, so that he did not see it until he was close on it. He then swerved to the near side and felt the back of the car hit the lorry. There was a drizzle of rain at the time. Mr. G. Hindle, solicitor, who represented the accused, said he would plead "Not Guilty" and reserve his cross-examination.

ALLEGED BAG-SNATCHING AT HORSHAM

At Horsham, Sussex, yesterday, a young man named WALTER HENLEY, of no fixed abode, was remanded in custody till Friday on a charge of stealing a handbag and with assaulting the owner, Amy Burtenshaw. Superintendent W. H. Beacher said that two young girls, Amy Burtenshaw and Mary Ripley, of Horsham, both 14 years old, were walking near Horsham Cricket Ground on Sunday evening when Henley suddenly snatched a handbag belonging to Miss Burtenshaw. The girl asked what was the matter, and Henley then took her by the shoulder and shook her. She struggled away from him and ran off screaming. Henley then started to chase the other girl across a field. Two young men, William and Albert Ballan, chased him and eventually caught him. Henley then said "I have got a knife," and he inflicted a slight wound on William Ballan. The police were informed and in a short time Henley was arrested. Superintendent Beacher said that other charges were likely to be preferred, possibly of a more serious nature.

NORTH LONDON TUBE EXTENSION
L.N.E.R. ELECTRIFICATION AS ALTERNATIVE

A Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, gave further consideration yesterday to the Bill promoted by the underground electric railway companies to obtain authority for the extension of the Piccadilly tube northwards from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters, and for improvements to stations in Central and West London.

Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chief general manager of the London and North Eastern Railway, who gave evidence last week in opposition to the Bill, was cross-examined by Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C. He said that in March his board of directors passed a resolution to undertake the electrification of the Great Northern main line to Welwyn, and the branch lines to Hertford, High Barnet, Edgware, and Alexandra Palace, on condition that the company obtained an adequate grant from the Government, and that satisfactory terms could be arranged for terminal accommodation in the City. That resolution fully expressed the intention of the board. It was passed eight days before this Bill came before a Committee of the House of Commons, but at that time the board had full knowledge of the details of the Bill.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones.—The resolution is not conditional in any way on this Bill being rejected?

Sir Ralph Wedgwood.—It is not.

So you decided to electrify your lines on two conditions, and they do not include rejection of this Bill?—There was the condition of an adequate grant. What might be an adequate grant if this Bill were rejected might not be if it were not.

Sir Ralph Wedgwood added that the estimated cost of the proposed electrification of 60 miles of lines was £3,750,000. After the holding of a public inquiry into traffic facilities in North London in 1925 the report presented stated that, subject to the limitation of steam trains, the North Eastern Railway was doing its best and that there was no justification for complaint on that ground.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones said it was common ground that the North Eastern Railway was doing its best. The trouble was that its best did not in any way meet the situation.

Re-examined by Mr. Wrotterley, K.C., Sir Ralph Wedgwood suggested that if the Bill were passed there might be inserted a clause providing that the powers should be held in suspense for a certain time and that if within that time the North Eastern began electrification the tube should not be constructed. If the North Eastern Railway did not proceed with electrification, then the Bill would be in full force.

Mr. Wrottesley.—But if you did begin the work and carried it on with due diligence this Bill could not be used against you.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones said the Bill was not directed against the North Eastern Railway.

Mr. Wrottesley.—But it would be used against you, would it not, Sir Ralph, because it would involve you in a loss of £110,000 a year at the start?—That is our conservative estimate.

Mr. Philip Longmore, clerk of the Hertfordshire County Council, and other local witnesses gave evidence that the electrification of the North Eastern Railway was the first necessity, and that they objected to any scheme which would imperil the prospects of that electrification.

SUSPENSION OF POWERS

Mr. Wrottesley, addressing the Committee on behalf of the North Eastern Railway Company, said he did not ask that the Bill should be rejected. What he asked for was the insertion of a clause providing for suspension of powers and cesser in certain events. The clause he proposed provided that the promoters should not commence to exercise the powers conferred on them by this Bill until December 31, 1930, and if by that date the North Eastern Railway Company had commenced the electrification of their suburban lines from King's Cross the promoters should not commence to exercise their powers so long as the North Eastern Railway proceeded diligently with their electrification works and completed them within a period of three years from December 31, 1930, or within such further period as the Minister of Transport might allow. So soon as the Minister of Transport certified that electric working of the North Eastern lines had commenced, the powers under this Bill should cease.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

PROPOSED LONDON DOCK RAILWAY
INCREASED TRAFFIC BY ROAD AND BARGE

The Bill promoted by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway for the construction of a new railway from East Ham to Victoria Dock, which has already passed the House of Commons, was considered yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by LORD WEMYSS. The Bill is opposed by the North Eastern Railway Company.

Sir Lynden Macassey, K.C., opening the case for the Bill, said the present railway communication to the docks was inadequate, and delays to traffic were the result. Business at the docks had enormously increased in volume. Taking the "Royal group" of docks—the Victoria, Albert, and King George V.—which the proposed railway would serve, go

Sporting News

RACING

CAR PARKING AT ASCOT

BATH MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Visitors to Ascot will learn with pleasure that the parking of all motor-cars and charabancs is once again to be controlled by the Royal Automobile Club. Charges for admission will be levied on each motor-vehicle, but not on the occupants, who will be admitted free to the various motor enclosures. An office will be open from May 26 until June 14 at 19, Bruton-street, W.1, where information can be obtained from The Manager, Ascot Motor Enclosures. Bookings by telephone or wire will not be accepted. All bookings to be valid must be in the name of a person, and must be accompanied by remittances from that person. Bookings from firms or companies cannot be accepted. The management cannot accept returns of disks when once they have been sent out from the office, nor will any refunds be made.

The Bath Spring Meeting was begun yesterday in showery weather. The afternoon's programme was begun with the Lansdown Selling Plate, for which The Limpet was made favourite. He could do no better than finish third, however, beaten by Don't and the Hackla gelding, the former of whom won a good race by a short head. In the Tradesmen's Selling Handicap Lord Bromwich and My Aunt got rid of their riders at the start and bolted. Neither took part in the race, but both were under the starter's orders and therefore count as runners. Benedictus was best away, followed by Snake Bird. The latter was beaten at the Distance, at which point Longmynd Lad and Potosi challenged. They could make no impression on Benedictus, however, and Mrs. Edgar Wallace's horse drew away to win easily by five lengths from Longmynd Lad, who beat Potosi by two lengths for second place. Heath Lodge bolted before the start of the Spring Handicap and galloped right round the course before Rook could pull him up. Canfield was made favourite for the race, but his big weight was just too much for him, and he was beaten by three-quarters of a length and a neck by Ring o' Roses and Andy. Canfield was giving the winner 2st.

The Dodington Handicap provided the first successful favourite of the afternoon, when G. Richards got The Torch past the winning-post half a length in front of Industrious. Barbara Joan was third, four lengths behind the second. Mary Fischer, who had run well in the race won by Kitty Bly at Chester, came with a long run to win the Badminton Plate by a length from the Criquette colt, with Royal Delight third. The favourite, Iceblink, ran badly and never appeared in the race with a winning chance. There was an exciting finish to the Dyrham Park Maiden Plate, with which the afternoon's programme was concluded. Lady Violet made the early running, but gave way to Wild Music approaching the Straight. The two were together at the Distance, with Wild Music just in front, and in a great race home the outsider just held on long enough to win by a short head from Lady Violet, with Nefertari a length and a half away third.

BATH PROSPECTS

1.30.—CITY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—TELAVIV missed a race here yesterday presumably to take part in this minor event. He is not more than a moderate plater, but there does not seem anything else in the race with so good a chance as his on known form. He is therefore my selection.

2.20.—BEAUFORT HANDICAP (7f.).—Happy Note is a pound or so better handicapped here than she was at Kempton Park, where she ran well when beaten by Sonometer, whom at the changed weights Happy Note seems certain to beat if both are started. Mittagong on some form has a nice chance, while Shovelstrode and Brown Tony were once considered to be above such races as this. Kudos won a handicap at Thirsk and previously was third in a handicap at Epsom, Courtesy has a chance on last year's running. The best selection seems to me to be KUDOS; if absent, HAPPY NOTE.

3.0.—SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES (1¼m.).—Coster Boy has been second in his last three races and is not without a chance, but he seems the kind of horse who always runs well but never wins. John Dory ran well at Sandown Park. Mallock is very accurately handicapped with Mercury and Lulworth Cove, but this seems just the sort of race that Lulworth Cove might win. His last race should have done him much good. Medarlin and Lucy Gaiter are accurately handicapped with Mercury. Charnwood ran disappointingly at Chester, but may well do better here. Blue Danube never wins. Dunlavin Lass has won her two races this season and is probably better than the handicapper may believe. I like best the chance of DUNLAVIN LASS. In her absence my selection would be LAWSON'S SELECTED.

3.30.—KELSTON SELLING HANDICAP (1m.).—Adherent could probably win this race if he would do his best, but he is most unreliable. De Mestre's selected might run well, but the best selection seems to me to be NORMAN BARON, who was only just beaten by Bill Sykes at Windsor and gave weight and a beating to Stronsota.

4.0.—WESTWARD STAKES (5f.).—The best here on known form seems to be BERRYDALE, who ran second to the Miss Jessica filly at Newmarket, and who on that form has the beating here of Chivalresque and others.

4.30.—COUNTY MODERATE PLATE (1m.).—It is very difficult to make a selection here. Perhaps ABBESS will win.

YORK PROSPECTS

3.0.—GLASDOW SELLING HANDICAP (1¼m.).—YOUNG MIDDLETON could win if he would do his best. I shall give him another chance here.

3.35.—ZETLAND PLATE (5f.).—The obvious selection here seems to be PHARIAN, who has to give away weight all round, but should win nevertheless. Disarmament may be the best of the others.

3.10.—FLYING DUTCHMAN HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Piot has a good chance on his Sandown Park form and may again beat Pictoralas even at the altered weights. Lanson is not reliable, but Alcester must have a fine chance on his Newmarket form. Spionella and Grandflight may be the best of the others. My selection is PLOT.

3.40.—LONDESBOROUGH PLATE (1m.).—Redeswood has done well since he ran in the Two Thousand Guineas. Sidonia has a chance, while Rattlin the Reefer seems slightly better class than the others. Lyndon may run well. Pook's Hill won easily at Chester, but I expect SIDONIA to repeat his victory of last year.

4.15.—TADCASTER MAIDEN PLATE (6f.).—Nick of Time, the Esher Cup winner, may not run, in which case the probable winner seems to me to be GOODWOOD PARK, with Friarvine the danger and alternative selection.

4.45.—KNAVESMIRE MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—Trojan is a doubtful starter. PHALAROPE ran quite well in better company than this at Newmarket and may win.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Thirty-three horses left Headquarters yesterday morning to meet their engagements at York, and there were several well-fancied candidates among them.

In the Glasgow Selling Welter Handicap we have Young Middleton, who, carrying 9st. 8lbs., ran quite well in a similar race at Newmarket, and BLUE DON, who the best spoken of as a likely winner soon for weeks past and who did a nice gallop on Saturday with Western Flier, Jacob's Ladder, and Gambling Chief from Bell's stable. If he is going to win a race he has his chance here, and I make him my selection.

In the Zetland Plate Pharian has good public form to recommend him, and he is so well that I doubt if we have one to beat him. Greenland will be having her first race. In a trial some time ago she finished third to Grazzia and Pot Pourri, and holds a very good chance. Tilt will be all the better for the race he had at Newmarket, and I believe he is a useful horse. Dusky Sue will be Hogg's selected. However, I take PHARIAN to win.

There will be a small field for the Flying Dutchman Welter Handicap. Break of Day is none the worse for the race he had at Haydock Park on Saturday, and he has been sent to take his chance here, but, with a 10lb. penalty, his weight is now a big one. Pictoralas has just about reached his best form and he is a winner over the course. He may not, however, beat ALCESTER, who is a much-improved horse. Elton and Lanson have not been sent to run.

In the Londesborough Plate RATTLIN THE REEFER has been prepared for the race and is a little bit better class than most of the entry. On Saturday he moved well in a nice gallop with Ghost Train and Guy Mannering, and I like his chance here. Pook's Hill, with his pull in the weights, is thought to possess a good chance.

In the Tadcaster Maiden Stakes Clarehaven Lodge expect to saddle another winner in GOODWOOD PARK, whose public form this season is very useful. Friarvine is very nearly the best of Cannon's three-year-olds. Trencherman, Jean Gordon, Guards' Officer, and Gossamer will run.

For the Knavesmire Maiden Plate PHALAROPE ran quite well in his race at Newmarket, and he is likely to be better now. I doubt if we have one in this race to beat him. Marten's Tower, who is a promising two-year-old, will run well.

YORK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The **GLASGOW SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE** of 400 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
SILEX MAJOR (Mr. H. F. Clayton)..... Elsey	5	9	11
aYOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. M. Markham) Barling	6	9	6
aVINOT-SEPT (Mr. L. Jones)..... Jones	6	9	1
aADEL (Mr. H. G. Blagrave)..... Blagrave	a	8	11
aPILGRIM'S BELLE (Mr. G. Crabtree)			
..... Armstrong	5	8	5
aLUCKY CHARM (Mr. W. H. Sayers)..... Coldbeck	4	8	1
LAMMERGEIER (Mr. F. Taylor)..... F. Taylor	5	8	1
aABSCUBIUM (Mr. J. Jenkins)..... J. Manser	4	8	1
WINKS (Mr. C. C. Sykes)..... Childs	a	8	1
aBLUE DON (Captain T. Hogg)..... Hogg	4	7	12
aPHARISEE (Mr. F. Flint)..... Hammett	6	7	11
INFANTRY (Mr. J. B. Maughan)..... Butterill	a	7	10
MARTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown)..... H. A. Brown	a	7	10
PHANTOM JIN (Mr. G. Crabtree) F. Armstrong	5	7	8
CAPPED (Mr. R. P. Botterill)..... Botterill	a	7	8
aMANVERS (Mr. J. E. Anderton)..... Boyd	7	7	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

YOUNG MIDDLETON, R. Perryman; VINOT-SEPT, T. Weston; ADEL, J. Collins; PILGRIM'S BELLE, J. Foy; LUCKY CHARM, —; ABSCURDUM, C. Elliott; WINKS, Irelan; BLUE DON, G. Richards; PHARISEE, H. Wragg; INFANTRY, J. Thwaites; MARTIAN, J. Dines; MANVERS, —.

2.35.—The **ZETLAND PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight)

	St	lb
aPHARIAN (Lord Allendale)..... B. Jarvis	9	2
DISARMAMENT (Mr. H. Clayton)..... Elsey	8	13
LADY FACE (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving) R. Armstrong	8	7
TOM TIT III (Mr. R. Brendon)..... Holland	8	7
TIVOLI BOY (Mr. F. Finn)..... Hammett	8	7
WENCHAL c, by Tetratema (Mrs. D. Gardner)		
..... F. Armstrong	8	7
OXENDON c, by Rose Prince (Captain J. R. Renwick)..... J. Renwick	8	7
ROYAL GRAY (Mr. J. C. Spivey)..... Green	8	7
aTAY (Mr. D. L. Wilson)..... Leach, jun.	8	7
aGALLINI (Sir E. Hanmer)..... Peacock	8	7
PRINCESS ENA F. by Santorb (Captain J. Angifer)..... Taylor	8	4
FRENCH MARTEN F. by Transcendent (Mr. W. T. Balmforth)..... M. Vasey	8	4
WASSAIL (Major C. Behrens)..... Armstrong	8	4
JOAN LOWELL (Lady A. Compton-Verney) Cole	8	4
aGREENLAND (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	8	4
BLUE CROSS (Mr. N. C. Ellis)..... Green	8	4
aCARDINAL (Mrs. R. D. Fairfax)..... Bellerby	8	4
aTALAVERA F. by Scherzo (Captain J. Feilden) D. Bell	8	4
CLEAN SLATE (Sir W. Gilbey)..... T. Cannon	8	4
EVENING GLORY (Captain T. Hogg)..... Hogg	8	4
aDUSKY SUE (Captain T. Hogg)..... Hogg	8	4
aS.O.S (Mr. D. Goold)..... R. J. Colling	8	4
aCHARMING TUNE (Mr. A. W. Gordon)..... F. Leader	8	4
NARROW ESCAPE (Captain J. Harrison-Broadley) Waldron	8	4
HASTEN SLOWLY (Mr. F. Hartigan)..... F. Hartigan	8	4
aLADY HAINE (Mr. H. Kent)..... Walter Griggs	8	4
USTA FLYING (Mr. H. Lawson)..... Scott	8	4
PETTER PATTER (Mr. A. Macomber) S. Darling	8	4
GLISSADE (Mrs. I. Miss)..... Miss	8	4
aLADY ARBELLE (Lady Robinson) F. Armstrong	8	4
aTRENCH (Sir J. Rutherford)..... Armstrong	8	4
aYELLOW DUN (Mr. F. Straker)..... T. Cannon	8	4
INVITATION (Mr. F. Thornton-Smith) Templeman	8	4
PRECEDENCE (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)..... Pollock	8	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PHARIAN, C. Elliott. DISARMAMENT or TOM TIT III, H. Wragg; TILT, H. Leach; FRENCH MARTEN FILLY, F. Braithwaite; GREENLAND, T. Weston; DUSKY SUE, G. Richards; S.O.S., F. Beasley; CARDINAL or CHILDS, Gallimore; J. Taylor; LADY ARBELLE, —; YELLOW DUN, R. Perryman; CARDINAL, —; TALAVERA FILLY, —.

3.10.—The **FLYING DUTCHMAN WELTER HANDICAP PLATE** of 1,000 sovs.; second to receive 100 sovs, and third 50 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBREAK OF DAY (10lb. ex.) (Mr. J. A. Dewar)			
..... Pickering	5	9	4
GUY MANNERING (Lord Woolavington) Gilpin	4	9	1
ELTON (Mrs. R. W. Foster)..... H. Leader	5	8	10
aPIOT (Lord Astor)..... Lawson	4	8	10
aSIDONIA (Mr. A. de Rothschild)..T. Cannon	4	8	7
SLEDMERE (Mr. S. Tattersall)..... Lawson	4	8	7
L'ODEON (Mr. A. Falcon)..... Rintoul	5	8	6
aLANSON (Mr. D. Goold)..... R. J. Colling	5	8	6
aPICTORIAN (Sir J. Noble)..... Dundas	5	8	0
aALCESTER (7lb. ex.) (Lord Hazewood)			
..... W. Jarvis	4	8	5
aGRANDFLIGHT (10lb. ex.) (Mr. J. T. Dowling)			
..... M. Vasey	a	8	5
aCORDUROY (Mr. S. Wootton)..... De Mestre	4	8	5
RILEY MAJOR (Mr. H. F. Clayton)..... Elsey	4	7	13
aSPIONELLA (Sir E. Hanmer)..... Peacock	4	7	13
IRISH ROMANCE (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith)			
..... Templeman	5	7	8
MONK BAR (Sir L. Green)..... R. Armstrong	5	7	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BREAK OF DAY, R. Jones; PIOT, R. Dick; SIDONIA, R. Perryman; LANSON, P. Beasley; PICTORALAS, R. James; ALCESTER, J. Childs; GRANDFLIGHT, G. Baines; CORDUROY, C. Ray; SPIONELLA, W. Nevett.

3.40.—The **LONDESBOROUGH PLATE** of 1,000 sovs. for three and four-year-olds; the breeder of the winner to receive 100 sovs., the breeder of the second 50 sovs., the owner of the second 50 sovs., and the owner of the third 25 sovs. out of the plate. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
aSIDONIA (Mr. A. de Rothschild)..T. Cannon	4	9	7
aRATTLIN THE REEFER (3lb) (Lord Woolavington)			
..... Gilpin	4	9	0
POET'S KISS (7lb.) (Mr. J. McGuigan) McGuigan	4	8	11
CAPOT (9lb) (Mrs. Schaverien)..... Private	4	8	8
aVESTAL DARE (9lb) (Major L. Gelpke) Leader	5	8	7
aREDESWOOD (5lb.) (Sir L. Parkinson) Peacock	3	7	11
PRINCE PARADISE (6lb.) (Mr. J. de Rothschild)..... J. Pratt	3	7	11
aPOOK'S HILL (9lb.) (Mr. H. R. Armitage)			
..... Walter Griggs	5	7	2
aLYNTON (6lb.) (Mr. S. Tattersall)..... Lawson	3	7	2
aBUCCANEER (9lb.) (Mrs. R. Dary)..... Earl	5	6	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SIDONIA, R. Perryman; RATTLIN THE REEFER, P. Beasley; REDESWOOD, W. Nevett; PRINCE PARADISE, G. Bennett; POOK'S HILL, G. Richards; SKELTON; LYNTON, S. Wragg; BUCCANEER, G. Archibald.

4.15.—The **TADCASTER MAIDEN STAKES** of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. only if struck out by Tuesday, May 13, with 300 sovs. added; for three-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. out of the stakes. Six furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
aHOPE (Mr. I. Z. Davis)..... Rennison	a	9	0
DESPENCER (Mr. F. H. Turner)..De Mestre	5	8	11
ADHERENT (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant)			
..... Douglas-Pennant	5	8	10
CHINA PRINCE (Mr. A. J. Smith)..... Gilbert	4	8	8
aSOLYMELUS (Mr. Joseph Read)..... Newey	6	8	6
aAUNT MARY (Mr. D. D. Dodge)..... Rhodes	5	8	5
aHAPPY BEN (Mr. J. R. Porter)..... Porter	6	8	5
aCHEVIOTDALE (Mr. R. Mealings)..... Butchers	4	8	4
aL.T.T. (Mr. F. Eley)..... Templeman	4	8	2
VIE (Mr. H. Scott)..... Scott	5	8	2
aATHOS (Sir Darcy Lindsay)..... Edwards	a	8	1
aTUNSTEAD (Mr. C. Anderson)..... Roberts	4	7	13
BEDGOWN c, by Verdun (Mrs. H. M. Gray)			
..... Private	4	7	13
ASHLAR (Mr. J. Hoboken)..... Badrick	4	7	13
MOSTELLE (The Aga Khan)..... R. Dawson	3	7	13
KNOWLE (Mr. H. J. Broeton)..... E. Piggott	3	6	10
aABBESS (Mr. W. F. Cottrill)..... Cottrill	3	6	10
BEECH HILL (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell)..... Cundell	3	6	10
FANANDE (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe)..... Cunliffe	3	6	10
MISS SIDDONS (Mr. J. A. Dewar)..... F. Darling	3	6	10
aMARY TOYE (Mr. E. Eley)..... Templeman	3	6	10
BELLE BIRD (Mr. C. Evans)..... Merritt	3	6	10
aLOUTRES (Mr. Walter J. Fryer)..... Clement	3	6	10
aSWYNFORD LASS (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell)			
..... Waldron	3	6	10
aDESPAL (Mr. T. Lant)..... Manser	3	6	10
NITIDA (Mr. T. Lonsdale)..... Braime	3	6	10
aVANILLA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)..Pratt	3	6	10
PRIVATE VIEW (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	3	6	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BARBARA JOAN, —; STILL FREE, —; TIDENHAM, —; ABBESS, —; MARY TOYE, —; LOUTRES, —; SWYNFORD LASS, —; DESPAL, —; VANILLA, —.

4.45.—The **KNAVESMIRE MAIDEN PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight)

	St	lb
TROJAN (Mr. C. R. Baron)..... Peacock	9	13
SANGRE (Mr. W. A. Chanler)..... Perse	8	13
ALANDUR (Brigadier-General G. Cheape) Morris	8	12
PHILIPTOS (Mr. H. F. Clayton)..... Elsey	8	12
WINDSOR PRINCE (Mr. T. D. Peacock)..Threlfell	8	12
aCONCERTO (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)..... O. Bell	8	12
aWILD SOS (Mr. T. Davidson)..... E. Day	8	12
aJACOPO (Mr. M. Feld)..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	12
FULL MEASURE (Sir L. Green)..... R. Armstrong	8	12
CRISIS (Mr. W. T. Hessel)..... Private	8	12
GOLD MISTER (Mr. A. Hodgson)..... Gunter	8	12
SPOUR (Mr. F. W. Horlock)..... Walter Griggs	8	12
aPHALAROPE (Mrs. A. James)..... Frank Butters	8	12
aHERALCID (Mr. S. B. Joel)..... Earl	8	12
EMERALD STAR (Captain A. Kyle)..... Macsen	8	12
aESCOLTA REAL (Lord Lonsdale)..... Pickering	8	12
aMARTEN'S TOWER (Mr. W. R. Lysaght) B. Jarvis	8	12
TAVERNER (Major McCalmont)..... Osborne	8	12
SEMI ROYAL (Mr. A. E. McKinlay)..... Elsey	8	12
aFIRST FANCY (Mr. F. C. Minoprio)..... East	8	12
aDUFFIELD (Mr. G. H. Peck)..... J. Childs	8	12
JOHN PRITCHARD (Lord Penrhyn)..... Leach, sen.	8	12
PUTTENDEN BAY (Captain J. R. Renwick)		
..... J. Renwick	8	12
LEXINGTON (Mr. F. M. Sykes)..... R. Day	8	12
TRACING (Mr. T. Davidson)..... R. Day	8	9
BELL HEATHER F. by Scherzo (Captain J. Feilden)		
..... O. Bell	8	9
LEXICON LEAS F. by St. Louis (Mrs. R. W. Foster)		
..... H. Leader	8	9
aWINSOME WAY (Mr. A. W. Gordon)..F. Leader	8	9
aEXCHEQUER (Mr. S. B. Joel)..... Earl	8	9
IMAGERY F. by Captain Cuttle (Mr. H. Pulitzer)		
..... S. Darling	8	9
SYMBOL (Sir J. Rutherford)..... R. Armstrong	8	9
KNOCKDRIN (Mr. H. C. Sutton)..... Gooch	8	9
KINMOUNT (Mrs. R. B. Thorburn)..... Rintoul	8	9
aFLORENCE DOMBEY (Lord Woolavington) Gilpin	8	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WILD SOS, R. Perryman; JACOPO, J. Childs; GOLD MISTER, M. Wing; PHALAROPE, T. Weston; HERALCID or EXCHEQUER, F. Winter; ESCOLTA REAL, R. Jones; MARTEN'S TOWER, C. Elliott; FIRST FANCY, —; DUFFIELD, H. Jelliss; LEXINGTON, R. Jamieson; WINSOME WAY, T. Lowrey; FLORENCE DOMBEY, P. Beasley; CONCERTO, —.

LONDON BETTING

THE DERBY

(To be run at Epsom on June 4)

50 to 30 agst DRIOLITE (3, and c.) (F. Templeman).
8 — 1 — RUSTOM PASHA (3, and c.) (R. Dawson).
100 — 9 — BALLYFERRIS (c., 100 to 8 t.) (S. Darling).
100 — 7 — SILVER FLARE (c.) (R. Jarvis).
100 — 6 — TREWS (c., 18 to 1 t.) (Lawson).
22 — 1 — BLENHEIM (3, and c.) (R. Dawson).
22 — 1 — HIAD (c.) (Lawson).
25 — 1 — NOBLE STAR (c., 28 to 1 t.) (Cundell).
25 — 1 — CAERLEON (c., 28 to 1 t.) (Butters).
33 — 1 — TAKE SCOUT (3, c.) (Bertie Rickford).
33 — 1 — PARENTHESIS (c.) (F. Darling).

THE OAKS

(To be run at Epsom on June 6)

7 to 2 agst FAIR ISLE (c.) (Butters).
4 — 1 — TORCHERE (c.) (Watson).
11 — 2 — SISTER CLOVER (c.) (Mohony).

HAMILTON PARK RESULTS

2.30 (2.31).—The **WHISTLEBERRY MAIDEN PLATE** of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

THE LYNX, b g, by Buen Ojo—Alphis (Major H. Colmore)..... 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Winter 1
WENCHAL COLT, by Tetratema (Mrs. D. Gardner), 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Lesch 2
(Winner trained by J. Beary, at Tilshead)

STARTING PRICE.—9 to 4 on The Lynx.

TOTALISATOR PRICE (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 5,104 units. Won by two lengths.

3.0 (3.3).—The **AUCHINRAITH HANDICAP PLATE** of 250 sovs. Six furlongs.

SWITCH ON, br g, by Galloper Light—Transformation (Mr. A. Rankin), 4 yrs, 7st. ..... K. Gethin 1
NORTH RIDING, ch g, by Polyphonic—Last of the Lenas (Mr. J. Johnstone), aged, 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Winter 2
SORTIE, ch f, by Sonning—Bridge of Bath (Mr. J. Bell-Irving), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... A. Richardson 3
Little Grafton (Mr. W. Wyllie), 3 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Swashbuckler (Major J. A. Coats), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... W. Christie 0
Mississippi (Sir H. Samman), 5 yrs, 7st. ..... C. Adley 0
(Winner trained by McCall, at Weatbarns)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Little Grafton, 4 to 1 agst Switch On, 6 to 1 Mississippi, 7 to 1 Sortie, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 3d.; places, 5s. 6d., 7s. Total win pool, 10,395 units; total place pool, 7,649 units.

Won by a length and a half; a head separated second and third. Little Grafton was fourth and Mississippi last.

3.30 (3.31).—The **DECHMONT SELLING HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

POET'S KISS, ch g, by Somme Kiss—Poetical (Mr. G. Hedley), 4 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... J. Caldwell 1
DOWNHOLME, b h, by Dunholme—Rawlobs (Mr. F. Armstrong), aged, 7st. 4lb. ..... K. Gethin 2
BARKHAM SQUARE, br g, by Sir Berkeley—Iromie II. (Mr. A. W. Greenwood), aged, 8st. 3lb. ..... J. Thwaites 3
Solomon's Choice (Mrs. M. Holland), 6 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Leach 0
Little Toy (Mr. W. Wyllie), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Gold Standard (Mr. John Burns), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... A. Smirke 0
Tickets (Mr. W. J. Peck), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... C. Adley 0
Lebanix (Miss M. Drake), 3 yrs, 7st. ..... A. Richardson 0
Flying Unit (Mr. R. Lumsden), 6 yrs, 6st. 9lb. ..... A. Roberts 0
Saucy Sybil (Mr. R. Penton), 4 yrs, 6st. 9lb. ..... E. Crossley 0

(Winner trained by Boyd, at Peebles)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Downholme, 5 to 1 Barkham Square, 6 to 1 Solomon's Choice, 7 to 1 Gold Standard, 10 to 1 each Little Toy and Tickets, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 70s. 9d.; places, 10s., 2s. 9d., 3s. Total win pool, 8,808 units; total place pool, 6,741 units.

Won by two lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Little Toy was fourth and Solomon's Choice last.

The winner was sold to Mr. McGuigan for 50 guineas.

4.0 (4.2).—The **MIDDLEWARD PLATE**, a handicap of 300 sovs.; second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. One mile and a half.

OLD CONTEMPTIBLE, br c, by The Boss—Mons Star (Mr. J. Macarthur), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... Topping 1
LAIRD, b g, by Lomond—Lady Archibald (Mr. J. C. Lund), 5 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Taylor 2
ETHELWULF, gr h, by Poltava—Pick of the Bunch (Mr. J. Anderton), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... C. Adley 3
Clinton Lass (Mrs. G. Robinson), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Wee-Pei-fu (Lord Lonsdale), 5 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... A. Richardson 0

(Winner trained by Drake, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Clinton Lass, 5 to 1 Laird, 7 to 2 Ethelwulf, 8 to 1 Wee-Pei-fu, 100 to 6 agst Old Contemptible.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 30s. 6d.; places, 11s., 8s. 6d. Total win pool, 10,278 units; total place pool, 6,370 units.

Won by a length and a half; three quarters of a length separated second and third. Clinton Lass was last.

4.30 (4.32).—The **DRUMCLOG SELLING HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile and 40 yards.

SOFT DRINK, br f, by Somme Kiss—Lemonade (Mr. W. R. Smith), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Taylor 1
SHIRAZ, bl g, by Gay Crusader—Kepler's Law (Mr. R. C. Lumsden), 6 yrs, 6st. 9lb. ..... A. Roberts 2
GHILLIE, b g, by Mountaineer—Jessamint (Mr. John Porter), 6 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... E. Crossley 3
Whinpark (Mrs. R. Don), aged, 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Wadsworth 0
Bell Rock (Mr. W. de Selincourt), 6 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Grand Display (Mr. G. T. Unwin), 4 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Delph China (Mr. D. Boyd), 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. ..... W. McCafferty 0
Sprinkle Light (Mr. R. Renton), aged, 7st. 11lb. ..... W. Christie 0

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Soft Drink, 4 to 1 Ghillie, 11 to 2 Whinpark, 8 to 1 Bell Rock, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 9d.; places, 2s., 8s. 9d., 4s. Total win pool, 11,624 units; total place pool, 10,108 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a neck separated second and third. Sprinkle Light was fourth and Bell Rock last.

There was no bid for the winner.

5.0 (5.1).—The **CAMPSIE PLATE** of 150 sovs; for three-year-olds. One mile and three furlongs.

MAUGRE, b f, by Grand Guignol—Mandragora (Mr. S. W. Beer), 8st. 13lb. ..... J. Leach 1
KIPPIT LORE, br c, by Torelore—Her Ladyship (Mr. R. Lumsden), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Thwaites 2
STAR PIPPIN, b f, by Pommern—Double Star (Mr. J. J. A. Dunn), 8st. 6lb. (car. 8st. 7lb.) ..... F. Winter 3
Black Diamond (Captain C. F. Elsey), 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0

(Winner trained by Leach, jun., at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 1 on Maugre, 8 to 1 each agst Kippit Lore and Star Pippin, 20 to 1 agst Black Diamond.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 10,751 units.

Won by a length and a half; five lengths separated second and third.

UTTOXETER RESULTS

2.45 (2.46).—The **UTTOXETER SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

CHOSEN LEAF, b g, by Gheerion—Santonine (Mr. F. P. Gilbert), 6 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... J. Ward 1
SOUTHERN HUE, br g, by Southampton—Miss Southampton (Lady Glenapp), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... E. Foster 2
CHIMPANZEE, b g, by Lomond—Monaleen (Mr. G. A. Burton), aged, 9st. 9lb. ..... P. Edwards 3

Also ran:—Cabriolet (E. Sully), Essandar (W. Parvin), Historical (F. Sergeant), Cailin Dubh (Dixon), Headache (Mr. Thackray), Souvenance (J. Moloney), Benelia (E. Parker).

(Winner trained by Gilbert, at East Ilsley)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 each agst Essandar and Chosen Leaf, 9 to 2 Headache, 6 to 1 Chimpanzee, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 5s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 4s. Total win pool, 4,546 units; total place pool, 4,579 units.

Won by half a length; a length and a half separated second and third.

3.15 (3.16).—The **OLDFIELDS HURDLE RACE** of 125 sovs. Two miles.

HAPPY DUST, b m, by Russley—Dust (Mr. C. S. Green), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... K. Piggott 1
CHATSWORTH, br g, by Hurry On—Sweet Istria (Lady Warrender), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... Mooney 2
VIE, b c, by Sir Berkeley—Vie (Mr. H. Lester), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... Dixon 3

Also ran:—Bedguard (F. Gurney), Revesby (F. Hodgkinson).

(Winner trained by Cox, at Warwick)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 on Chatsworth, 5 to 1 agst Happy Dust, 6 to 1 Vie, 10 to 1 Bedguard, 20 to 1 agst Revesby.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 19s.; places, 4s., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 3,294 units; total place pool, 3,870 units.

Won by three lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Bedguard fell.

3.45 (3.46).—The **HANLEY HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 125 sovs. Two miles and a half.

GAMEFELLOW, b g, by Gamefeather—The Ripper (Mr. S. McGregor), aged, 9st. 11lb. ..... Jambrier 1
GREAT SAND, ch g, by Great Sport—Silver Streak (Lord Londesborough), aged, 9st. 9lb. ..... J. Kelly 2
DESERT SHEIK, ch g, by All Alone—Panda (Mr. J. Hamer), aged, 10st. 3lb. ..... W. Stott 3

Also ran:—Bachelor's Runner (Mr. Ransome); Shady Lake (F. Gurney); Kerosene (J. Hane); The Philosopher (W. Parvin); Langside (Mr. G. Elliott); Spontoon (P. Powell); Serving Maid (Hodgkinson).

(Winner trained by McGregor, at Warwickshire)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Great Sand, 9 to 2 Kerosene, 6 to 1 each Desert Sheik and Spontoon, 7 to 1 Gamefellow, 10 to 1 The Philosopher, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

THE UNIVERSITY TEAMS

PROSPECTS OF THE SIDES

It is probable that, after a month's cricket at the Universities, J. T. Morgan, of Cambridge, is rather easier in his mind than P. G. T. Kingsley, of Oxford. He has not Kingsley's embarrassing resources to draw from; he is not likely to be faced, as Kingsley has been, by a procession of Freshmen and Seniors making centuries for visiting counties—his work, in fact, is not so much to reject and select, but to make the best of the sufficient, but not over-sufficient, material at his command.

He has begun with more success than anyone could have expected, and just where his resources were weakest, in bowling, that is, three factors have worked powerfully for him—the appearance of R. C. Rought-Rought and F. R. Brown and the immense improvement shown by A. H. Fabian. Last year Fabian was a very ordinary bowler indeed, but this year he has shown, even when he is not taking wickets, that his success against Yorkshire was no isolated phenomenon.

Rought-Rought has the advantage of height, and his action shows he is not ungrateful for it, while Brown is always liable to bowl a very good ball indeed. He is inclined to bowl his leg-break a little too fast, and he could spend some very profitable hours watching Rhodes beat the batsman before the ball has hit the ground.

The batting is, at the moment, rather uncertain, and the knowledge that, if he goes early, he might be on the field again inconveniently soon may have a somewhat repressive effect on E. T. Killick's batting. He has shown little this season of that stroke, the cut, which on one occasion last year he played so handsomely that Larwood, at his fastest, was reduced to impotence, but if other batsmen proceed to make plenty of runs he will probably become once more the match-winning, as distinct from the match-saving, batsman. G. D. Kemp-Welch seems more likely than anyone else at the moment to give Killick the support he needs. He is far sounder than he was last year, and his 43 against Leicestershire on a wicket on which the ball had to be watched every inch of the way was admirable.

The collective strength is something of an unknown quality, but unknown does not mean negligible, and there is always Morgan to come along and make a hundred just when the other side are wondering about their batting order. The fielding is steady, but Morgan wants all the wicketkeeping practice he can get, although, in one match, at any rate, the bulk of an imposing total of extras was due to Kemp-Welch's wholehearted ambition to bowl fast.

OXFORD'S PROSPECTS

If the results of cricket matches were decided by a committee appointed to judge the intrinsic merit of the two teams, man for man, Oxford would leave Lord's comfortable winners by some six wickets, but at the moment there is a not inconsiderable gulf between the actual performances of the team and the performances of which it is capable. The Freshmen's match would have been memorable if only for the fact that the illustrious name of I. A. R. Peebles glittered on the scorecard, but there were A. Melville and D. N. Moore playing as well. Melville had a South African reputation almost equal to Peebles's English one, and he proceeded to live up to it by scoring over 300 runs in his first three innings in the Parks, while Moore, from the beginning, batted with all the lordly sophistication of one who has opened his country's innings for 15 years. With the Nawab of Pataudi producing more strokes than ever, N. M. Ford showing he can score runs with strokes that do not threaten the pavilion clock, and I. Akers-Douglas displaying in his every innings a fluency and self-confidence that make him look set for 50 from the first ball bowled, Oxford, even without A. M. Crawley and with Kingsley temporarily out of form, seemed certain to make a succession of large totals, but somehow or other they have not done so. Kingsley, however, is a beautiful batsman, and when he starts making runs, as he will very soon, he may find the true form of the team with his own.

With Peebles out of the side there is a disturbing ineffectiveness about the bowling. C. W. Hill-Wood, fresh from Egypt, has found this month's soft pitches terribly discouraging, and W. H. Bradshaw, H. M. Garland-Wells, Melville, Moore, E. M. Wellings, and P. F. Garthwaite have never looked more than bowlers who owe their place in the team to their batting. Kingsley may well be appalled at the prospect of giving a trial to yet another man, but he must find someone capable of sharing the work with Peebles and Hill-Wood. In the field Oxford are occasionally somewhat slow-footed, but they can be very good, and Melville may in time become a memorable cover-point. At the present time the difference between the two teams is less than it seemed likely to be at the beginning of the season, but Oxford have time to widen it before the University match.

DERBYSHIRE'S STRUGGLE

Play in the match between Derbyshire and Northamptonshire at Derby yesterday was spoiled by rain, the game having to be abandoned for the day at 3 o'clock, when Derbyshire, with 89 runs scored and six batsmen out, were 93 behind the Northamptonshire total of 182.

In the hour and 50 minutes in which cricket was possible Derbyshire added 79 runs. After the first over had been bowled the discovery was made that the scorers had not arrived, and a delay of a few minutes occurred. Lee and Alderman, who had scored together on the opening day, gave Derbyshire a useful start, 44 runs being added in 55 minutes for the first wicket before Alderman was legged for a four, having batted well for an hour, was caught at first slip. Obtaining most of his runs on the leg side, Lee, who gave a patient display, hit a 6 over the leg boundary off Jupp's first delivery. After his dismissal the Derbyshire batsmen were seen to very poor advantage, four more wickets falling.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—First Innings

V. W. C. Jupp, c. Lee, b. Worthington	1
Bakewell, c. Worthington, b. Townsend	24
Thomas (J. E.), c. Hutchinson, b. Lee	48
Woolley, b. Worthington	24
Scott, c. Storer, b. Lee	7
Tebbutt, c. Worthington, b. Townsend	27
C. F. Towell, c. Lee, b. Townsend	3
Matthews, c. Worthington, b. Townsend	7
Thomas, b. Mitchell	0
Clark, not out	0
Byes, 2; l-b., 5	7
Total	182

DERBYSHIRE—First Innings

Lee, c. Thomas, b. Matthews	36
Alderman, l-b.-w., b. Jupp	12
Storer, not out	12
Smith, c. Thomas, b. Jupp	16
C. O'Dwyer, l-b.-w., b. Clark	16
Townsend, c. Clark, b. Jupp	1
G. R. Jackson, b. Clark	0
Worthington, not out	3
Byes, 2; l-b., 2; n-b., 1	5
Total (9 wkts.)	89

Mitchell, Elliott, and Mycock to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nothing	7	0	43	2
Worrall	25.1	13	54	4
Bell	22	9	42	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	6	4	9	1
Lee	15	6	24	3

Parsons, Bagnall and Haslam.

GOOD GAME AT LEEDS

A CENTURY BY WOOLLEY

After a keen day's play at Leeds Yorkshire were left to score 297 to defeat Kent. Yorkshire failed to equal the Kent total of 205 by seven runs. Sutcliffe was batting for three and a half hours, playing extremely well on a pitch which showed signs of wear. It took him over two hours to reach 50, and, last out at 198, he obtained exactly half his side's runs.

Barber, who had scored two, left without addition, but both Greenwood and Robinson gave Sutcliffe valuable assistance. With the dismissal of these two, none of the remaining batsmen gave Peach or Freeman much trouble. Peach, who was making his first appearance in a county match, took four wickets for 38 runs in 20 overs. He is a right-hand medium-pace bowler.

Kent made a poor start to their second innings, Ashdown leaving with the total at 21, Woolley then joined Hardinge, and these two by free cricket increased the score to 81. Woolley showed his best form, reaching 53 with a great off-drive off Macaulay in an hour. Woolley went on to complete his first hundred of the season out of 186. He batted most attractively, making 12 boundaries. Ames helped him to add 57 for the third wicket, and T. F. Mitchell assisted in a stand of 59 for the sixth wicket which occupied only 25 minutes.

Score:—

KENT

First Innings			Second Innings		
Hardinge, b. Bowes	101		c. Barber, b. Macaulay	31	
Ashdown, b. Bowes	15		b. Robinson	9	
A. P. F. Chapman, c. Sutcliffe, b. Macaulay	24		c. Wood, b. Robinson	9	
Woolley, c. Macaulay, b. Rhodes	12		c. Barber, b. Bowes	119	
Ames, b. Rhodes	0		c. Barber, b. Leyland	34	
J. A. Deed, b. Bowes	19		c. Barber, b. Robinson	9	
T. F. Mitchell, b. Bowes	2		c. Robinson, b. Rhodes	33	
Todd, c. Bowes, b. Macaulay	2		b. Robinson	0	
Freeman, b. Bowes	14		not out	14	
Peach, b. Macaulay	4		l-b.-w., b. Macaulay	6	
Bestee, not out	3		b. Bowes	23	
Byes, 4; l-b., 5	9		Byes	2	
Total	205		Total	289	

YORKSHIRE—First Innings

Holmes, b. Bestee	7
Sutcliffe, l-b.-w., b. Freeman	80
Oldroyd, b. Peach	39
Leyland, b. Peach	2
A. W. Barber, b. Peach	20
F. E. Greenwood, b. Bestee	15
Robinson, c. Hardinge, b. Freeman	15
Wood, b. Freeman	20
Rhodes, b. Freeman	5
Macaulay, not out	6
Bowes, c. Mitchell, b. Peach	8
Barber, b. Peach	5
Byes	3
Total	11
	198

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	18	4	42	0
Bowes	27	7	57	6

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Macaulay	22	5	64	3
Rhodes	16	5	43	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	23	3	85	4
Bowes	31	3	81	2
Macaulay	22	3	41	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rhodes	12	0	47	1
Leyland	11	3	28	1

YORKSHIRE—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bestee	25	5	55	2
Ashdown	11	4	21	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Freeman	39	10	75	4
Peach	20.1	6	38	4

UMPIRES.—Huddleston and Walden.

BAD DAY FOR SOMERSET

At the close of play yesterday at Brighton, Somerset, with three wickets in hand in their second innings, held the lead of only one run against Sussex.

Rain fell very heavily during Sunday night, and with a persistent drizzle continuing yesterday morning play was not begun until a quarter to 3. Sussex, who had scored 174 for seven wickets, increased their advantage of 49 runs. The Somerset bowlers were handicapped by the wet state of the outfield, and used towels and sawdust to dry the slippery ball. A. H. H. Gilligan played well, scoring 53 out of 78, and hitting one 6 and four 4's, but he was rather lucky.

With the sun shining, Tate found the pitch much to his liking when Somerset went in for the second time, and at half-past 6 seven wickets had fallen for 97. Extra time was played, but the remaining Somerset batsmen played pluckily.

Score:—

SOMERSET

First Innings			Second Innings		
Young, b. Langridge	9		c. Parks (J.), b. Tate	0	
E. F. Longrigg, b. Tate	25		c. Gilligan, b. Hollingdale	10	
E. A. Ingle, b. Parks (J.)	35		c. Hollingdale, b. Langridge	4	
C. C. Case, b. Parks (J.)	5		retired hurt	14	
Lee (F. S.), c. Cornford, b. Tate	7		not out	0	
W. T. Greswell, b. Parks (J.)	0		st. Cornford, b. Langridge	35	
Hunt, st. Cornford, b. Tate	0		st. Cornford, b. Langridge	17	
Wellard, b. Tate	0		c. Duleepsinhji, b. Langridge	16	
Luckes, not out	4		not out	3	
Byes, 2; l-b., 1	3			17	
Total	105		Byes	2	
			Total (7 wkts.)	119	

SUSSEX—First Innings

Bowler, b. Wellard	47
Parks (J.), c. Luckes, b. Wellard	5
K. S. Duleepsinhji, b. Greswell	23
Cook, b. Lee (F. W.)	27
A. H. H. Gilligan, l-b.-w., b. Greswell	53
Langridge (James), l-b.-w., b. White	27
Parks (H.), b. White	0
Tate, c. Luckes, b. White	0
Richards, c. White, b. Wellard	12
Hollingdale, b. Greswell	1
Cornford, not out	9
Byes, 7; l-b., 3; n.-b., 1	11
Total	223

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	23.4	12	37	6
Parks (J.)	22	13	28	3
Cook	4	1	6	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Langridge	5	2	8	1
Hollingdale	3	0	17	0
Bowler	3	0	6	0

SUSSEX—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	29	5	90	3
Greswell	23.3	6	36	3
White	27	11	50	3

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hunt	10	1	24	0
Lee (J. W.)	6	2	12	1

UMPIRES.—Stone and Street.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONS' LEAD

With an innings to play Leicestershire require to make 284 runs to beat Nottinghamshire, the County Champions, at Leicester.

A heavy shower in the early morning caused the wicket to play fairly easily when Leicestershire, who were 84 behind with two wickets to fall, continued their innings, but the remaining batsmen gave little trouble, S. Staples dismissing both without a run being scored off him. Voce's four wickets cost only seven runs each, and both he and Larwood owed much to the fine assistance given them in the field.

Nottinghamshire held a lead of 67, but the splendid length maintained by Astill, combined with plenty of spin, and the equally difficult deliveries of Geary, gave the batsmen a lot of trouble. George Gunn played with confidence and skill, scoring 50 out of 70 in 55 minutes, including a 6 and six 4's. A. W. Carr and A. Staples were soon dismissed, but Payton and Lilley added 60 in an hour and 10 minutes. Twenty of Payton's 39 runs came from hits to the boundary. A thunderstorm broke over the ground, causing a delay. When the game was continued Barratt gave a typical display of powerful hitting, getting one over. The Leicestershire fielding was often at fault, S. Staples being missed twice in one over off Geary.

Score:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Gunn (G.), b. Astill	16		c. Smith, b. Astill	51	
Whysall, run out	0		l-b.-w., b. Astill	16	
Walker, b. Shipman	1		c. Geary, b. Shipman	9	
A. W. Carr, c. Bradshaw, b. Shipman	19		c. Geary, b. Shipman	12	
Payton, b. Smith	39		c. Smith, b. Geary	29	
Staples (A.), c. Geary, b. Shipman	0		b. Astill	2	
Lilley, run out	18		b. Astill	2	
Barratt, c. Armstrong, b. Astill	0		l-b.-w., b. Geary	46	
Larwood, b. Astill	31		c. de Lisle, b. Geary	16	
Staples (S. J.), st. Sidwell, b. Astill	35		c. Sidwell, b. Geary	0	
Voce, not out	17		b. Geary	17	
Byes, 1; l-b., 3	8		not out	1	
Total	153		Byes, 5; l-b., 2	7	
			Total	216	

LEICESTERSHIRE—First Innings

Shipman, c. Larwood, b. Voce	0
Berry, c. Walker, b. Larwood	14
Armstrong, c. Lilley, b. Larwood	2
Bradshaw, b. Larwood	0
Lilley, c. Lilley, b. Voce	1
Geary, c. Carr, b. Voce	1
Astill, c. Staples (S. J.), b. Barratt	5
J. A. de Lisle, b. Staples (S. J.)	11
Sidwell, c. Larwood, b. Voce	19
Smith, c. Staples (A.), b. Staples (S. J.)	2
Smart, not out	24
Byes, 4; l-b., 2; n.-b., 1	7
Total	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	14	1	32	3
Geary	17	8	15	0
Smith	13	3	27	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Astill	13.1	2	46	4
Geary	12	0	29	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	10	4	15	0
Geary	33.5	8	102	4
Smart	14	4	33	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	6	2	26	0
Astill	21	5	33	3

LEICESTERSHIRE—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	13	6	20	2
Barratt	21	10	30	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Voce	11	1	28	4
Staples (S. J.)	2.3	0	9	2

Umpires—Denton and Dolphin.

WORCESTERSHIRE'S TASK

BRIGHT INNINGS BY DACRE

Rain stopped play soon after 3 o'clock in the match between Gloucestershire and Worcestershire at Bristol yesterday, and Worcestershire will continue their second innings to-day needing 74 runs with eight wickets in hand to avoid the innings defeat.

In a little under an hour and three-quarters in the morning Gloucestershire increased their score of 143 for five wickets to 280 all out. That was a proper rate of scoring considering the position of the game, and Gloucestershire were lucky in that they had a batsman like Dacre to set the pace for them.

The Dacre of to-day is a far more mature batsman than the Dacre of the New Zealand tour. He might have been caught in the slips off Perks when he had made 35, but when he was eventually caught at mid-off he had made 74 runs at the rate of one a minute and had hit ten 4's. The cricket the crowd really enjoys came from a last-wicket stand of 29 runs between Ford and Goddard. Ford found the way through Root's short-leg trap to the boundary twice in one over, but Goddard stole all his thunder by hitting Perks twice running for 6.

Rain fell during luncheon, and Worcestershire, when they started their second innings 124 runs behind, had nothing to be thankful for except the important fact that Parker was not playing. The sun remained hidden and at times a drizzling rain fell, which made the ball very slippery and uncomfortable to the bowlers. The pitch, nevertheless, was always helping the ball to come off at varying heights, and J. B. Higgins and Wright did extremely well to score 43 runs together for the first wicket. At 46 Nichols was l.-b.-w. to Goddard's break, bowled round the wicket, and after another four runs had been scored the rain came down hard.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
J. B. Higgins, c. Lyon, b. Sinfield	0		not out	23	
Wright, l.-b.-w., b. Barnett	8		c. Lyon, b. Sinfield	24	
Nichol, b. Barnett	5		l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	2	
Gibbons, c. Sinfield, b. Goddard	32		not out	1	
Fox (V.), run out	4				
C. F. Walters, b. Sinfield	1				
B. W. Quaife, not out	50				
Root, c. Stephens, b. Sinfield	11				
Bowley, l.-b.-w., b. Sinfield	22				
Perks, c. Barnett, b. Sinfield	0				
Jackson, c. Barnett, b. Sinfield	8				
Bye, 1; l-b., 2	3				
Total	156		Total (.. wkts.)	50	

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—First Innings

Dipper, b. Root	4
Sinfield, c. Root, b. Brooke	4
Hammond, b. Root	36
B. H. Lyon, b. Brooke	45
Smith (E. J.), l.-b.-w., b. Perks	2
Dacre, c. Higgins, b. Jackson	74
Neale, c. Walters, b. Root	21
Barnett, c. Gibbons, b. Root	0
Stephens, c. Brooke, b. Jackson	29
Ford, not out	14
Goddard, b. Root	18
Byes, 7; l-b., 8	15
Total	280

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	39.5	15	76	6
Barnett	14	6	25	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Goddard	23	7	42	1
Neale	2	0	10	0

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	30.2	9	95	5
Perks	28	8	74	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jackson	15	0	45	2
Brooke	13	0	51	2

UMPIRES.—Oates and Nash.

WARWICKSHIRE'S BIG SCORE

Fine displays of batting by Bates, R. E. S. Wyatt, and the Rev. J. H. Parsons placed Warwickshire in a very strong position in their match with Essex at Birmingham yesterday, when they increased their score of 288 for two wickets to 501 for the loss of only four more batsmen. They then declared, and Essex lost four wickets for 113.

Bates gave a delightful exhibition in obtaining his second hundred of the season. Having scored 64 when he continued his innings, Bates played very freely and reached his 100 out of 174 in two hours and 20 minutes. He was caught at the wicket after a faultless innings, which included 10 4's. Wyatt assisted in a stand of 145 for the third wicket, and then Parsons proceeded to hit the bowling. Although overshadowed by his partner, Wyatt made his runs soundly in a little more than three hours. Kilner and Santall continued the free scoring, until Santall was out to a fine catch by the wicketkeeper.

When Essex went in only six runs had been scored when Pope was caught at first slip, but O'Connor and Cutmore defended well, and in 80 minutes they added 75 runs for the second wicket before Cutmore edged a ball into first slip's hands. Soon after Cutmore's departure O'Connor played on, while Russell stepped into his wicket in making a stroke to leg.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE—First Innings

Smith (E. J.), c. O'Connor, b. Daer	134
Bates, c. Sheffield, b. Daer	82
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Russell, b. Smith	110
The Rev. J. H. Parsons, b. Nichols	78
Kilner, not out	52
Santall, c. Sheffield, b. Daer	18
Byes, 4; l-b., 10; n.-b., 1	15
Total (6 wkts.)	501

H. N. E. Spencer, Paine, Sanders, and Mayer did not go in.

ESSEX—First Innings

Cutmore, c. Parsons, b. Sanders	45
Pope, c. Parsons, b. Sanders	1
O'Connor, b. Paine	43
Russell, hit wkt., b. Croom	11
Nichols, not out	2
H. M. Morris, not out	0
Byes, 4; l-b., 7	11
Total (4 wkts.)	113

A. G. Daer, Hipkin, Sheffield, Smith (F.), and Hockey to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	26	4	107	2
Smith	15	0	88	1
O'Connor	30	4	93	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Daer	31.3	5	94	3
Hipkin	40	9	93	0
Russell	4	0	11	0

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Day.

PERAMBULATORS' BIG LEAD

The wicket at Cambridge was lifeless yesterday when the game between the Perambulators and Etceteras was continued, but in the afternoon the sun and wind made it more difficult. The Perambulators, who had scored 310 for the loss of eight wickets, continued their innings, and T. E. Drakes and A. E. G. Baring played the bowling with ease.

The ninth-wicket partnership had added 93 before Haring played on, the runs having been added in an hour and 35 minutes. Although T. J. Macdonald played steadily for the Etceteras, the only other batsmen to do much were those who showed enterprise. A. G. Hazlerigg bowled well, and when he went on after tea he soon accounted for three wickets. Six of the side were out for 93, H. D. Burrough batted confidently for nearly an hour, but the others made a rather indifferent exhibition, except that R. H. Palmer had a merry knock during a brief stay. Hazlerigg got the last seven wickets at a moderate cost.

Score:—

PERAMBULATORS.—First Innings

D. R. Wilcox, c. Macdonald, b. Palmer	2
A. G. Hazlerigg, c. Palmer, b. Goodwin	55
C. G. A. Adams, l.-b.-w., b. Howland-Jackson	0
N. M. V. Rothschild, c. Rose, b. Findlay	12
C. M. Andrese, b. Palmer	17
E. D. Gibson, c. Fairfield, b. Parry	1
M. J. Morton, c. Findlay, b. Rose	82
F. B. Pope, c. Rose, b. Fairfield	0
T. E. Drakes, c. Parry, b. Macdonald	7
A. E. G. Baring, b. Macdonald	60
H. F. C. de Chassiron, not out	34
Byes, 10; l-b., 4; w., 5; n-b., 2	21
Total	309

ETCETERAS.—First Innings

T. J. Macdonald, b. Drakes	0
D. M. Parry, b. Baring	25
H. L. Carr, l.-b.-w., b. Andrese	1
J. C. Christopherson, b. Hazlerigg	7
H. D. Burrough, c. Wilcox, b. Hazlerigg	19
A. G. Howland-Jackson, c. Gibson, b. Hazlerigg	34
D. A. M. Rose, b. Hazlerigg	0
G. P. Goodwin, st. de Chassiron, b. Hazlerigg	17
R. H. Palmer, st. de Chassiron, b. Hazlerigg	4
F. C. Fairfield, not out	22
Byes, 4; l-b., 2; w., 1; n-b., 4	11
Total	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS

PERAMBULATORS—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fairfield	16	3	41	0
Palmer	27	6	67	2
Findlay	36	8	96	2
Howland-Jackson	11	4	24	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Goodwin	13	3	57	1
Macdonald	13.3	2	43	2
Parry	7	1	21	1
Rose	2	0	16	0

ETCETERAS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	15	5	40	1
Andrese	7	0	16	1
Drakes	15	0	58	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morton	2	0	10	0
Hazlerigg	18.2	3	45	7

UMPIRES.—Watts and Diver.

A team representing the Royal Warwickshire Regiment Golfing Society defeated The Suffolk Regiment G.S. in a Singles and Foursomes match, at Worplesdon, by eight matches to four, winning the Singles by 6—2 and halving the Foursomes.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CHARTERHOUSE BEATEN

Oxford University Authentics beat Charterhouse at Godalming by 93 runs. Greening took six wickets for 72 for the School, and Berens four for 32 for the visitors. Score:—

OXFORD AUTHENTICS

J. A. Nunn, c. Keown-Boyd, b. Dyson	80
R. Edlington, c. Powell, b. Greening	56
E. T. Buller, c. Middleton, b. Greening	0
W. C. Martin, c. Middleton, b. Greening	4
M. D. R. Parmitor, c. and b. Dyson	4
A. N. Hickey, c. Middleton, b. Greening	9
D. Lomax, c. Hulton, b. Greening	53
H. C. D. Berens, c. Greening, b. Dyson	4
R. W. Quayle, b. Greening	0
H. Leedham-Green, st. Powell, b. Willis	2
M. Holding, not out	10
Byes, &c.	1
	5
Total	224

CHARTERHOUSE

G. B. Eccles, l.-b.-w., b. Holding	2
W. D. Keown-Boyd, c. Edlington, b. Berens	10
A. S. C. Hulton, b. Holding	7
A. J. Wreford-Brown, c. Parmitor, b. Berens	29
G. T. Hollebone, c. Holding, b. Berens	26
F. M. Dyson, b. Buller	18
A. D. Willis, st. Lomax, b. Hickley	4
A. G. Powell, not out	13
J. K. Greening, c. Buller, b. Holding	11
J. M. Frost, b. Berens	0
Byes, &c.	15
Total	131

BEAUMONT v. EMERITI

At Beaumont Beaumont College beat the Emeriti by 49 runs. Hewett, for the School, took five wickets for 21. Score:—

EMERITI C.C.

G. E. Finlow, c. Bidwell, b. Houghton	2
Captain T. B. Trappes-Lomax, hit wicket, b. Houghton	2
G. H. Arbuthnot, b. Houghton	0
M. Walter, c. Darwood, b. Hewett	2
M. C. Walter, b. Houghton	0
F. A. Coxon, b. Hewett	6
S. E. John, c. and b. Hewett	0
W. H. Murray, b. Hewett	20
D. B. Drummond, c. Hewett, b. Burleigh	0
R. L. Dean, not out	0
G. Woods, c. Bidwell, b. Hewett	24
Byes, &c.	0
	3
Total	66

BEAUMONT

A. Burden, b. Dean	0
S. Darwood, c. Trappes-Lomax, b. Finlow	3
O. R. Ransom, b. Woods	1
A. Hunter, c. Murray, b. Woods	8
H. C. Hewett, c. Finlow, b. Coxon	5
H. Bidwell, not out	35
M. Ferrers-Guy, b. Dean	35
J. Jenkins, c. Trappes-Lomax, b. Dean	15
G. Burleigh, c. Arbuthnot, b. Dean	4
A. Hoghton, not out	1
Byes, &c.	0
	8
Total	115

W. Devas did not bat.

SUTTON VALENCE v. ST. EDMUND'S

At Sutton Valence Sutton Valence School played St. Edmund's School, Canterbury, and the result was a draw. Score:—

ST. EDMUND'S

J. Rashleigh, c. Watts, b. Newbury	0
J. Lindrum, b. Newbury	11
R. A. Todd, b. Hook	60
G. Jones, b. Devonshire	4
R. H. Symonds, b. Hook	10
C. G. Long, b. Devonshire	25
J. Prickett, b. Wright	10
N. C. Houlston, c. Bidwell, b. Wright	3
T. F. Adams, not out	12
F. L. Monro, hit wkt., b. Wright	6
D. S. Piper, c. Cavaghan, b. Wright	7
Byes, &c.	9
Total	176

SUTTON VALENCE

C. W. Hook, c. Long, b. Rivaz	1
A. J. C. Willis, b. Todd	14
D. P. L. Carslaw, run out	0
D. R. Watts, c. Holmes, b. Todd	2
B. S. Downard, not out	6
R. G. Newbury, c. Rivaz, b. Todd	53
J. W. Devonshire, b. Symonds	14
W. Murdock, c. Rashleigh, b. Symonds	0
G. A. Nops, not out	10
Byes, &c.	19
Total (7 wkts.)	135

W. L. Greenwood and G. H. Taylor did not bat.

MALVERN v. WOLVERHAMPTON

Wolverhampton beat Malvern College, at Malvern, by 43 runs. Partridge took four wickets for 50 for the winners and Cornu four for 78 for the School. Score:—

WOLVERHAMPTON

G. H. Thornycroft, b. Hills	0
R. Howl, c. Moss, b. Cornu	58
A. F. Wilkie, b. Bryans	15
N. E. Partridge, c. Moss, b. Crabtree	0
W. J. Croft, c. Moss, b. Lister	91
J. C. Moore, st. Bird, b. Cornu	12
J. T. Rutherford, b. Cornu	9
J. Wardrop, c. and b. Hills	0
W. W. Chaner, c. and b. Cornu	45
O. Perry, run out	4
G. E. Harris, not out	17
Byes, &c.	8
Total	267

MALVERN

A. C. Bird, run out	14
F. Holland, c. Partridge, b. Moore	9
E. H. Moore, c. and b. Partridge	13
D. R. Frost, b. Rutherford	111
W. H. Lister, c. Wilkie, b. Harris	10
G. N. Crabtree, c. Wilkie, b. Rutherford	26
P. T. B. Nunneley, c. Partridge, b. Howl	6
R. W. Bryans, b. Partridge	10
F. G. Hamilton, b. Chaner	0
C. Cornu, b. Partridge	21
E. N. C. Hills, not out	5
Byes, &c.	6
Total	224

MILL HILL v. REPTON PILGRIMS

Repton Pilgrims drew with Mill Hill. Score:—

REPTON PILGRIMS

E. W. Page, c. Cavaghan, b. Wright	4
W. B. Franklin, c. Woolton, b. Tucker	27
A. P. Rutherford, st. Davis, b. Wright	33
A. S. Morrison, hit wkt., b. Wright	0
F. R. C. Barnwell, b. Tucker	25
R. F. Popham, b. Aish	8
J. Prickett, b. Wright	10
N. C. Houlston, c. Bidwell, b. Wright	3
T. F. Adams, not out	11
F. L. Monro, hit wkt., b. Wright	12
D. S. Piper, c. Cavaghan, b. Wright	6
Byes, &c.	7
Total	166

MILL HILL SCHOOL

E. W. Blackwell, c. Franklin, b. Piper	2
W. J. Wright, c. Houlston, b. Piper	0
H. J. Aish, b. Monro	76
E. A. Wootton, c. Franklin, b. Piper	4
E. F. Morley, l.-b.-w., b. Monro	0
S. M. Kent, b. Monro	0
G

Sporting News

(Continued from page 7)

GOLF

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

SOME CLOSE MATCHES

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 26

The Amateur Championship was begun to-day in admirable conditions, a grey morning turning later to sunshine with hardly a breath of wind. It was perfect American weather, as people grudgingly remarked, the kind of weather in which our friendly invaders can keep on doing 4's until one grows tired.

Only three of the great eight, Johnston, Voigt, and Jones, had to play to-day, the other five not beginning their careers till to-morrow. One of them, H. Johnston, the Amateur Champion of the United States, was of the unlucky few who had not drawn byes, and met B. Darwin at the rather grim hour of half-past 8. I was up betimes to see them start and, indeed, saw the whole match, which was an uncommonly good one, ending with a brilliant but rather cruel stroke at the Road Hole.

Three steady halves in four opened the ball and, with Darwin keeping well up with his man from the tee, and managing to scuffle his putts in somehow, the American never looked like running away. Four more halves followed, Johnston having a couple of chances and Darwin one, and neither being quite able to take it. At the eighth Johnston had a shortish putt for a 2 and missed it. Darwin, presumably surprised, missed a nonsensically short one for the half, and the long row of halves was ended.

With the spell once broken I had not many hopes of Darwin hanging on, but he just saved his neck twice, and then holed the uphill putt for a 3 at the 11th and squared. Back the pair fell into that old gait with two more halves, and then Johnston, with a lovely bold pitch and a nice putt, got his nose ahead with a 4 at the Long Hole. Again two more halves, and now for the Road Hole, which I confess to describing with diffidence, lest my personal feelings warp my judgment. Both hit fine drives, and Johnston was just behind. He took his spoon and went straight for the pin, having only a couple of yards "to come and go on." All who knew the course looked aghast at such boldness. It must surely be in either the bunker or the road, but no, it sidled its way up the bank, passed within an inch of its destination, and lay scarcely more than a yard from the pin.

There was no answer possible to such a thrust. That was the match, and the stroke was so audacious and so perfectly struck that any grudging criticism is out of place. It was a really good fight. Johnston had a 4 for a 74 when he finished, and the loser need shed no remorseful tears.

Almost immediately behind came another fine fight between two Scots—McKinlay and Willis Mackenzie. Mackenzie, being one down with two to go, took his courage nobly in both hands at the Road Hole, and reached the plateau, but at the 19th McKinlay got a 3, and so a fine piece of throat-cutting between two good golfers ended. Gordon Barry beat V. A. Pollock after a keen fight, in which one was sorry for both parties in having to try to kill an old friend, and Storey was rather unexpectedly beaten by Hird, of Wimbledon, who conceals a sound game under rather an odd method.

A match with no Americans in it, which interested the more parochially-minded, was between Martin and de Montmorency, who had met before at Prestwick two years ago. Martin had then won comfortably, and the old gentleman was expected to sell his life dearly in quest of revenge. As it turned out, youth was too sparkling for him. De Montmorency began by taking three putts at the first, but squared with a lovely second and one putt at the second hole. At the fifth, the Long Hole Out, Martin got a ferocious 3, and he followed this with another unkind thrust in a 2 at the sixth. From that point he was always a winner, and drew ahead to win comfortably at the Long Hole In.

VOIGT HARD PRESSED

Meanwhile, some way behind, the second of the Americans, G. Voigt, was having a desperately close match with E. R. Tipple, who is a strong fighting player with a will to win. Voigt has often played better. He missed a putt or two, and he hit at least one iron shot on the top, a truly rare occurrence, but he was being harried and chased and played as well as he was allowed. Tipple had a little the better of the long game, but there was little in it and the golf, if not faultless, was good fighting golf.

Voigt began with a topped iron shot and that was that, but he squared with a well-played 5 at the fourth and went ahead with a good 4 at the Long Hole. The ninth and 10th, which seem such easy 4's and likely 3's and end so often in exasperating 5's, both beat him and Tipple was one up again, but Voigt had the 11th in 3 and that was all even again. So the see-saw went on, swinging this way and that, till Tipple went out of bounds at the 17th. Voigt was then short at the Home Hole. He did not even reach the Valley of Sin and Tipple squared with a putt of a yard which he holed as if the grip of his putter was burning his fingers. Two good drives down wind followed, then two overplayed pitches and two thirds, some 10ft. to 12ft. from the hole. Tipple putted first and missed. Voigt, reprieved at any rate for one hole, hit his putt as freely and easily as if he was practising with a tranquil mind and in it went. It was a good match and the better man won, but it would have been pleasant to see the courageous young Briton just do it instead of just failing.

R. T. JONES'S ROUND

The third American to survive was R. T. Jones, and he never worked harder, suffered more, or played more brilliantly to do it. I said yesterday that Roper had the chance of acquiring fame in this match. He certainly did it, though in defeat, for he played magnificently and would have beaten most other people at the same 16th hole where this time he was beaten. Jones had a score of four under 4's for 16 holes, and this included a 5 at one of the easiest short holes in Europe, the eighth. It was positively indecent and makes one wonder whether one is on one's head or one's heels. He began by holing a longish putt, hit rather suspiciously hard for a 3, at the first. He nearly had a 3 at the second. He laid his pitch stone dead for 3 at the third, and he holed his pitch out of the Cottage Bunker for a 2 at the fourth. Roper, a graceful, easy player, with something of the "caddie boy," had played these four holes in four apiece, including a great recovery from a bunker at the second, and yet he was three down. Still he never wilted. He had the Long Hole in 4 and won the Heathery Hole, where Jones took three putts. Jones holed another putt for another 3 at the High Hole, but played a bad tee shot far to the right at the eighth and was finally and not undeservedly stymied. The next two were halved, and then Jones had another inhuman bout, a 2 and true dead off the tee, at the 11th, and a 3 at the 12th. Even so Roper, who was only four down, won the 14th in a great 4, and with two more most gallantly played holes died the gamest of deaths. At the Corner of the Dyke Jones's score was—

OUT: 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 5, 3, 5, 4
HOME: 4, 2, 3, 5, 5, 4, 4

That is four under 4's, and it would have been five under but for the stymie at the eighth. Roper certainly showed himself a first-class hero.

There was plenty of excitement in the match between C. J. H. Tolley and G. Moxon, the Army champion, which followed a couple of holes behind. For a long time it seemed that Moxon would win, not that he played particularly well, for both parties made some extraordinarily wild shots, but he played the less wildly of the two, and he stood three up with seven to go. Then he played three awkward tee shots, a bad hook at the 12th, a slice into the Whins at the 13th, and another slice out of bounds at the 14th. Tolley meanwhile had at long last put away childish things and begun to play his proper game. He won all those three holes and took the lead with a great 3 at the 15th. Moxon had two more chances, but a stymie beat him at the 17th, and Tolley won the last hole to win by two, and escape by the skin of his teeth. If all goes well now he will meet Jones in the fourth round, and then he must not play the first nine as he did to-day, or the second nine will be sadly abbreviated.

RESULTS

FIRST ROUND

H. Straker (Walton Heath) beat Bernard Drew (Sunningdale) by 2 and 1.
J. Morley (Whitley Bay), walked over; Captain D. Craik (Scottish Universities), scratched.
F. L. Hird (Royal Wimbledon) beat E. F. Storey (Royal Worlington) by 1 up.
J. D. Dewar (Turnhouse) beat P. Arbill (Essex Country Club, U.S.A.) by one up.
Major A. G. Barry (Royal and Ancient) beat V. A. Pollock (Royal and Ancient) by 4 and 2.
H. R. Jonsson (White Bear, U.S.A.) beat Bernard Darwin (Woking) by 2 and 1.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon (Royal St. George's) beat C. M. Grant-Gowan (Delhi, India) by 3 and 2.
S. L. McKinlay (Alexandra) beat W. Willis Mackenzie (Mortonhall) at the 19th hole.
D. Scott (Royal and Ancient) beat R. E. Bett (Milnathort) by 4 and 2.
A. S. Bradshaw (Royal and Ancient) beat Hervey Bates Perrin (Midwick, U.S.A.) by 3 and 2.
A. G. Thornton (Bruntsfield Links) beat J. B. Grieve (Iloilo, Philippine Islands) by 6 and 4.
W. Hope Pilcher (Royal and Ancient) beat J. H. Foreman (Winged Foot, U.S.A.) by 3 and 2.
J. N. Reynard (Troon), walked over; H. G. Pruett (Shrieshampton Park), scratched.
W. A. Sleveright (R. and A.) beat A. W. Briscoe (Castlerea) at the 21st hole.
R. H. Baugh (Oxford University) beat I. R. Patey (Hayling Island) by 4 and 3.
J. Robinson (Halifax) beat A. N. Harper (Royal Wimbledon) by 3 and 1.

SECOND ROUND

W. L. Hope (St. George's Hill) beat D. G. Nairn (St. George's Hill) by 4 and 2.
G. Hanley (West Hill) beat R. W. Peattie (New, St. Andrews) by 1 up.
F. S. Withers (Sandwell Park) beat W. B. G. Mitchell (New, St. Andrews) by 1 up.
R. Simcox (Douglas, Cork) beat I. Sidebottom (Disley) by 1 up.
F. C. Stevens (Lakeside, U.S.A.) beat V. C. H. Longstaffe (Aldeburgh) by 5 and 4.
P. McConnell (Royal Portrush) beat D. H. R. Martin (Knole Park) by 7 and 6.
G. Waddell (Lundin) walked over; A. J. Garland (Royal Calcutta) scratched.
J. D. O'Hanlon (Ilingway) beat Robert E. Hunter (Midwick, U.S.A.) by 1 up.
E. Stacey (West Lancashire) beat C. H. Johnston (Ilingway) by 4 and 3.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tate (Royal and Ancient) beat Andrew King (Broughty) by 3 and 2.
Dr. J. B. de C. M. Saunders (Edinburgh Western) beat A. Jamieson (Pollok) by 1 up.
W. Campbell (Cambuslang) beat S. E. Banks (Hallamshire) by 1 up.
Major G. N. C. Martin (Royal Portrush) beat R. H. de Montmorency (Sunningdale) by 4 and 3.
J. S. Morrison (Sunningdale) beat Lord Charles Hope (Royal and Ancient) at the 19th hole.
F. R. A. Stroyan (Sunningdale) beat G. P. Pakenham-Walsh (Royal Calcutta) by 1 up.
G. Voigt (North Hills, U.S.A.) beat H. R. Tipple (Langley Park) at the 19th hole.
W. A. Powell (Addington) beat W. F. Douglas (St. Andrews) by 1 up.
Lieutenant-Commander H. McMaster (Shanklin and Sandown) walked over; Sir G. H. Lewis (Fulwood Park) scratched.
J. R. Dawson (Troon) walked over; H. C. Pearson (Royal and Ancient) scratched.
The Rev. D. S. Rutherford (Biggar) beat A. Menzies (Ralston) by 2 and 1.
E. B. Tipping (Royal Ashdown Forest) beat G. Parker Tems (Midwick, U.S.A.) by 3 and 2.
W. Sutton (West Cheshire Artisans) beat J. H. Thompson (Bispham) by 4 and 3.
Captain R. H. Jobson (Royal and Ancient) beat J. T. Bookless (Inverness) at the 19th hole.
E. E. Gest (Bradford Moor) walked over; R. G. Cowley (Burhill) scratched.
C. E. Hardman (Manchester) beat W. W. Sharpe (Dumbell) at the 20th hole.
Dr. W. Tweddell (Stourbridge) walked over; L. O. Munn (Royal Cinque Ports) scratched.
J. Beaumont Pease (Ailmouth) walked over; H. Argyll (Sandwell Park) scratched.
T. J. Thirsk (Bridlington) beat W. J. Guild (Murrayfield) by 2 and 1.
Lt.-Col. de Forest (Coombe Hill) beat Lieutenant-Commander A. E. Thomson (New St. Andrews) by 3 and 2.
D. MacEwan (Stirling) beat J. Brittain-Jones (West Hill) by 2 and 1.
C. F. Oldershaw (Sutton Coldfield) beat Brigadier-General A. C. Critchley (Prince's, Sandwich) at the 20th hole.
J. Noel Layton (Walton Heath) beat T. H. P. Kolesar (Sandy Lodge) by 4 and 3.
F. B. Schofield (Sandiway) walked over; K. S. MacRae (West Hill) scratched.
W. Finlay (St. George's Hill) beat Allan Macbeth (Bowdon) by 1 up.
T. A. Torrance (Royal and Ancient) beat Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Hallingall (Royal and Ancient) by 6 and 4.
Edward Blackwell (Royal and Ancient) walked over; L. E. Gest (St. Germain, France) scratched.
J. C. Dykes (Bearsden) beat Captain C. W. Robertson (Fortisarnock) by 4 and 3.
H. M. Gow (Prestwick) beat Dr. A. Cockcroft Barker (Hull) by 2 and 1.
E. A. McKuvie (Leven Thistle) beat F. J. Bird (Letchworth) by 2 and 1.
T. Haliburton (R. and A.) beat R. Boyack (Baberton) at the 19th hole.
T. F. Whitaker (Royal Worlington) beat N. Newton (Haydn) by 3 and 2.
Colonel F. G. M. Skene (Royal and Ancient) beat T. McLelland (Johannesburg) by 4 and 3.
A. McKinna (Craigmillar Park) beat C. Bretherton (Handsworth) by 3 and 2.
G. V. Donaldson (Lundin Links) beat A. F. Sharpe (Hockley) by 4 and 3.
C. E. Grant-Govan (Delhi, India) beat F. G. L. Fairlie (Nairn) by 2 and 1.
M. White (Wallasey) beat Major R. F. Francis (Burnham and Berrow) by 7 and 5.
E. Holdian (Stourbridge) beat A. F. M. Guild (Royal and Ancient) by 1 up.
R. W. Crummack (Royal and Ancient) beat Major G. C. Campbell (Royal and Ancient) by 6 and 4.
D. Watson (Royal Ashdown Forest) w.o., N. W. Dunn (Abbeydale) scratched.
G. O. Watt (Broughty) beat Dr. A. R. McCallum (Castle Bromwich) by 2 and 1.
G. D. Forrester (Royal St. David's) beat J. Caldwell (Tennessee, U.S.A.) by 4 and 3.
A. J. Evans (Royal St. George's) beat M. Crowley (Fortisarnock) by 7 and 6.
C. Shankland (St. George's Hill) beat J. P. Marston (Oxford University) by 3 and 2.
R. T. Jones (Atlanta, U.S.A.) beat S. Roper (Wollaton Park, Nottingham), by 3 and 2.
W. Fowlis (St. Andrews) beat A. Stanley Anderson (Hindhead) by 2 and 1.
C. J. H. Tolley (Royal and Ancient) (holder) beat Captain G. A. Moxon (Tredegar Park) by 1 up.
D. C. Murray (Duddingston) beat J. K. Meehan (Bothcraig) by 5 and 4.
A. J. Peech (Worplesdon) beat R. B. Kyle (Selangor, Federated Malay States) by 3 and 2.
J. A. Lang (Erskine) beat J. R. Hoole (Caledonia) by 2 and 2.
A. F. Simpson (Lothianburn) beat James Moir (Ellie) by 5 and 3.
Straker, walked over; Morley, scratched.
Hird beat Dewar at the 19th hole.
Johnston beat Barry by 1 up.
Moore-Brabazon beat McKinlay by 2 up.
Scott beat Bradshaw by 1 up.
Pilcher beat Thornton by 4 and 3.
Stevwright beat Reynard by 1 up.
Robinson beat Baugh by 3 and 2.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

THE AMATEUR STATUS QUESTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 26

The International Olympic Congress to-day began its most important task: the definition of the amateur status for the 1932 games.

The British Olympic Association to-day proposed to modify the rules governing entries for the games so as definitely to debar any competitor who had received "any payment or compensation for loss of salary (broken time), directly or indirectly, or in any guise whatever." A proposal of the Belgian Olympic Committee was made to admit as amateurs "athletes qualified by the regulations and rules of their international federations."

Mr. P. Low, of the British Olympic Committee, said the point was that when a man entered the joint Olympic house he must conform to the common Olympic rules. He thought the proposal for broken time payments struck right at the root of the Olympic idea. The powerful voice of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, through its secretary, Mr. Barclay, hinted at withdrawal from the games if broken time were adopted. General Sherill, the United States member of the International Olympic Committee, and Mr. M. Hulbert, of the United States Olympic Committee, were equally uncompromising, and the Anglo-Saxon *bloc* was joined by Sweden and other countries.

Lord Aberdare, for the International Olympic Committee, appealed to the delegates not to do anything to imperil the future of the games. He offered to accept the Belgian proposal with an amendment proposed earlier by Mr. Low—namely, that the regulations governing the decision of the international federations as to the amateur status must fall within the rules and regulations of the last Olympic Congress at Prague. In this form, which protects the principle for which the British and other delegates were fighting, the amendment was put to the vote, passed by 41 votes against 11, and will now be recommended for the acceptance of the full congress.

TENNIS

THE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

The match for the Professional Tennis Championship of the World between P. Etchebaster (Paris, holder) and W. Kinsella (U.S.A., challenger) was begun at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, yesterday. The match is the best of 13 sets, and four sets were played yesterday. Four will be played to-morrow and, if necessary, five on Saturday. Etchebaster won all four sets yesterday, the scores being 6—3, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2. He won each set in such convincing fashion that one was forced to the conclusion that there is no great probability of any play being necessary on Saturday.

Kinsella played G. F. Covey (Great Britain) in 1922 and 1923, and on both occasions was beaten by seven sets to three. In spite of his assets, the value of which must not be underrated, Kinsella had no chance to beat an equally strong and determined player who was also blessed with a heavily cut and well-masked first stroke—such a player, indeed, as Covey was. Before this match was begun the rumour came from America that Kinsella had learned and mastered a tricky service first stroke: rumour, one is afraid, is the one word applicable. Yesterday Kinsella, when he was given a *bal à la main*, preferred to play a straight force to the *grille* to try to win the rest to any of the more usual and useful methods of winning the rest. The real tennis master has on the fore-hand at least four, to him, easy methods of killing the *bal à la main*, and these he varies according to the position of his opponent in the court.

Etchebaster has all these strokes, but his favourite is the slow length stroke, very heavily cut, which misses the *tambour* by inches only. Kinsella did not give his American service yesterday with his former accuracy, particularly in the first set. Except in the first set, also, he was not as accurate for the winning openings as he was in 1923. It is a pity that his better service did not coincide with his play in the first set, for in that set Kinsella found the *dedans* seven times—four times with boasted forces—and the *grille* seven times also. Etchebaster showed himself a beautiful player of tennis in both his matches against G. F. Covey. Covey won the first match, in 1927, but Etchebaster beat him in 1928. Whether Etchebaster has improved since then it is very difficult to say with any certainty, but it is the opinion of those who have seen most of his play that he has not only improved but improved 1 15, an almost incredible amount for a Champion to add to his game.

The very beginning of the match was instructive and prophetic. Kinsella won the spin of the racket and in the first two rests Etchebaster laid down chase worse than a yard in the left corner and chase half a yard, with a quick, perfect length stroke, in the right corner. Kinsella failed with both forces for the *dedans*. In this game Etchebaster was 40—15, but made two weak strokes in succession to make the score deuce. He won the next two rests, however, and the game. In the second game Etchebaster won a point with an American service, found the *grille* once, and won the game to 30. Kinsella won the third game to 30, making one beautiful stroke into the *grille*. In the fourth game Etchebaster found the *dedans* with a straight four, but Kinsella, with a dead nick from his American service—which he used throughout—led 40—30, and later, with a boasted force to the *dedans*, was advantage. Etchebaster won the next three rests in succession for the game, and led 3—1. The balls seemed to be rather lively and, though Etchebaster could hold them on the racket and bring them down sharply or smooth them over to a perfect length, Kinsella could not grip the ball firmly and certainly on the racket, except on the volley. Deuce was called eight times in the fifth game, which Etchebaster eventually won. In this game Kinsella twice found the *dedans* with boasted forces and twice the *grille*. There was one long and brilliant rally in which Kinsella, when advantage, was defending chase better than the second gallery. Once he made an extremely hard force for the winning gallery, but Etchebaster, with wonderful anticipation, stopped the ball with his racket almost in the gallery. Etchebaster won that rest very luckily in the end, the ball screwing back into the *dedans* off the pent-house.

Kinsella won the sixth game, in which he found the *grille* twice. In the seventh, Kinsella was on the service side. Etchebaster laid down chase better than a yard with a perfectly masked stroke, but Kinsella won the next rest with a hard force to the *grille*. They crossed over with a second chase, hazard better than the second gallery. Kinsella won the short chase with a grand boasted force to the *dedans*. He hit the next service tremendously hard over the *dedans* pent-house, but Etchebaster anticipated that and, from almost the line, just got the ball over the net. Kinsella, with the whole court open, looked up before he was half-way through his stroke and hit the ball low into the net, a bad mistake for a Championship class player. Kinsella, however, won that game, which made the games only 4—3 in favour of Etchebaster. Kinsella was on the service side at the start of the eighth game. Etchebaster laid down two beautiful chases, chase worse than a yard and chase a yard, crossed over and, after one fine stroke to the *grille*, won the game to 30. Kinsella was 40-30 in the ninth game but Etchebaster won the next rest, reached advantage with a boasted four to the *dedans* and, crossing over to defend chase better than the door, won the game and set with an American service which his opponent played into the net.

Etchebaster won the first rest of the second set with a beautiful shot into the winning gallery, but Kinsella, who played two straight forces into the *dedans*, won the game to 30. Then Etchebaster won a technical love set. He won the second game to love, the third to 30, the fourth to love, the fifth to 30, and the sixth, which he ended with a *grille*, to 15. Etchebaster was 40—15 in the seventh game, lost the next two rests, but won the two following, and so the set. Kinsella won the first game of the third set, although Etchebaster made one perfect stroke to the *grille*. Etchebaster won the second game, in which he again found the *grille*, after deuce, and the third game, in which both found the *dedans* once, also after deuce. Kinsella drew level at 2—2, playing two fine forces to the *grille*, and went ahead again by taking the fifth game to 30. Kinsella only won one rest in the sixth game, with a *grille*, Etchebaster winning that game to 15. Etchebaster polished off that set, quickly winning the last three games to 30, 15, and 30. Etchebaster won the first two games of the fourth set to love, and had then won 10 strokes in succession. Deuce was called nine times in the third game, in which Kinsella led 40—15, and was five times advantage. In this game Kinsella played two boasted forces to the *dedans* and found the *grille* once, and Etchebaster found the *grille* once. Etchebaster won the fourth game to love, and had then won eight games in succession.

Kinsella won the fifth game after deuce, but Etchebaster made the most spectacular stroke of the match in it, a terrific force to the *grille*. Etchebaster was 30—0 in the sixth game, but Kinsella won the next four rests and the game. Then Etchebaster won two love games to finish the day's play with a flourish of trumpets. In the seventh game he was brilliant in the extreme. After winning the first rest he found the *grille* and the winning gallery in successive rests and then crossed over to beat chase better than two, on the floor and with a yard to spare. In the final game he laid down chase worse than two, and chase one and two, and crossed over to win a love game. The play yesterday lasted one hour and 35 minutes. W. J. Tutt (Prince's Club) marked the match accurately and very clearly.

	Winning Openings	Winning Gallery	Grille	Dedans
P. Etchebaster	3	8	10	
W. Kinsella	0	11	14	

ATHLETICS

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TEAM TO MEET THE A.A.A.

The following will represent Cambridge University against the Amateur Athletic Association on June 13:—

100 YARDS.—L. B. J. Rinkel (Clare) and J. C. Walker (Christ's).
220 YARDS.—Trial to be held.
440 YARDS.—L. B. Neame (Pembroke) and K. D. Brough (Christ's).
HALF MILE.—M. H. C. Gutteridge (Trinity Hall) and T. N. Myson (St. John's).
ONE MILE.—T. B. L. Bryan (Christ's), H. T. Horan (Trinity Hall), and J. E. Robins (Christ's).
THREE MILES.—R. E. Cowburn (St. John's), J. R. Crozzon (Sidney Sussex), and C. W. Benson (Magdalene).
120 YARDS HURDLES.—R. M. N. Tisdall (Caius) and W. L. G. Thrine (King's).
220 YARDS HURDLES.—R. M. N. Tisdal (Caius) and H. A. Brown (Trinity Hall).
HIGH JUMP.—T. F. Moll (Pembroke) and another.
LONG JUMP.—W. J. Sartain (Christ's) and another.
PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—J. F. A. Wallace (St. Catharine's) and R. M. N. Tisdall (Caius).
POLE JUMP.—P. B. D. Ogilvie (Pembroke) and H. H. Barley (Sidney Sussex).

Dorset, who had already made certain of winning in the Western section in the South-Western Division of the Ladies' County Championship, gained their fifth successive victory last week when they beat Cornwall, at St. Enodoe, by five games to two.

"MR. H." CONSPIRACY CHARGE

SENTENCES FOR FALSE PRETENCES

At the Cambridge Assizes yesterday, before Mr. Justice Macnaghten, LEON VICTOR HARTARD (*alias* ALBERT JONES), 20, a chauffeur mechanic; JOHN HENRY WYLDE, 20, a cook; THOMAS EDWARD PEARCE, 24, a motor-driver; TED LEWIS, 29, a mechanic; and PATRICK QUIRK, 20, a professional dancer, were charged with conspiring by "false pretences and subtle devices" and menaces to obtain £30 from an American research student at Cambridge, referred to as "Mr. H.," on February 13. Quirk was also charged with obtaining £10 on February 27.

All the prisoners pleaded "Not Guilty."

At the suggestion of the JUDGE it was decided that the count on which Quirk is charged alone should be taken separately.

The trial of the five men was then proceeded with.

Mr. F. D. LEVY, in opening the case, said that blackmail was one of the most pernicious and odious crimes known to our law. It was a form of crime that attracted a type of human parasite that took pleasure in battening on its fellow creatures.

MR. JUSTICE MACNAGHTEN pointed out that the offence with which the prisoners were charged was obtaining money by false pretences, and he did not think it was permissible for counsel to open with another offence.

Mr. LEVY said that he used the term "blackmail" as a figure of speech. Mr. Levy added that "Mr. H." was a bachelor of arts of Harvard University and an American citizen studying at Cambridge.

Counsel related how "Mr. H." met Quirk, Wylde, and Hartard, and, after detailing their early friendship, described the early morning visit to "Mr. H." at Cambridge. The indecent conduct charge said to have been made against Quirk was, said counsel, entire "moonshine" and a story made to obtain money from "Mr. H."

The prosecutor, giving evidence, said that last September he met some of the men. He went on to describe how Wylde was taken to Vine-street Police Station later, and how he and Hartard went there with the intention of bailing him out. On February 13 the landlady at his Cambridge lodgings woke him about 4 a.m., and he opened the window and saw Wylde, Hartard, and Quirk on the doorstep. They asked to come in, but he said it was impossible under University regulations. They said they would like some money for a wash and brush-up, and he handed out £1 through the window.

At 6.30 they came to his study and said that Quirk had been arrested for indecent conduct in his rooms on the night on which he (the witness) visited him, and that he had been released on £20 bail borrowed from a bookmaker. They said if he paid the £20 they would conceal his identity, but that if he did not they would bring him to London and make him appear as a witness in the case. They said that if he paid the money Quirk would be released and would go home to Irelnnd. Quirk asked for £10 in addition to pay his fare to Ireland and the hire of the car to Cambridge.

Lewis, cross-examining on his own behalf, asked: "Have I at any time by word or sign ever had any money from you by menaces?" The prosecutor replied: "You have not by menaces or any other way." He also agreed that Lewis had never entered his apartments or threatened him.

Susan Everett, of Pimlico, said that she let apartments to Quirk, and on February 2 a policeman knocked at her door. Quirk was hopelessly drunk, and others in his rooms, including the prosecutor, were drunk also. She turned them out of the house, but made no complaint about them with regard to this behaviour.

Evidence was given that Pearce and Lewis were in the car outside "Mr. H.'s" rooms on the early morning visit.

Detective-sergeant Thomas, of Vine-street Police Station, said that there was no record of Quirk being charged at that station with indecent conduct this year. When charged with conspiracy Quirk said, "I do not know anything about the £30."

All the accused gave evidence denying the charge.

Quirk said that he met "Mr. H." in London about June last, and saw him quite often. "Mr. H." used to say, "How are you for cash?" and would give him from 5s. up to £1. "Generally," said Quirk, "he seemed to be giving money to everybody in the West End."

Wylde said that he was asked if he would like a ride to Cambridge and he went. He said practically nothing in "Mr. H.'s" room, and received nothing from the cheque.

Pearce said that he had never seen "Mr. H." until the police-court proceedings. Quirk offered him £5 to drive them to Cambridge, and he accepted, but did not know why they wanted to go. He cashed the cheque for Quirk, but did not know how it had been obtained.

Lewis said that he was paid £1 for acting as mechanic on the drive down, and he regarded himself as very lucky to earn £1 in that way. He said that hundreds of people in the West End knew him, though he might not know them because he had been fairly well known as a professional boxer.

The jury found all five men *Guilty*.

After the verdict it was stated that there were no previous convictions against Quirk, whose correct name was Patrick Rush, but he had been known to the police to be an associate of a gang of thieves and young persons of undesirable character frequenting the West End of London nightly. Hartard had six other convictions. Wylde had three previous convictions, and Pearce one. There were five previous convictions against Lewis, who, it was said, had never been a decent, respectable citizen since he left the Army.

A London detective said that Hartard, Quirk, Wylde, and Lewis had been regarded as perfect pests in the West End of London for some long time.

MR. JUSTICE MACNAGHTEN sentenced Wylde and Hartard each to 18 months' imprisonment; Quirk to 15 months' imprisonment; and Pearce and Lewis each to 12 months' imprisonment—in each case with hard labour.

Lewis told the Judge that he wanted to appeal against the sentence.

The count on the indictment relating to menaces was not proceeded with, but was allowed to remain on the file. No evidence was offered by the prosecution against Quirk on a charge relating to February 27, and the jury formally found him *Not Guilty* on that charge.

THE SALE ROOM

CHOICE OLD BOOKS

Sotheby's began yesterday the four days' sale of a selected portion of the extensive library of Mr. Arthur Kay, of Regent-terrace, Edinburgh. Many of the older books have passed through famous sales in London and Paris, and quite a number are chiefly important as bindings.

The first 194 lots fetched £2,327, the top price, £360 (Maggs), being paid for the very fine copy of the Aldine *editio princeps* of Aristotle's "Opera," Venice, 1595-8, five volumes bound in six, in eighteenth-century French green morocco, from the Firmin-Didot and Sir J. A. Brooke collections. Among the other books were "Los quatros libros de Amadis de Gaula," Venice, 1533—£40 (Maggs); Sir Francis Bacon, "Essaies," Edinburgh, 1614—£42 (Quaritch)—only one copy of this Edinburgh edition is recorded; Boiardo, "Orlando Innamorato," Florence, 1725, with the arms of Mme. de Pompadour on the cover, the bookplate of David Hume, 1779—£47; B. de Breydenbach, "Itinerarium Terrae Sanctae," Mainz, 1486, the large and fine Crawford copy of this celebrated book—£215 (both bought by Messrs. Maggs); J. de Castel, "Le specule des Pecheurs," 30 leaves, and another pamphlet of 26 leaves, Paris, *circa* 1483—£60; and F. Columna, "Poliphili Hypnerotomachia," 1499, the last leaf containing the *errata* and colophon in facsimile—£190 (both bought by Mr. E. P. Goldschmidt).

OLD PICTURES

Old pictures and drawings from various sources brought £3,460 at Christie's yesterday, the more important lots being:—Cranach, "Eve," on panel 18in. by 7in.—£40 guineas (J. R. Thomas); and Sir P. P. Rubens, Diana and the Three Nymphs, on panel, 19in. by 25in.—480 guineas (Heather).

Hurcomb's sale yesterday at Calder House, Piccadilly, included a Queen Anne walnut bureau bookcase, which fetched £100 (H. N. Lee); and an old black lacquer cabinet of drawers—£100 (Mallett).

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (20, Hanover-square) have been instructed by the executors of Adele Lady Meyer to sell the contents of Chipstead Place, near Sevenoaks, on June 24 and the two following days. The sale will include an old English lacquer coffer, a pair of Italian carved walnut ceremonial chairs, three carved and gilt side tables of Chippendale design, and 20 high-back chairs in the Italian seventeenth-century style. The pictures, from the same source and from 19, Hyde Park-gate, will be sold at Christie's next Friday.

The Estate Market

A DEVON SEAT

TENANCIES OFFERED

Sir J. G. Carew Pole is willing to let Shute House, his South Devon seat, pending an offer of purchase. The park and woods extend to 190 acres, and fishing may be had, as well as shooting over 1,650 acres. The agents are Messrs. Lofts and Warner (Mount-street). When that firm, with Messrs. Robert Love and Son (Chard) offered the estate by auction, at Seaton, in October, 1929, the particulars described 4,340 acres and eight or nine miles of fishing in the Axe and Coly and the Umborne Brook. One of the farmhouses consists of what was once part of the western wing of Old Shute House, Tudor, with walls 4ft. thick, and an embattled tower and parapet. This was originally the home of Lady Jane Grey, Lord William Bonville, the Earl of Wiltshire, Lord Petre, and then of Sir John William de la Pole. The present mansion is Georgian, and has some decorative work in the style of the Brothers Adam. A perfectly preserved fifteenth-century gatehouse guards the Western entrance to the property.

Between Basingstoke and Alresford is South Hall, a Georgian freehold in Preston Candover, an estate of 40 acres, for sale, on June 10, at Winchester House, by Messrs. Giffard, Robertson and Lucey (Mount-street), who quote £5,000 for a modern freehold of two acres on Walton Heath, 500ft. above sea level.

Delville, Chipstead, a well-planned modern house in an acre of garden, with garage for two cars, will come under the hammer of Messrs. H. B. Bond and Sherwill on Thursday evening in Coulsdon.

The "Conservative Club," Liverpool, having long frontages to Dale-street and Sir Thomas-street, will be sold next Thursday by Messrs. Wm. Thomson and Moulton (Liverpool).

Harleyford, a noble old Georgian house on the banks of the Thames, is to be let furnished, with or without sporting rights, by Messrs. Lawrence and Son (Marlow). Another offer of tenancy is of a house and 390 acres, in the hunting country between Market Harborough and Melton Mowbray, the agents, Messrs. Holloway, Price and Co. (Market Harborough) being authorized to deal with the house and any area above 20 acres by way of sale or letting.

Prices quoted by Messrs. Godwin, Basley and Co. (Cadogan-place) include £2,950 for a modern house and an acre of garden, and £1,500 for another, within 25 minutes' journey of St. Pancras.

Next Thursday, in Birmingham, Messrs. William Fowler, Bewlay and Co. and Messrs. Edwards, Son and Bigwood will submit Moor Hall, a modern house and 290 acres, having two or three miles of frontage to the Tamworth road at Sutton Coldfield.

Another auction next Thursday is that, at Brighton, by Messrs. William Willett, Limited (Sloane-square) of Highdown, a freehold of an acre in Dyke-road-avenue. The garage holds four cars.

The Denison Trust has directed Messrs. Rogers, Chapman and Thomas (Gloucester-road) to sell leasehold ground rents of £277 a year, on Redcliffe-square and other Kensington houses, assessed at £1,630 a year, in 14 lots. In the same auction, at the Mart, on June 3, a freehold garage for 45 cars will be offered, and a house in Wimbledon Park-road; and Kentish freeholds at Minster and Westgate-on-Sea.

Among offers by Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell (Billiter-square) is that of a freehold garage and motor service station, on a main road five miles from Westminster, as a going concern, "the capital required being about £20,000."

Dean House, Kilmeston, eight miles from Winchester, a William and Mary house and 214 acres, will be offered on July 22, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Mount-street).

Garratts Hall, a seventeenth century house, and 30 acres of land suitable for development, at Banstead, are for sale, by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, St. James's-square), whose chief coming auction is that, in July, of Norfolk House, for which they are the Duke of Norfolk's sole agents.

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Marten and Carnaby	The Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
H. Chapman and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Mr. Louis Tredinnick	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Property
Mr. F. L. Richardson	Do. (2.30)	Leasehold Properties
Batty and Stevens	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Fuller, Horsey and Co.	Church Wharf, Chiswick. (11.0)	Freehold Properties
Harrods, Ltd.	89-94, Brompton-road, S.W. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Powell and Co.	White Hart Hotel, Lewes. (3.0)	Country Properties
Protheroe and Morris	Bull Hotel, Dartford. (3.30)	Freehold Properties
Staines and Co.	Devonshire Hotel, Bexhill-on-Sea. (—)	Country Property
Buckland and Sons	Public Hall, Slough. (—)	Freehold Properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Fuller, Horsey and Co.	Church Wharf, Chiswick. (11.0)	Plant, Machinery, &c.
Messrs. Pennington	95, Richmond-road, Twickenham. (11.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
F. G. Bowen, Ltd.	39, Coventry-street, Piccadilly, W. (11.0)	Furniture, Carpets, China, &c.

Parliament

THE POSITION IN INDIA

COMMONS DEBATE

MR. BENN'S SPEECH

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, MAY 26

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

The following Bills were read a third time:—Faversham Oyster Fishery Company Bill, Malvern Hills Bill, Milford Docks Bill, Falmouth Water Bill, and Manchester Corporation (Improvement) Bill. The following Bills were read a second time:—Fife Electric Power Bill, Lochaber Water Power Bill, Middlesex County Council Bill, Wednesbury Corporation Bill, and West Bromwich Corporation Bill.

SIMON COMMISSION'S REPORT

Mr. BENN, Secretary for India (Aberdeen, N.), informed Mr. GRAHAM-WHITE (Birkenhead, E., L.) that each of the two volumes of the report proper of the Simon Commission would be priced at 5s.

Mr. GRAHAM-WHITE.—In view of the importance of this report, would it not be possible to have some further consideration of this question? Would the right hon. gentleman bear in mind the precedent of the Samuel Report on the coal industry?

Mr. BENN.—This is a matter for negotiations between the Indian Government and the Treasury, and the Indian Government is already making a substantial contribution with a view of making the report available at a price lower than that which commercial considerations would demand.

PRESS MESSAGES FROM INDIA

CAPTAIN P. MAC DONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) asked the Secretary for India whether he had received any complaints respecting the censorship by the Government of India of dispatches from correspondents there of British newspapers.

Mr. BENN.—I have myself received only one such complaint, but in view of misapprehensions on the subject which have been widely expressed in the Press and elsewhere I should like to state the position somewhat fully as the result of my consultations with the Government of India. There is not, and has not been, any censorship over the air mails from India to this country, nor any other form of censorship than that derived from the Indian Telegraph Act and the rules framed under it. I have now ascertained that, except for a time at Peshawar, where conditions were exceptional, interference with telegraphic messages was and is confined to those which are intended to further the civil disobedience and connected movements. As an example of the small effect of this interference on the general body of Press messages I can instance the case of the Bombay telegraph office, from which, during the fortnight April 23-May 6, 705 Press messages were handed in for dispatch to England, of which only 41 were subjected to scrutiny, and only seven stopped. The exercise of these powers is liable to cause some delay, but I am quite satisfied that the Government of India, the local Governments, and the telegraph authorities fully recognize the importance of avoiding delays, and that the steps they have taken to that end should ensure that delay, if it occurs at all, is quite exceptional.

ASSISTANT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT KILLED IN INDIA

Mr. BENN, announcing in reply to Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) that he was circulating an appreciation of the position in India by the Government of India up to May 24, added:—I deeply regret to inform the House that I have learned by a later telegram that Mr. D. B. Murphy, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the North-West Frontier Province, was killed yesterday between Mardan and Dargai. I have not yet received full details, but I understand that Mr. Murphy was hit by a missile thrown by one of a mob met in the road.

[The "appreciation" referred to is given on page 15.]

SOVIET PROPAGANDA

EVIDENCE TO BE EXAMINED

The MARQUESS of TITCHFIELD (Newark, U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to statements made in the Soviet Press of May 20 that the British Government were called a Government of hangmen, and that the Comintern gave the Indian revolutionaries its sympathy and unlimited assistance, which would enable them to fight to a finish; and whether he would make representations to the Soviet Government in view of their pledge to refrain from hostile propaganda.

Other questions on the same subject were asked by Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.), SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.), SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), CAPTAIN MACDONALD, and SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.).

Mr. HENDERSON (Burnley), in reply, said:—The reports to which the hon. members draw attention in these questions appear to be based exclusively on Press statements. In so far as these statements consist merely of abuse, they do not call for notice. But as regards reports of action contemplated or taken by various Communist organizations, his Majesty's Government, with a view to securing full information, have set up appropriate machinery for examining any evidence that may be available. His Majesty's Government will decide, on the basis of these inquiries, what action, if any, would be appropriate.

SIR W. DAVISON asked if the right hon. gentleman recognized that the House only approved of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia on the express undertaking that all propaganda should cease, and if he was satisfied that the Russian Government were doing everything in their power to stop hostile propaganda against this country.

Mr. HENDERSON.—Yes, and I also informed the House that the Government would watch the position and would bring the matter before the House when they thought it was necessary. But, in the first instance, the Government must be the judge. I have shown to-day that the Government have taken action, and are going to have an examination of any evidence they can lay hold of. We cannot act merely on Press statements, and the Government are responsible for any appropriate action.

Mr. R. TAYLOR (Lincoln, Lab.) asked if the right hon. gentleman was satisfied that none of the subsidy of the *Daily Worker* came from the Conservative Party.

EVACUATION OF THE RHINELAND

Replying to a question by Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.),

Mr. HENDERSON said that on his way to Geneva he had a conversation with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who gave him to understand that all French troops would be withdrawn from the Rhineland by June 30. (Cheers.)

THE MOSLEY MEMORANDUM

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), in reply to a question by VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) asking the Prime Minister whether he would now publish for the information of the House the memorandum on unemployment submitted by Sir O. Mosley, said:—No, Sir. The Government do not intend to publish this or any other similar document.

VISCOUNT WOLMER.—Would it not be most valuable to have this important communication? Mr. SNOWDEN.—That, of course, is a matter of opinion. (Laughter.) We do not intend to publish it because it would create a most undesirable precedent.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman induce his hon. friend to make a full statement on the matter? Mr. SNOWDEN.—Perhaps the right hon. gentleman himself might have quite as much influence as I have. (Laughter.)

AFFAIRS IN MALTA

Mr. LUNN, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Dominions (Rothwell), in reply to a question by Mr. MACPHERSON (Kent and Cromarty, L.) regarding the situation in Malta, said:—The latest telegram from the Governor, which is dated yesterday, reports that much excitement prevailed in Valletta on Friday after the attempt on Lord Strickland's life. Large crowds assembled to acclaim Lord Strickland, who showed remarkable indifference to the incident. The situation was well handled by the police, and no active disorder appears to have occurred. On Saturday evening a great number of people assembled in Valletta, but the day passed without event.

EVENTS IN INDIA

DEBATE IN COMMITTEE

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Lancs, Newton), in the Chair. On the Vote for the Department of the Secretary of State for India,

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.), after a sympathetic reference to the death of the Maharana of Udaipur, said there were some who thought that a debate on India at this time might embarrass the Government by showing differences of opinion, but he took a different view. He believed the debate would show that the Committee generally supported the Government of India in the measures it had taken, and was taking, to maintain law and order, and such an affirmation would not be without its value in India. From the very moment of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, and all through the years that had followed, a fairly large section of Indian politicians holding seats in the Assembly and various legislative bodies in India had done their best to ignore, obstruct, and ridicule the work alike of the Administration and of the Act. These, however, were not the whole of political India. There were many Indians in public life—as members of the Viceroy's Council, the various Governors' Executive Councils, or as back bench members of the various Legislative Assemblies—who, throughout these difficult years, had done admirable service in supporting and working the existing Constitution, and it was necessary to say this when so many slighting references were being made to Indian politicians. Whatever form of Statutory Commission had been set up, the extremists would have objected, for the fact was that these men and women had been determined from the first to try to alter the allegiance of Indians from the King-Emperor to themselves. No doubt the disorder which they were causing at present was formidable, but, looked at from their own side, it was not more formidable than that which the same people succeeded in producing in 1920-21.

It had been suggested in some quarters in this country and in India that the Viceroy should parley with the extremists, but he thought they should be very careful in this matter to distinguish between those who had shown a willingness in the past to work the Constitution and those who from the first had opposed its working in unconstitutional ways. There might be no harm in parleying with certain of the extremists and learning their views, but it was useless and dangerous to do so when they were in process of defying the law. One of the primary maxims which every statesman who had to administer a country like India should bear in mind was not to attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable.

EXTERNAL PROPAGANDA

During the past few years certain external influences had been at work in India. There was no doubt that though the non-cooperators were not actually allied with these external influences they were glad of their adventitious aid and worked in an increasing degree with their agents in India. In addition to the European agents sent to India by these external influences there had been attempts in recent years to send Indian agents and literature to India in order to form Communist Leagues, Leagues of Youth, and the like, whose programme was purely subversive. The third form which the subversive propaganda took was to make revolutionary appeals to Indians and Indian troops through the media of British newspapers. He hoped that the Foreign Secretary and the Home Secretary would expedite their investigation into that matter. It was unfruitful to discuss whether Mr. Gandhi was or was not arrested at the proper moment. He thought that the disturbances would have occurred anyhow. Mr. Gandhi and the Communists had been bent on mischief from the first. He was sorry to see that some British newspapers had abused the Government of India and the Viceroy. In times of disturbance in India there must be a mixture of firmness and conciliation if they were to deal with the kind of fever which arose anywhere in the East at times of excitement. The police must never allow the mob to get the upper hand. He thought that if the police of India had a fine record in the past, their record during the past few weeks had almost exceeded it. (Cheers.) They could not pay too high a tribute to the Indian police.

Among the things which did not help the situation in India were the exaggerated accounts of rioting which appeared in a section of the British Press. The wounding and injurious statements which were made about India because a few thousand Indian people in certain localities were trying to make government impossible were also unhelpful. Then there were the appeals which were made to the British and Indian Governments to try to understand the mentality and psychology of the Gandhi movement. The people who made those appeals, although they did not say so, were asking the Government to yield to the demands which that movement was making, and that was an utterly foolish and unstatesmanlike view of the situation. Gandhi was a visionary who was in league with a number of ambitious politicians supported by a tiny percentage of the population, who were trying with the most feeble success to seize government by a coup *d'Etat*. Their alleged grievance was simply the refusal of the Government to anticipate the Commission's report and the Conference. On the Indian side harm was done by certain foolish, inaccurate, and most unjust references which were made to the Civil Service. No officials of any country had done more to improve the conditions of the people than the members, both Indian and British, of the Indian Civil Service and the other services. (Cheers.)

He hoped the Secretary of State would tell the Committee the extent to which it had been found possible to carry out the very valuable recommendations of the Agricultural Commission presided over by Lord Linlithgow. No doubt a good deal would be said about the poverty of the Indian cultivator. The truth was that the Indian cultivator was probably better off than he had been before the War, and certainly was infinitely better off than he had been before the British administration of India. Railways, irrigation, the cooperative movement, the freeing of the cultivator from the clutches of the moneylender, had greatly improved the condition of the cultivator. It was to be hoped that as a result of the debate a message of sympathy and good will would go forth to the Viceroy and all the members of his administration in the difficult position in which they found themselves. (Cheers.)

LOOKING AHEAD

COLONEL WEDGWOOD said the exclusion of Indians from the Simon Commission was the fatal step which had prevented cooperation between Indian people and English people, who desired to see as soon as possible the establishment of self-government in India. He did not believe the Viceroy was responsible for that, nor did he see how the Viceroy and the Secretary of State could help doing what they had done, having regard to the situation in which they found themselves. The arrest of Gandhi seemed to have been inevitable; the suppression of the Indian Press seemed to have been inevitable. Although they would have from now and for a considerable period the rule of the bayonet in India, still they must look to something further ahead. Lord Irwin, the Secretary of State, and many people would look forward to the Round Table Conference with hope. Personally, he did not think that it was possible to put matters right by that Conference. He was very much afraid that the report of the Simon Commission would go not so far as was imagined among the Indian people, and that the Round Table Conference would go no distance to meet them, and that they would have, not merely the Congress Party and the extremists furious against England, but that everybody, even Indians in the Civil Service, would take up the position that the British Government had badly let them down.

Could they not do something to restore to the Indian people—to those who were not seeking at every moment an argument against Great Britain—a feeling that justice was still possible, that the House of Commons could still be regarded as a place which would stand up against Indian grievances, and which was anxious to carry the work of Montagu to a successful conclusion sooner or later. The first thing that the Government should do to create the possibility of a better feeling was to treat all those Indians who had been arrested in connexion with the salt disturbances, not as criminals, but as people who should be segregated in some place where they would be prevented from going on agitating. In conclusion he said that the hope for India was treating it, not as one problem, but as a whole series of problems, treating in different manner the different peoples of India according to their ability to cooperate in developing democracy, to their friendship to the British people, and to the possibility of building up a Federal India. They had failed so far as the whole of India was concerned. Let them not give up all hope. Let them try to start in Southern India a system which might enable democracy, in the long run, to cover the whole of India and to make India at last, not merely the finest jewel in the British Crown, but a democracy worthy of, and worth having in, the confederation of British people.

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE said it was clear that no Government could pretend to govern India unless it was prepared to see that law and order were maintained. That meant that in the present situation, whatever might be the different political opinions of members, they could do nothing but support the Government of India and the Viceroy in assuring the maintenance of law and order. He asked whether the Secretary of State was entirely satisfied that, the situation being what it was, the Government of India had ample forces under their command. It appeared to him clear that the appointment of the Simon Commission had nothing to do with the trouble in India at present. This movement had its birth among those who had no intention of cooperation. It was a movement for an independent India. They could not by any statement which this country could make give satisfaction to those whose one object was to turn the British bag and baggage out of India. They must ignore that part of India and try to bring over to their side to the extent that was possible those who would cooperate. They must make it clear that they would maintain law and order. Nothing that could be done against Great Britain in India should make them deviate from the part that had been laid down by Government after Government. Equally it was well to make it clear that this country did not contemplate a position for India as a self-governing country outside the Empire. It was clear that the progress towards self-government that they were anxious to bring about must not only be by stages, but must entirely depend on India itself. Only India could lay down the rate of her progress towards self-government. In spite of what had happened in the last few months, he believed India was more and more inclined to give birth to a real national movement which would bring about a real addition to the Dominions of the Empire and not a national movement merely meant for disruption.

MR. BENN'S REPLY

"MOMENTOUS ISSUES"

Mr. BENN, who was received with Ministerial cheers, said:—I shall not be employing elaborate hyperbole if I say that the issues which are being discussed this afternoon are momentous and even vital to the interests of the British Commonwealth. Despite some criticism which has at times been made, it has been the desire of the India Office to give to the House and the public at every stage the fullest possible information on matters concerning India and on events that are happening there. I would propose to supplement, with any particulars in my power, such information at the request of hon. gentlemen who have spoken or may speak. But it is very important, in considering the matter, that we should maintain a sense of perspective.

By concentrating too much on one thing, Mr. Benn continued, one might lose the full view of the picture, and he therefore proposed to give in general, and in very thin outline, some account of the recent events of all sorts in India during, say, the last year. In the course of that account, he would attempt to interweave the answers to the questions which had been put. When the picture was, in a sense, complete, they could deduce perhaps some idea of the general causes of the troubles at the present moment, and then, so far as the limit of the debate in Committee of Supply would allow, he would try to say a word or two about the Government's policy in Indian affairs. As the Committee knew, he was a beginner at this subject. He had been now for about a year an observer—a studious and certainly a most interested observer—of the events in his office. He would be failing in what he wished to do if he did not pay a tribute to the services of the officials in the India Office. No body of public servants had a deeper knowledge, nor had exhibited a finer public spirit, and in this connexion he wished to say a word about the loss that was about to fall on the India Office in the approaching retirement of Sir Arthur Hirtzel. He had served 36 years in the India Office, and was private secretary to that great Secretary of State, Lord Morley. He had also served for a time as secretary to the Political Department in the India Office. He (Mr. Benn) owed much to Sir Arthur Hirtzel personally, and the State would sustain a great loss by his retirement. (Hear, hear.)

In spite of what one read in the newspapers about events in India, the vast majority of the people in India lived under the benevolence of a settled and ordered government. The Government machine to-day, although it was true that it was designed by English hands, was mainly operated by Indian hands. To give a true picture of the operation of this machine they should consider all aspects of national life. Trade and finance were a very important index of the condition of the country. Few countries in the world in the matter of external trade could give a better record. Private trade in merchandise showed a favourable balance of £58,000,000, and in each of the four preceding years was equally good. In regard to public revenue and expenditure, last year's Budget closed with a balance on the right side. The solid financial position in which India had always stood was being maintained. Within the last week the Government of India floated a sterling loan of £7,000,000, which was over-subscribed. A very interesting fact was that the price of Indian securities on the London market was higher now than on January 1, in spite of the events that had occurred since then. Although there was a large public debt in India, 80 per cent. was represented by productive assets—Socialist enterprise—such as railways, which made a contribution year by year to general revenue. He hoped that hon. members who rightly desired to do something to uplift the Indian peasant and industrial worker would not overlook the magnificent work that had been carried on by Englishmen in cooperation with Indians under the Constitution that existed in India at the present time.

Referring to the increase in the cotton duties from 11 to 15 per cent., he said that the Government of India Act of 1919 laid down the principle that when the Government of India, which was not responsible to the Legislature, was in agreement with the Legislature on the matter of a tariff, then the Secretary of State should refrain from exercising those general powers of superintendence and control given by that Act. In spite of criticism by members representing the cotton industry in the House of Commons, he felt it was his duty to observe both in letter and spirit that convention. The British Cabinet approached the Government of India and the Legislature just as they might have approached any Dominion. The Government of India replied that willing as they might be to help us in our difficulties, they had their own difficulties to consider. The increase of the cotton tariff was made because it was a fundamental principle in our relations with India that Indian interests must come first and it was impossible to regard India as something to be exploited in British interests.

As to labour legislation, it was true to say that in the last 10 years more progress had been made in industrial legislation than in the preceding 50 years. He was far from saying that everything was as it should be, but in their desire to do better, do not let them decry what had been done. The reputation of India at the International Labour Office stood very high indeed. Sir A. C. Chatterjee, the High Commissioner in this country, who had represented India at Geneva, had added very much to the international renown of India. (Hear, hear.)

THE WHITLEY COMMISSION

The work of the Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Whitley was not quite finished. He was trusted by the labour leaders of India and the visit of the Commission had been very well received. With one or two trifling exceptions everybody had been willing to cooperate, and, although it had had no time as yet to make its report, the very presence and journeying of the Commission throughout India had done much to improve relationships and bring people together with a view to the betterment of labour conditions.

Indian labourers, on account of their valuable qualities, were very much sought after as immigrants in various parts of the world, whether in Fiji, Ceylon, East Africa, at one time South Africa, or in parts of South America. Their presence was eagerly welcomed. The welfare of those labourers was very much at the heart of the Indian Legislature and the Government of India, and he would bespeak in advance the sympathy of the House of Commons for the Government of India in the fight that it had to put up to protect the interests of these citizens who were labouring overseas.

On the subject of Indian medical degrees, he said that the General Medical Council after considerable discussion decided that unless an officer called the Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards was appointed—Colonel Needham had been designated for the post—to appraise the standard of the medical education given in the various Indian medical colleges, they would be unable to continue to recognize the Indian medical degrees. Owing to circumstances that appointment was never completed, and the result was that the General Medical Council felt compelled to withdraw their recognition of Indian medical degrees. That was a most unfortunate thing, both for the Indians and the British. The problem was urgent and was being urgently studied by the Government in the hope that, by the creation of some all-India medical organization, some sort of authority might be created, which, manned and staffed in India, might be able to give those guarantees which the General Medical Council considered requisite.

RELATIONS WITH THE HOME GOVERNMENT

Proceeding, Mr. Benn said:—In a general way, may I say a word about the development of the relations between the Home Government and the Government of India? The growth of self-government in the British Commonwealth has been various in form. Sometimes it has come after clash and conflict, sometimes it has come by peaceful and almost imperceptible development, sometimes it has come by statute, once, it came by treaty, sometimes it has come by use and wont. In this connexion I would remind the Committee of a view expressed by the Joint Select Committee in 1919, who said that, in their opinion, where the Government of India and the Legislature were in agreement in matters touching a purely Indian interest, the Secretary of State might consider the propriety of abstaining—in fact, they recommend that he should abstain—from interference. That, I consider, is a sound indication of opinion, and upon that principle—so far as it is a principle—I have attempted to act in the few months in which I have been responsible for this office. It means that the Government of India is looking more and more for approval and support to the Legislature and to Indian public opinion, and though it may be embodied in no clauses and no schedules, that in itself is a real, effective, and, I believe, a lasting growth in a measure of self-government which India even under the present Constitution possesses. (Cheers.)

Passing from civil subjects, Mr. Benn said that the military forces in India consisted of the Army, the Air Force, and the Royal Indian Marine. As regarded the Army, there had been no material change in strength since the Army was reorganized after the War. He would remind the Committee of the very remarkable tribute paid to the steadfast spirit of the troops in the Indian Army by Sir William Birdwood in a recent telegram. An hon. member had asked a question that day, as illustrating how reports were perverted to a bad use, about the disbandment of a battalion. He was under no misapprehension about the reason for the disbandment of the two battalions, but others had used what was an ordinary rearrangement of military forces in order to spread a story which was absolutely without warrant. With regard to mechanization, they had now mechanized two divisional trains, two divisional ammunition columns, and a field artillery brigade which was served by one of these columns; also a cavalry brigade train and the ammunition column of another field artillery brigade. Another noteworthy improvement was the replacement of bullock-drawn ambulances by six-wheeled motor-vehicles.

The Committee would remember that an arrangement was come to by which the military budgets in India were stabilized for four years—it had now been extended to five years—at 55 crores, say, £41,000,000, and it was hoped that the Army Budget would come down under present Estimates by 2½ crores to 52½ crores. As to the Air Force, there were eight squadrons, including the two heavy transport aeroplanes which played such a notable life-saving part in the evacuation of the civilians from Kabul in the disturbances about 16 months ago.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINES

He would like to say a word as to the Royal Indian Marines. It was an extremely interesting and promising development of the Indian Defence Forces. It had lately been reorganized on a combative basis under the control of Admiral Walwyn. Already there was one officer, an Indian engineer sub-lieutenant. Two had passed for the engineer branch and were now under training, and three appointments had been offered for competition among Indian boys of the Mercantile Marine training ship Dufferin. The actual material was not on a very large scale. There were three sloops, besides one under construction, a depôt ship, and a number of ancillary craft. Following the excellent precedent which had been set at other times, India was represented at the Naval Conference by a separate delegation under the leadership of Sir Atul Chatterjee, and in the Naval Treaty special provision was made regarding one of the units in the Indian Naval Forces, the Clive, which figured in the list of "Special Ships" to be exempted.

What was more interesting than that, and what touched the subject of Indianization, was Admiral Walwyn's estimate of how they were getting on in the Royal Indian Marine. Admiral Walwyn said that the officers of the Royal Marine were excellent. They were very keen on their Service and only too anxious to be told in what they had been wrong. They were rapidly working up gunnery tactics and would do very well. He (Admiral Walwyn) was most favourably impressed with the men. Their discipline and bearing was excellent and their behaviour on shore exemplary. They were keen and took the greatest interest in friendly exercises. They were good at boat work. The present boys under training would be ideal for the sea service. Many letters and applications had been received from good-class Indians for their sons to join the commissioned ranks of the Royal Indian Marines, and there would be no lack of volunteers. From what he (Admiral Walwyn) had seen of the cadets of the Indian Mercantile training ship Dufferin, he would be delighted to have the best of them for the Royal Indian Marine. He (Admiral Walwyn) saw a great future for the Indian youth who joined this Service with his heart in it. (Cheers.) Here there was a force in which the British admiral in command found a ready use for Indian talent, and that was a matter on which they might find common ground for rejoicing.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.).—But under British control to be used for British purposes. (Cries of "Oh!" and "Order.")

Mr. BENN.—My hon. friend is not giving the full facts in making that statement. (Cheers.) I would point out to him that, when in pursuance of the Naval Treaty the question of the naval defence of the Commonwealth is to be discussed, India will be represented with the other Dominions in the discussions that will ensue. (Hear, hear.) At the Naval Conference India was represented by me and by a representative of India.

EARL WINTERTON.—Will the right hon. gentleman refer to the question of Wana, which is very important, because it forms the apex of the frontier defence? Can he assure us that the occupation is either in existence or that it will be?

Mr. BENN.—A battalion has been there since last October.

THE TRIBAL AREA

Continuing, Mr. Benn said that, except in the Guzerat area, the disturbances had been confined to urban districts. Generally speaking, it was also true to say that the Mohamedans had held aloof.

A LABOUR MEMBER.—Is not Peshawar a 90 per cent. Mohamedan Province?

Mr. BENN said that was true, but, generally speaking, the Mohamedans had held aloof. It would also be fair to say that the disturbances might be described as sporadic rather than general. In some recent resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee the proposal was made that these disturbances should be extended to organized non-payment of land revenue and taxes and breaches of various laws and appeals to Government servants to abandon their posts. So far these resolutions had not been put into effective force, and it was not the intention of the Government that they should be permitted to do so. (Cheers.)

Turning to the Frontier Province and the tribal area, the right hon. gentleman said that since the disturbances on April 23 the city had been quiet, and normal life had been or was being resumed. On the whole the tribal situation was greatly improved, and this news must be reassuring not only to Parliament but to the Indians themselves. "I can imagine nothing that could be done more dangerous to Indian interests," the right hon. gentleman continued, "than to stir up trouble in this quarter, and I cannot help making this observation in passing. One of the arguments in the propaganda of Congress speakers in this district was this: They went among the Mohamedans and wilfully perverted the language of the Sarda Act. That Act was introduced by a distinguished Hindu, and was ostensibly supported by leaders of the Congress, and yet, when it was passed, by wilful misrepresentation of what the Act meant, they succeeded in using it as one ——

Mr. BROCKWAY.—Has the right hon. gentleman seen the very strong denial of that report on behalf of the Indian National Congress?

Mr. BENN.—I have not seen that denial, but I shall be glad if my hon. friend will bring it to my notice, and we will weigh it up. I am trying to arrive at the truth, and I believe I am stating a fact when I say that misrepresentation was made a weapon for stirring up trouble among the Mohamedans. So far as conditions on the other side of the Frontier might affect the position, we are confident that in Nadir Shah we have a neighbour who will maintain the highest traditions of neighbourliness.

In the face of the events, and dealing only with the matter of disorder, what is the duty of the Government? There is a movement

(Continued on page 10)

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It is impossible to describe all the details of these new floors. But I should like to mention here two things of which we are particularly proud. So far as I know, there is nothing quite like them in any other man's shop in the world. They are the Red Lacquer Room and the French Room.

The Red Lacquer Room is the new setting for our Tropical Department. Here is a decorative scheme, which captures much of the glamour of the East and is an expression of one of the fundamental principles of our business, namely, to give men every opportunity to choose their clothes in appropriate and pleasant surroundings.

This same principle is responsible for the charming atmosphere of the French Room—the new extension of the Shirt Department. It is in the style of Louis XIV and re-creates the stately splendour of a seventeenth century French Salon.

These two examples will, I hope, give some indication of the trouble we have taken to make the new building a worthy setting for the widest choice in fine merchandise for men ever presented under one roof.

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Parliament

(Continued from page 9)

which is intended to bring government to an end. What is the duty of the Government?

Mr. W. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.).—What is the duty of a Labour Government?

Mr. BENN.—The duty of a Labour Government is to carry on the government. (Cheers.)

Mr. BROWN.—I note what the right hon. gentleman says, and, if I may reply, I would say that the last thing a Labour Government ought to do in India is to carry on the dirty work of British Imperialism. (Cries of "Shame.")

TRIBUTE TO LOCAL OFFICIALS

Mr. BENN.—Does my hon. friend think that these things have not been a source of deep anxiety? I say it is the duty of the Government to carry on government. I am going to justify the whole position as far as I can, and then I will leave my hon. friend to deal with it. In this connexion I should like to pay a tribute to the men who have been engaged there in difficult and dangerous work—in the majority of cases Indian officers and men themselves. (Cheers.) It is very well for me to speak about carrying on a government. I should be a poor thing if I did not express my sympathy and my support for the men who are carrying on personally dangerous work. (Cheers.) I will extend that to District Magistrates, who have to make difficult decisions, to District Officers, to the local governments, and to the Government of India; and in this matter, as in all others, there never has been and is not between the Government and the Viceroy anything but relations of the warmest understanding and the strongest support. (Cheers.)

My hon. friend, speaking with rhetorical phrases, spoke about this work. Is the position being maintained in the interest of some external agency? Is not the position being maintained in the interest of India itself? I do look forward to the day when Indian liberties shall be enlarged, when she shall take her place as a full self-governing Dominion among the other Dominions of the Empire. Is it for us to hand on to her a legacy of anarchy and chaos?

Mr. W. BROWN.—You are creating one.

Mr. BENN.—If extraordinary powers have been taken—and they have been taken—they have been taken with the greatest reluctance. When I entered into this office my most passionate ambition was to get rid of these extraordinary powers that existed in Bengal under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. I saw the persons concerned, and we did it, and on April 1 that Act was repealed in the Bengal Legislative Council. Within nine days a murderous outrage took place at Chittagong—men approaching unsuspecting sentries and killing them—and we were compelled to re-impose for six months the powers which we had so joyfully destroyed. Can my hon. friend say we were wrong? In maintaining peace we were doing so as an Indian interest. These exceptional powers are introduced for an emergency, and will disappear with the emergency. But the disappearance of the emergency is not a matter that we can guide; we must wait for the restoration of normal conditions. It does not lie in our hands; it lies in the hands of those who are responsible for the disturbances.

Do not let anybody think, however, that we regard force as being a remedy. It cannot be a remedy, but we are compelled to maintain order, and the moral basis is that peace and quiet are maintained in the Indian interest in order that, in that atmosphere, constitutional enlargement of the liberties of the Indians may take place. We are not dealing merely with an ordinary outbreak of lawlessness. If that were so, the task would indeed be an easy one, but we are faced in India with the insurgence of national and racial aspirations. It may be perfectly true to say that all but a small number of Indians disapprove of the campaign. It may be perfectly true to say that minorities are looking anxiously to what their position may be under any new Constitution, but it is equally true to say that Indians of all races and classes are looking for progress in the satisfaction of their desires. They are looking for the disappearance of manifestations of race superiority and recognition, which is indeed vital to the stability of our Commonwealth that, within it, there is complete equality of citizenship. It is idle, therefore, to complain if patriotic Indians, while condemning the attempt which is proceeding to organize anarchy in India, also express in the most earnest fashion their own desire for a great constitutional enfranchisement.

AIMS OF BRITISH POLICY

Let me recapitulate the aims of British policy in relation to India. First there was the Montagu Declaration. Then there was the Viceroy's statement on November 1 last in which he declared that in the opinion of his Majesty's Government "it is implicit in the Declaration that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion status." This House, under its own Act of 1919, laid upon the Statutory Commission the duty of exploring and reporting. Its functions were well described by the Chairman when he said: "The present Commission is only authorized to report and make recommendations. It is not an executive or legislating body authorized to pronounce decisions about the future government of India." That task is now concluded and within a few weeks we shall have in our hands one of the great State documents of our time. The next stage is a conference to consider the question of constitutional advance in cooperation with those who can speak authoritatively for opinion in British India and the Indian States. As the Viceroy said: "It is as unprofitable to deny the right of Parliament to form its free and deliberate judgments on the problem as it would be short-sighted of Parliament to underrate the importance of trying to reach a solution which might carry the willing assent of political India." That policy stands. The goal is accepted by all parties in this House, but there are great difficulties on the way to it. Does anyone deny that there are great difficulties on the way to the goal? These difficulties do not exist exclusively or mainly on this side. They are largely Indian difficulties, and it is from Indian opinion that we must seek the solution of the difficulties. I will make bold to say that if in this Conference substantial agreement were reached no Government would be likely to ignore its work when it came to present its proposals to Parliament. To launch at this moment a campaign of civil disorder, which often involves suffering for innocent non-participants, is merely to add to the difficulties which were inherently sufficiently stubborn and insurmountable. Among the obstacles to which I referred none is more insistent and none more difficult than that affecting the future position of minorities. It is evident that no settlement can be considered satisfactory which does not carry the consent of, and give a sense of security to, the important minority communities who will have to live under the new constitution. How is that problem to be solved? There are some who rely on the archaic maxim "Divide and rule." That is not the principle upon which our Commonwealth has been built up. Our Commonwealth has been built up by teaching persons of various interests and various races that in the bond of union exists the liberty to develop in their own way their own capacity. It is of no interest to us that these difficulties should persist; our interest is to see them solved, and they must be solved among Indians themselves. Attempts are being made to arrive at a solution, and as I say, it is in the highest Imperial interest that a solution should be found, but it is really useless to employ mere words as if they could find a solution. A solution, a real solution, we do most earnestly desire.

INDIA AS A MARKET

There are other difficulties. I refer to one school of thought which presents this view, that India is a market to be exploited by or on behalf of British interests. I say that were such a belief held by any large body of opinion in this country the days of the British connexion in India would be numbered.

What is the principle on which our influence has been extended over such a large tract of the globe? It is that by voluntary cooperation the interests of each are served by the union of all? Any policy which sets before an Indian any ideal save the Indian ideal, by which I mean the welfare of all those of whatever race or colour whose interests are in India, is foredoomed to failure. How long would this Empire last if this doctrine which some seek to apply to India were attempted to be applied even to the smallest fragment of the self-governing Empire? (Cheers.) Who would desire to see an Empire built on the principle of the exploitation of one race by another? What moral justification could there be for a structure of this kind? Does this mean that self-governing India will make a lesser contribution to the economic prosperity of these islands? Not at all. That such is not the case is proved by the abounding trade and commerce we enjoy with the self-governing Dominions. The essence of profitable trade relations is good will. All the strong hands and iron heels cannot compel the Indian peasants to buy British goods. Good will and good understanding are the keys to open the gates of the market-place.

We ask ourselves, can any good come out of the tragic happenings of the last few months? I say that some good may come if they result in the quickening of the consciences of the two peoples. The Indian people are responsive to idealism; behind a Western reserve we are not without our generous instincts. We are not facing a question of the exchange of merchandise, or of Parliamentary draftsmanship, but we are facing a question of trust and understanding. Politicians and statisticians have their part to play, but the people themselves have a still greater role. Clearly the cruellest and wickedest thing that could be done on either side would be to foster bitterness and hatred and to add fuel to the flames of racial animosities. For long years our two great countries have been knit together to the undoubted wellbeing of both. Is it too much to hope that bitterness may be cast out and that the future may see a rebirth of mutual understanding and respect? (Cheers.)

THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said that members of the House were in a large degree suspending their judgment until the report of the Indian Statutory Commission was available. That Commission was somewhat unfortunate in the method of its appointment. It was a pity that there was not appointed at the same time a body by the Indian Legislature to cooperate with that nominated by the British Parliament. The manner of appointing the Statutory Commission gave the impression to the Indian people that their fate was to be decided by others as an act of supremacy, an arbitrary act of rule from far and from above. (Cheers.) The troubles which had followed were largely due to that fact. Pending the sitting of the round-table conference, there was nothing for it but patiently and firmly to maintain order. They were fortunate in the Viceroy, and they were grateful to him and to all who had taken effective measures to thwart the disorder. On behalf of the Liberal Party, he wished to express their concurrence with what had been said by the Conservative Opposition. They would extend full support to the Government in any measures that were necessary for performing the first duty of any Government—the maintenance of order. (Cheers.)

SIR A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.) congratulated Mr. Benn on his general review of the situation, but he had not said whether he was confident that the forces at the disposal of the Government of India were sufficient for all possible contingencies. Compliments had been paid to the loyalty of the police; but care should be taken that that loyalty was not strained too far. The police had been consistently underpaid, they had never been treated properly, they had only a handful of Britishers to lead them, and they were being asked to do too much. Commenting on the situation in Peshawar, Sir A. Knox said that from the information which he had received it seemed to him that the civil authorities in Peshawar withheld permission from the military authorities, in a situation which was entirely military, to use their weapons where necessary for the preservation of order. There were only 60,000 British troops in the whole of India, which had a population of 320,000,000, and if the British troops were not allowed to show the law-abiding people in India that we were top-dog there would be far more trouble in India. (Ministerial cries of dissent.) He was speaking as a realist. He appealed to the Secretary for India to let the British public have more information about what was happening in India, and, while Mr. Benn kept his high idealism, let him be a realist, because it was only by realism that India could be saved from great disaster.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) said the talk about "top-dogs" in India in the present state of affairs would not do. A country could only be governed by the consent of the governed. Outbreaks in India appeared to occur every 10 years. He thought Mr. Benn was right in his appreciation of the situation; the state of India was not to be judged only by headlines in the newspapers; but how many of those outbreaks would we be able to face with composure? Statesmanship must find another way out. When he was in India he did not find a single Indian of any position or station who was satisfied with the steps that were at present being taken for the Indianization of the Indian Army. If India was to have Dominion status, within a period of time that would satisfy sensible Indian opinion, no time should be lost in creating in India an instrument of defence which would relieve India of the reproach that she could not defend herself. The difficulty was that if they evacuated India, as some of his hon. friends suggested, there was nobody to whom they could hand over the reins of government.

Mr. KNIGHT (Nottingham, S., Lab.) said he was amazed to hear his hon. friend say so. He said without fear of contradiction that there were Indians of responsibility in all the public groups, whether large or small, who were prepared to take over the government of India.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY replied that all he could say was that, when he put the point to Indians, from Mr. Gandhi downwards, every one of them admitted quite openly and freely that the result would be chaos, bloodshed, and civil war. (Hear, hear.) There was no central, organized party which could combine the various elements in India. In these circumstances, the duty of those who sat on those benches was to support the Secretary of State in giving his support and help to those in India responsible for the maintenance of order and the restoration of peace.

SIR S. HOARE'S SPEECH

THE DANGER OF FALSE REPORTS

SIR S. HOARE (Chelsea, U.) said the Secretary of State had made a very plain and courageous statement of the situation, and he had heard with entire approval what he considered were the right hon. gentleman's main conclusions—that the trouble in India was sporadic rather than general; that the primary duty of the Government in the present crisis was the maintenance of law and order; and that he and the Government were solidly behind the Viceroy. Many Unionist members and many more people in the country had been gravely disquieted by certain recent events in India—at Chittagong, Peshawar, and Sholapur. Taking into full account the gravity of these incidents—and it might be of others of which they heard little or nothing—he (Sir S. Hoare) still said that the trouble was confined at present to certain definite centres. He agreed that these centres were for the most part urban or semi-urban centres and seemed to show no general movement against the British Raj. The information he had received from India confirmed the general conclusion which the Secretary for India had stated. In almost all these cases where there had been disputes, disorder, riots, threats of anarchy, it was significant that there had always been some quite local cause of discontent upon which agitators and revolutionary agents played. At Calcutta he had been told from a good source of information that the rioting began with a dispute with the water-carriers, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals insisting on their buffaloes being given a rest in the middle of the day. Almost at the same time the Sikh taxi-drivers were in a ferment because they were being prosecuted by the police for breaches of the traffic regulations. The information he had received of the trouble at Peshawar confirmed the statement that it started with an agitation preying on the susceptibilities of the Moslem community upon the subject of the Sarda Act. As regarded the two platoons of Garwahli Rifles, he was told that it was a case of agitators playing upon their Brahmin susceptibilities and telling them that if they went into the streets of Peshawar they would be defiled by sewage being thrown at them and the British Raj would not allow them to retaliate. These facts went to show that we were faced not with a general movement, but rather with a formidable organization by a comparatively small number of people engaged upon fomenting any local difficulty that might already exist, and turning it into a widespread movement against the British Empire and the Government of India.

RESPONSE TO PROPAGANDA

If his analysis was correct it surely confirmed the anxieties expressed from the Unionist benches as to the dangerous propaganda that was going on in India. Evidently the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and his colleagues in the Government were more impressed by the danger of this revolutionary propaganda; otherwise they would not have set up the special machinery to deal with it to which allusion had been made. In course of time further information would be asked for as to the workings of this special machinery. He would emphasize the statement of Lord Winterton that at the back of this local agitation in India there was almost always, if not always, the work of these carefully organized agents and a well-directed propaganda based on the last Moscow model. He had an uneasy feeling that while very active propaganda—bitter, sticking at nothing—was being directed against the Government of India, very little response in the matter of propaganda was being put out in defence. He recognized the difficulties of the Government, difficulties inherent in the system of administration, difficulties in making their case public to hundreds of millions, a large percentage of whom were illiterate. Yet he would be happier if he felt that the Government of India were making a greater effort than they seemed to be making for putting their case to the country—and it was a very good case—and by that means making some defence against the efficient and vigorous propaganda that was being put up against them. Almost at the same moment that the Government of India were exercising, very rightly, more stringent control over the vernacular Press, they had allowed Mr. Gandhi to give an interview for two or three hours to a paper with a great circulation, and in the presence of three high British officials, and so to use that paper as a platform from which to spread his propaganda over the whole world. He hoped that the Secretary of State would draw the attention of the Government of India to the genuine anxieties felt by the Opposition on this question. Someone whose opinion he valued suggested to him the other day that the Government of India might make a much fuller use of wireless to state their case and disseminate accurate news. The danger at present was that, with so many of the newspapers not being published, very dangerous rumour would take the place of news, and all sorts of false reports—as, for instance, that the Viceroy had been recalled by the British Government and had fled from Delhi disguised as a woman (laughter)—would be spread from one end of India to another. He understood that the Government of India had recently taken over the operation of wireless in India. With loud speakers, and the fuller use of wireless, true news could be spread about and the population of India steadied and reassured. He wished to implement in word and spirit the promises which were made in this House and outside to the population of India; and it was because he wished to see the next step taken in an atmosphere of peace that he attached so much importance to the maintenance and restoration of law and order at present.

He did not, however, wish it to be thought that he regarded the problem of India as exclusively a question of law and order. Compared with 1919, when we last embarked on a new phase of constitutional development in India, we had to-day many advantages on our side which we had not then. Ten years ago the Moslem community was solidly united against us owing to the Caliphate agitation, and the dependent classes and the untouchables had little of the influence which they possessed to-day. Ten years ago we were at war with Afghanistan; to-day King Nadir was a loyal friend and ally. Although he did not wish to make any comparison between the present Viceroy and any of his predecessors, we were fortunate to-day in having a Viceroy who not only possessed the respect of India but, to a great degree, the affection of India as well. That being so, it was our duty to take advantage of these favourable conditions and to press on steadily, resolutely, and soberly with the programme with which all three parties in the House had expressed their agreement. It was for us not to be rattled by what was happening at present, still less to be rattled by the difficulties and doubts of the future. We had to go on with the present programme and to be diverted from it neither to the right nor to the left.

THE SIMON REPORT

It would be the duty of all of them to give to the report of the Simon Commission the study, support, and value which he felt sure would be its due. They must see that the round-table conference started in the best possible conditions. He did not know if Mr. Benn could give the House any further information about the conference, but the Opposition were very anxious to know at the earliest possible opportunity what were to be its terms of reference and who were to be its members. They all wanted to see the conference as fully representative of the principal interests of India as possible. Adequate room should be found for the representatives of the untouchables and also of the more conservative and the less vocal forces in India. Without that conservative element, the conference would not be as comprehensive as we should desire it to be. After the conference would come the time for the Government to consider its results and, in due course, for the House to pass the necessary legislation, and for the Joint Standing Committee, presumably, to make a detailed inquiry into the clauses of any proposed Bill.

That was a programme to which every party had given its support, and behind which there was a big body of public opinion in the country. Let them go forward with it, unperturbed by irresponsible criticism here. They were sincere in all the obligations they had undertaken towards India; they wished to see them carried out, both in spirit and principle. Let them go forward, and show that the British Empire, when it had once set its hand to a task of this kind, carried it through to the end. The dogs might bark, but the caravan of the British Empire passes on. (Cheers.)

MAJOR POLE (Derby, S., Lab.) said that the round-table conference would not succeed unless the leading men came to it, and they would not do that unless they could take back self-government of some kind. If he were a dictator he would invite the Indians to come to this country and frame their own constitution. Referring to the re-enactment of the Press Act, he said that even *The Times*, in a leading article on propaganda in India, referred to three incidents of unreliable or concocted news, two of which were not relevant at all to present conditions. That article gave the impression that the Indian Press as a whole was not reliable. If they were going to have the Press closed down, they would have more and more rumours and less and less reliable news. When a paper like *The Times* generalized about the Indian Press they ought to be very careful, because there were papers in India that were very reliable. It did not help those papers to cooperate with us if there was a general condemnation of the Indian Press.

[*The Times* was careful to state, in the article in question, that "there are still some reliable and well-edited vernacular newspapers in India."]

Mr. BROCKWAY said that the kind of policy which depended upon a demonstration of force by aeroplanes was not the kind of policy which the Labour Party desired to see followed. Any system of government which required the imprisonment of one of the finest and noblest souls in the world like Mr. Gandhi was self-condemned. The present policy of the Government could only lead to fresh revolt and fresh repression. He and those associated with him would not move the motion for the reduction of the salary of the Secretary for India, as they were to have another opportunity to discuss the question with him, but that did not imply the least compromise in their definite attitude that they stood by the right of the Indian people to self-government and freedom.

LORD STANLEY (Lancashire, Fylde, U.) said so little publicity was given to the good things in India that little was heard of the real progress which had been made during the last generation. The fact that the Indian people were not satisfied with the amount of responsible government that they had got was no reason for minimizing what had been done in India by Great Britain. All parties were agreed that there should be a further measure of self-government for India, but India was so large and its peoples so diverse that it was as difficult to find a constitution to suit the whole of India as it would be to find a constitution to suit the whole of Europe.

Miss RATHBONE (English Universities, Ind.) hoped the Secretary of State would give the Committee a little more information as to the steps which were being taken to secure the enforcement of the Sarda Act. The right hon. gentleman had told them that that Act had been greatly misrepresented, especially among the Moslem population, and it was important to know what was happening in regard to that Act.

After further debate,

Mr. BENN, replying to points raised, said the question of propaganda was not being overlooked by the Government of India. As to Communist intrigue, his information was that the School of Oriental Propaganda at Tashkent had been closed for the past nine years. He knew, however, from personal knowledge, that there was such a school in Moscow. The Government had put forward a policy of which they were not ashamed; they had set forth the goal at which they aimed; and they had invited responsible representatives of India to come and confer with them. By that policy they stood. (Cheers.)

CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Isle of Thanet, U.) said the speeches which had been made by certain members of the Labour Party in the debate could only cause mischief in India.

Mr. W. J. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) said that if as a result of the slow movement of the Government towards satisfying Indian opinion a mutiny broke out, and soldiers were called for, not only would he take no part in suppressing it himself but he would use all his influence to persuade his countrymen from taking action.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn, and the House resumed.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

On the motion for the adjournment,

VISCOUNT LYMINGTON (Basingstoke, U.) drew attention to the position of agriculture. He expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which the Minister of Agriculture had replied to questions on the subject.

After debate, in which Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.), Mr. ROSBOTHAM (Ormskirk, Lab.), Mr. BUTLER (Saffron Walden, U.), took part,

Mr. BUXTON, Minister of Agriculture (Norfolk, N.), said that every one was concerned about the depression which prevailed in the cereal areas. The frequency of these demands for an announcement of policy suggested that something more was required than a make-believe of party indignation on the question. Action outside protection and subsidies was a complicated matter. The Labour policy, which had been published in detail, commanded no majority in the present House. Expert examination had been pressed forward on the restricted proposals which were still permissible. The state of the many vested interests affected by such proposals had also to be examined, and it was a lengthy business to complete the examination. There might well be measures to be found in the programme of one party or another which would command the assent of members of another party. They should try to discover what practical proposals could be found which would command a majority. He trusted that the House would endeavour to get together under the Prime Minister's auspices to find a common ground.

The House adjourned at 29 minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill, Committee.

Third Parties (Rights against Insurers) Bill, third reading.

Land Drainage Bill, Report.

Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Bill, second reading; Lord Banbury to move rejection.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Finance Bill, Committee.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Torquay and Paignton Traction, Liverpool Corporation (No. 2), Cardiff Corporation, West Ham Corporation, Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation, Ascot District Gas and Electricity, Room 2, at 11. London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 1), Room 3, at 11. London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies, Room 4, at 11. Standing Orders, Redcross-street Burial Ground (Bristol), Unopposed, Borough Market (Southwark), Southampton County Council (Bursledon Bridge), Great Western Railway (Docks), Kingsbridge and Salcombe Water Board, Shoreham Harbour, Chairman's Room, at 4.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Housing (No. 2) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Standing Committee C, Road Traffic Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Housing (Scotland) Bill, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Invergordon Water Supply, Room 15, at 4. Group G, Stoke-on-Trent Extension, Room 5, at 11. Group I, Southend-on-Sea Corporation, Room 6, at 11.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT NOTTINGHAM

SAFEGUARDING AND EXPORT TRADES

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, prevented by a thunderstorm from addressing an open-air gathering last night on Nottingham Forest football ground, spoke in the Albert Hall to an audience of 4,000. At the last moment amplifiers were installed, and the speech was relayed to the Albert Hall Institute, where there was an audience of between two and three thousand.

Mr. Lloyd George said the one great dominant issue at the present moment was unemployment. The figures were now approaching 1,800,000, and he would be very surprised if they stopped before they were 2,000,000. It was vital for this country that steps should be taken, and taken promptly, to deal with it.

The greatest industries in the country could not be helped by safeguarding. We lived more by what we sent across the seas than any country in the whole world. He cited the case of coal and cotton, and asked, "Does safeguarding enable you to control Mr. Gandhi? There is only one way of safeguarding Mr. Gandhi, and the Government is taking it." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Conservative Party was in power for five years, during which time there was immense unemployment. If they had a remedy in their hands it was criminal that they should not have applied it. (Cheers.) If safeguarding could cure unemployment they had a majority of 200 in the House of Commons. It was the tamest majority he had seen. (Laughter.) If Mr. Baldwin had asked them to vote for that policy they would have done so, but he did not do it. He (Mr. Lloyd George) could only believe, not that Mr. Baldwin deliberately neglected to do it, but that he did not believe in that remedy. Five years of little homoeopathic doses of safeguarding! (Laughter.)

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EMPIRE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

PRINCE OF WALES ON TRADE

OPENING OF CONGRESS

The Prince of Wales opened the twelfth triennial congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at Guildhall yesterday in the presence of a full muster of delegates. His speech of welcome was followed successively by an inaugural address by the president, Lord Iveagh; by the sending of loyal messages to the King and Queen; by a luncheon at the Mansion House, at which Lord Melchett spoke upon Empire economic unity; and by the first plenary session and bilateral discussions of the congress.

The officials of the Federation who received the Prince of Wales were Lord Iveagh, Lord Kylsant, Lord Desborough, Sir Albert Spicer, Sir Stanley Machin, Sir Edward Manville, Sir Edward Davson, Sir Algernon Firth, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Lord Elibank, Sir John Sandeman Allen, and Mr. A. de V. Leigh (secretary).

In his speech, the PRINCE of WALES, who was cheered on rising, said:—

I am glad indeed to be here to-day to extend a welcome to the representatives of chambers of commerce in different parts of the Empire, many of whom have taken the trouble to come such long distances to attend this, the twelfth triennial congress of the Federation.

It is a particular pleasure to me that one of my first public duties on my return from my recent visit to his Majesty's East African Dependencies should be to open this congress, which deals with so important a subject as trade, on which ultimately every constituent portion of the British Empire is built up, and to which it must look for its continued existence.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to enlarge in great detail upon the object of such a gathering as this. Each country has its own problems affecting trade, but in these days, when increased facilities for communication are continuously bringing one territory into closer contact with another, there must inevitably be many subjects of common interest not only to all parts of the world, but in particular to all parts of the British Empire. It is this sort of problem which the congress will have to consider.

Another great advantage of such a meeting is that it enables us to see one another's point of view. To this end one must know what that point of view is, and a congress like this gives the best possible opportunity of letting experts in any particular line meet experts in the same line from quite a different part of the world.

All friendly gatherings of this nature are bound to be useful as bringing us more closely together, even if only for the personal contacts that are made, quite apart from the utility of discussing points of common interest. Everybody knows how "the written word killeth" and how in correspondence, whether of a private or public character, relations may become strained between those who rely only on the pen. Put the people conducting that correspondence round a table and they will very soon find a number of points on which they agree and which may possibly represent the maximum at which either party is aiming.

AIR COMMUNICATION

I have been looking through the agenda of the conference, and I find that among the very interesting resolutions to be considered (many of which may result in no final agreement, but which will at any rate provide interesting food for thought pending the next congress) there is one topic which makes a peculiar appeal to me. This relates to communication by air. Aircraft does much to make the whole world kin and to lead to that community of thought among nations which is the best augury for the future peace and—with peace—confidence and prosperity of the world. As you are aware, I have in my time done a certain amount of flying, and I hope to do a considerable amount more. While in Africa I have experienced to the full the boon flying can be in saving time and in shortening distances. We have all during the last few days been watching with the greatest interest a plucky single-handed attempt to shorten the distance between England and Australia, and I am sure that you will all join with me in congratulating Miss Johnson on her remarkable achievement.

Before I conclude—I am informed, and I am delighted to learn, that arrangements have been made whereby groups of oversea delegates will visit our principal industrial centres in order to see for themselves something of our factories and of our industries. Those who make such visits will have an opportunity of realizing that though this is a time of depression our manufacturers are making every effort, by the elimination of waste and by taking advantage of modern developments, towards the reconstruction and expansion of industry in this country—a reconstruction and growth which will not only help Great Britain, but also the countries which the delegates represent.

And now, gentlemen, in leaving you to your labours, I wish all success to your deliberations during the coming week. I hope that when the time comes for those of you from overseas to return home you will take with you nothing but the happiest memories of your stay in this country.

I now have much pleasure in formally declaring open the Twelfth Triennial Congress of this Federation.

LORD IVEAGH'S ADDRESS

ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE EMPIRE

LORD IVEAGH, in his presidential address, said that since the last Congress, held in Cape Town in 1927, the worldwide setback in trade and industry, which was even then becoming apparent, had increased in severity. To-day almost every civilized country was anxiously seeking outlets for its productions, in other words, employment for the workers. The British Empire, which accounted for 30 per cent. of the total trade of the world, had naturally experienced its share in the general misfortune. The primary causes were well recognized. The great productive effort which followed the War had over-reached itself. There had further been a fall in consumption which was mainly due, particularly in Europe, to the financial position brought about by the War and to the uneconomic, because artificially sustained, industries which so many nations had brought into being. He was of opinion that we had it in our power, so far as the Empire was concerned, to remedy the existing state of affairs. The latest available figures, those for the year 1927, showed the total value of imports into the Empire from foreign countries was £1,380,000,000, while that of imports from Empire countries was £862,000,000. The total export trade of the British Empire with foreign countries was £892,000,000, while exports to countries within the Empire were valued at £784,000,000. They would see that the Empire bought from foreign countries half as much again as it sold to them.

A great deal had been said and written in recent months concerning the proposal to establish in Europe a Customs Union. Europe was turning its eyes enviously to the United States of America, where the manufacturer had a population of 120,000,000 to supply, inside one tariff wall. Europe, with its 28 tariff walls, splitting it up into a similar number of economic units, was beginning to realise that, under modern conditions of mass production, a large and open market was essential to success. A Customs Union on the Continent of Europe, with tariff barriers against the rest of the world, would give to Continental manufacturers an assured home market of 300,000,000 people, excluding Great Britain and Russia. With two such mighty economic groups in the world as the United States of Europe and the United States of America, he asked them to consider what the position of the British Empire would be if its economic structure remained as at present. It would present to the world a collection of units nearly twice as numerous as those at present existing in Europe, each pursuing its own economic course, enclosing within tariff walls populations on the whole smaller than those of the European States. This problem was not one which affected the United Kingdom alone. Each separate economic unit of the Empire might find itself in much the position of the small business when it stood in the path of the big combine.

On the other hand as an economic unit the British Empire would have, within its borders, a population three and a half times as great as that of the United States, and one and a half time as great as Europe, without Russia.

It must, however, be recognized that the rationalization of industries between nations as between private concerns involved immediate sacrifices for ultimate gain. Such sacrifices business men were accustomed to face with faith and courage. He refused to believe that they, were going to cling obstinately to old slogans and outworn beliefs merely because in the past, under totally different conditions, they had served us well.

The solution of that great problem would occupy the major portion of their time during that congress. It was essentially a business man's problem—a problem which went so deeply to the roots of the lives of all our peoples, however, that the final decision must ultimately rest with his Majesty's Governments of all the seven nations, and of the Indian Empire. "We business men gathered together here in congress," he declared, "can offer to our Governments our advice and our assistance. In September his Majesty's Ministers will meet here in London and I am confident that whatever decisions you reach here will carry great weight with them. It will be the duty of the Federation to bring your decisions prominently to their notice."

IMPERIAL CONFERENCES

In that connexion, he might remind them that, to the first Congress of Chambers of Commerce, held in 1886, was due the credit of bringing about those meetings of his Majesty's Ministers which were now called Imperial Conferences. It was the second congress, held in 1892, which called upon the Imperial Governments of the day to modify their commercial treaties with foreign countries to permit of preferential tariffs being granted to the Dominions and Colonies overseas.

Those who were present at the tenth congress, held in 1924, would remember that the late Mr. Charles Marriott, of Toronto, moved a resolution calling for the production of an Empire text-book. The delegates present unanimously supported the view that instruction in the history, geography, and resources of the Empire was a matter of the highest moment to the rising generation. A text-book had been published and the council of the Federation had been making special efforts to bring it before education authorities. They would see from the annual report that those efforts had met with success. The ultimate aim of the council was to make the British Empire a separate subject in examinations and he thought they would agree that, in looking towards the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations, few things were of more importance than that their sons and daughters should, from the story of the Empire, appreciate the great heritage to which they were born.

There was one occurrence since the last congress to which he felt bound to refer—the South African Treaty with Germany. It could not be denied that the treaty by which future preferences granted to Empire goods were to be extended to Germany came as a severe shock. As Imperialists they looked upon preferential tariffs as the first step towards closer economic union. The treaty was consequently greeted by a chorus of disapproval from the rest of the Empire. The action of the Union would, if followed, render abortive all efforts to make of the British Empire what they desired to see. "In our vision," he concluded, "the British Commonwealth should be a strong economic unit more than capable of holding its own with any other such units formed or to be formed. With the realization of that vision, the Union of South Africa, should it continue in the direction of isolated action, would appreciate the ultimate wisdom underlying the motto of this Federation: "Unity in Commerce and Defence."

MESSAGES TO THE KING AND QUEEN

The Prince, who remained to hear the presidential address, was cheered as he withdrew from the assembly.

By the vote of the congress the following telegram was dispatched to the King:—

"Before entering upon their deliberations, the delegates of the twelfth congress of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, gathered together from all parts of your Majesty's realm, desire as devoted subjects to tender to your Majesty their loyal, respectful greetings, to express their thankfulness that your Majesty has been restored to health, and their hope and belief that the congress will, by its discussions, materially contribute towards the goal of Imperial economic solidarity."

To the Queen the following telegram was sent, wives of delegates joining in the message:—

"Delegates of the twelfth congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, knowing that to-day is your Majesty's birthday, desire to tender to your Majesty their respectful homage, and to express the hope that your Majesty will long be spared to your devoted people."

LORD MELCHETT'S PLEA FOR UNITY

LORD MELCHETT was the principal speaker at the luncheon to delegates at the Mansion House. He said that unemployment had become chronic, and the only solution was to re-stimulate and reorganize our export trade. Great Britain was over-industrialized, under-agriculturalized, over-populated for its size, and dependent for its food and raw materials mainly on the outside world, finding door after door more and more difficult to enter, tariff wall after tariff wall more difficult to climb, and prohibition after prohibition of its products.

"We should endeavour, regardless of party or previous ideas," he continued, "to see that we exchange our commodities freely among ourselves to the best advantage of all. Let the family come first, and outsiders next. To-day we are buying huge quantities of goods from people who buy nothing from us. Let us work out the problem of Empire economic unity with conviction and courage. When the will is given to it, the means will soon be found to carry it into effect. We want to make ourselves as far as possible self-contained. The outsider can come in when we have finished. A terrible lot of people say to me: 'Won't you antagonize other nations by binding the Empire closer together?' I never heard of other nations bothering themselves a hoot whether they were antagonizing us when they were entering trade agreements. We shall get more respect from other people when the Empire stands more closely together." He asked were they going into an economic unity with Europe or were they going into one that was very much larger, with free trade among themselves and tariffs against the rest of the world, or were they going to stand outside? It was a very serious question. Great Britain did not look across the North Sea, but across the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Southern Seas. The people of Great Britain were becoming alive to the importance of Empire development, and they saw that if prosperity was to succeed depression and development to succeed stagnation they must march forward without hesitation.

THE PENNY POST

At the plenary session in the afternoon the congress discussed and carried a number of resolutions. SIR JAMES MARTIN moved, and Mr. MAITLAND PAXTON, Sydney, seconded, a resolution calling upon chambers which had not already adopted arbitration rules to do so as early as possible, in order to assist in placing commercial arbitration throughout the Empire on a satisfactory basis. The resolution was carried.

The next resolution, which was carried by a large majority, expressed the opinion that the time had arrived for the reintroduction of the penny post throughout the Empire. Several delegates, British and Australian, raised the objection that the loss of revenue might be an obstacle, but South African and Canadian delegates insisted that the proper way to get both revenue and closer economic unity was by a return to the penny post.

LORD DESBOROUGH moved a resolution in favour of a fixed date for Easter, and urging the Government to give effect to the Easter Act of 1928 with as little delay as possible. This was carried.

HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

On the motion of SIR STANLEY MACHIN, a resolution was carried urging all education authorities to introduce into their curricula the study of the Empire as a specific subject, and pointing out that the textbook "The British Empire Since 1783" was giving satisfaction.

COLONEL A. E. KIRKPATRICK (Toronto) complained bitterly of the serious inaccuracies in textbooks concerning the Empire. He urged that the Congress should ask the Prime Ministers, when they met in Imperial Conference, to arrange an exchange of school textbooks after any inaccuracies had been eliminated from them.

This discussion will be resumed to-day.

Before the session closed a message from the Queen was received in answer to the telegram which had been addressed to her. It was in the following terms:—

"The Queen would ask you to convey to the delegates and their ladies her grateful and sincere thanks for their most kind message on her birthday, which her Majesty received with keen appreciation and pleasure."

Sir George Saltmarsh has been appointed the United Kingdom member of the Board of British Phosphate Commissioners under Article 3 of the Schedule to the NAURU ISLAND Agreement Act, 1920, in succession to Sir Alwin Dickinson, who is retiring at his own request. The appointment will take effect from June 1.

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE

AIMS AND IDEALS

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S MESSAGE

The Duke of Connaught, President of the Royal Empire Society, who was to have presided at its annual Empire Day dinner last night, was prevented by the inclement weather from attending. Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Chairman of Council, took the chair in the president's absence, and read the following message from him:—

I am terribly disappointed at being unable to be with you this evening on an occasion to which I had much looked forward. I, like many others, am suffering from a slight cold, and my medical adviser, whom I have just been to see, says that owing to this inclement weather, he cannot approve of my exposing myself to the risk of going out to dinner to-night. I cannot say how sorry I am, and will you please explain to all those assembled my sincere regrets at my absence; but I feel sure they will understand that nothing but my doctor's orders would have prevented my being with them, and what makes it particularly unfortunate this evening is that, I understand, we are to have a record attendance.

I cannot but refer to the death of our old and valued friend, Lord Meath. In him the Empire Movement has lost its founder and its president. It was largely through his devoted work that Empire Day is now celebrated throughout the Empire, and I hope this custom will continue for all time. A committee has, we know, been formed, and hopes to be able to secure funds for a memorial to Lord Meath's work, and one of the suggestions is to build a memorial hall in our new buildings, now so far advanced. I rejoice in the steady progress made by the Royal Empire Society, and I trust that the building scheme, the details of which I understand you are explaining, will meet with generous support. I would ask you, on my behalf, to wish all our guests a very pleasant evening.

The following message was sent by Sir John Sandeman Allen to the Queen on the occasion of her Majesty's birthday:—

As chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, and on behalf of more than 18,000 Fellows of the Society all the world over, may I be allowed to tender our loyal duty and the assurance of our devotion to your Majesty on the occasion of your Majesty's birthday and express the hope that your Majesty, with his Majesty the King, may long be spared in health and happiness to an Empire united in respect and affection for your Majesties?

The reply received from the Queen's private secretary ran:—

Am commanded to ask you to express to your Council and to all the Fellows of the society the Queen's grateful and sincere thanks for your loyal and kind birthday message, which has been received by her Majesty with keen pleasure.

The guests numbered over 700 and included representatives of the Government, the High Commissioners for the Dominions, and the Agents General of various States and Crown Colonies. The Oversea delegates to the Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire attended as the guests jointly of the federation and the society.

PLANS OF NEW BUILDING

Plans prepared by Sir Herbert Baker for the new headquarters of the society were on view for inspection before dinner. The site includes not only that of the existing premises in Northumberland-avenue, but also that of two of the larger adjoining buildings, and of smaller buildings at the back in Craven-street. It is anticipated that the cost will be over £250,000. The new premises will be emblematic of the chief units of the Empire, and for the interior it is hoped to use Empire woods and marbles. Provision is being made for a minimum of 80 bed rooms. The library, with its 200,000 books and pamphlets, will be housed on the first floor, and will extend the whole length of the building; the dining room, on the fourth floor, will have sitting accommodation for 400; and the Lord Meath Memorial Hall will accommodate about 350 persons.

Mr. GEORGE PILCHER, the secretary, read a series of messages from branches throughout the Empire sending greetings and wishing every success to the Society in fostering Imperial unity within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, proposing the toast "United Empire," said that that aim was not confined to any one political party, sect, or creed. Although upholders of the Commonwealth they called Empire differed vastly in political opinion and had different views as to what should be done to secure a United Empire, they had the same principle and cause equally at heart. They could not consider the question of shortening of distances and communications within the Empire without thinking of the marvellous intrepidity and courage of Miss Amy Johnson. (Cheers.) When it fell to the lot of a young girl to show the way to a real basis of aerial communication between this country and Australia, then there was very great promise for our people to get to know each other better than ever they had done in the past. In the last few weeks a wireless telephone service had been started to Australia. Active steps were being taken to promote proper air service to Cape Town, and he hoped that soon it would be in regular being.

Speaking of the approaching Colonial Conference, Mr. Alexander said that there were many problems in connexion with the different conditions of peoples in the various parts of the Empire, but he was certain that those who would gather at the conference would all be determined to secure unity of purpose for the good of the races of the various countries.

Mr. BRUCE, ex-Prime Minister of Australia, responding, said that the expression "British Commonwealth of Nations" instead of British Empire arose out of a misunderstanding as to what the British Empire stood for. The British Empire had never been imperialistic. It had ever stood for maintaining the liberties and the rights of smaller peoples and to enable them to work out their own destinies under the direction of the British flag and the British Empire. The Empire had always been the defender of the rights of all peoples.

Referring to the unity of the peoples of the Empire during the War, Mr. Bruce said:—"We were beaten six times during the War, but by the Grace of God we did not know it; we fought on, and in the end right and justice triumphed." (Cheers.)

There were some people who talked of the sun setting on the British Empire, but we were only just really starting. We were going to win our position by a return to that commercial pre-eminence which made us the great power we were in the nineteenth century. More had been done in the past six months to stir up the people's minds to the realization of the possibilities of the Empire than had been accomplished in the preceding 20 years.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, proposing the toast "Workers in the Empire Cause," said that people to-day had a greater vision of Empire than ever before, and without the slightest feeling of hostility to any other people in the world he could say that there had come home to the people of this country from one end to another that if they were to regain that commercial pre-eminence it must be through membership of the British Empire.

Mr. W. M. BIRKS, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Canadian Delegation to the Chambers of Commerce Congress, and SIR JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN responded.

Those who accepted invitations included:—

Sir William Clark (British High Commissioner in Canada) and Lady Clark, Lord Thomson (Secretary for Air), Mr. Clynes (Home Secretary) and Mrs. Clynes, the Maharajah Bahadur of Burdwan, Lord Iveagh, Lord and Lady Elibank, Lord and Lady Lake, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Lord Lamington, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Thurlstane, the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Bishop of New Westminster (Metropolitan of British Columbia).

The High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Kyrle, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. te Water, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Lady Newton, Mrs. A. V. Alexander, Mrs. S. M. Bruce, Lady Sandeman Allen, Mrs. W. M. Birks, Sir Charles and Lady McLeod, Mr. and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Sir Hugh Denison.

The Governor of Northern Nigeria and Lady Crawford Maxwell, Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C. (Canada), Sir Edward and Lady Crowe, Sir Godfrey Lagden, the Governor of the Leeward Islands and Mrs. T. R. St. Johnston, Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson (Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies), Lady Isaacs, Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Herbert and Lady Baker, Sir Albion Banerji, Sir Montague Barlow, Professor Sir Auguste Bartoli, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Major-General Sir Wilfred and Lady Beveridge, Sir Harry Brittain, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Waley Cohen, Sir Robert and Lady Waley Cohen.

Major-General Sir Percy and Lady Cox, Mr. Archibald Crawford, K.C., Sir Percy and Lady Cunynghame, Sir Edward and Lady Dawson, Sir Howard d'Egville, Major-General Sir William Donovan, Lord George Douglas-Hamilton, Mr. and Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, Senator R. D. Elliott, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Furse, Sir George and Lady Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gillett, Sir George Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Goodenough, Lady Goold-Adams, Admiral and Mrs. A. E. A. Grant, Sir Frederick and Lady Green, Sir W. Brandford Griffith.

Sir Martin Hall, Canon W. Hawdon, Lieutenant-General Sir Talbot and Lady Hobbs, Sir Charles and Lady Holdsworth, Colonel A. Weston Jarvis, Mr. A. de V. Leigh, Sir James and Lady Leigh-Wood, Mr. W. Lunn, Sir William McPherson, Sir James Mills, Sir Benjamin and Lady Morgan, Sir Francis and Lady Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray, Sir Lennon and Lady Raws.

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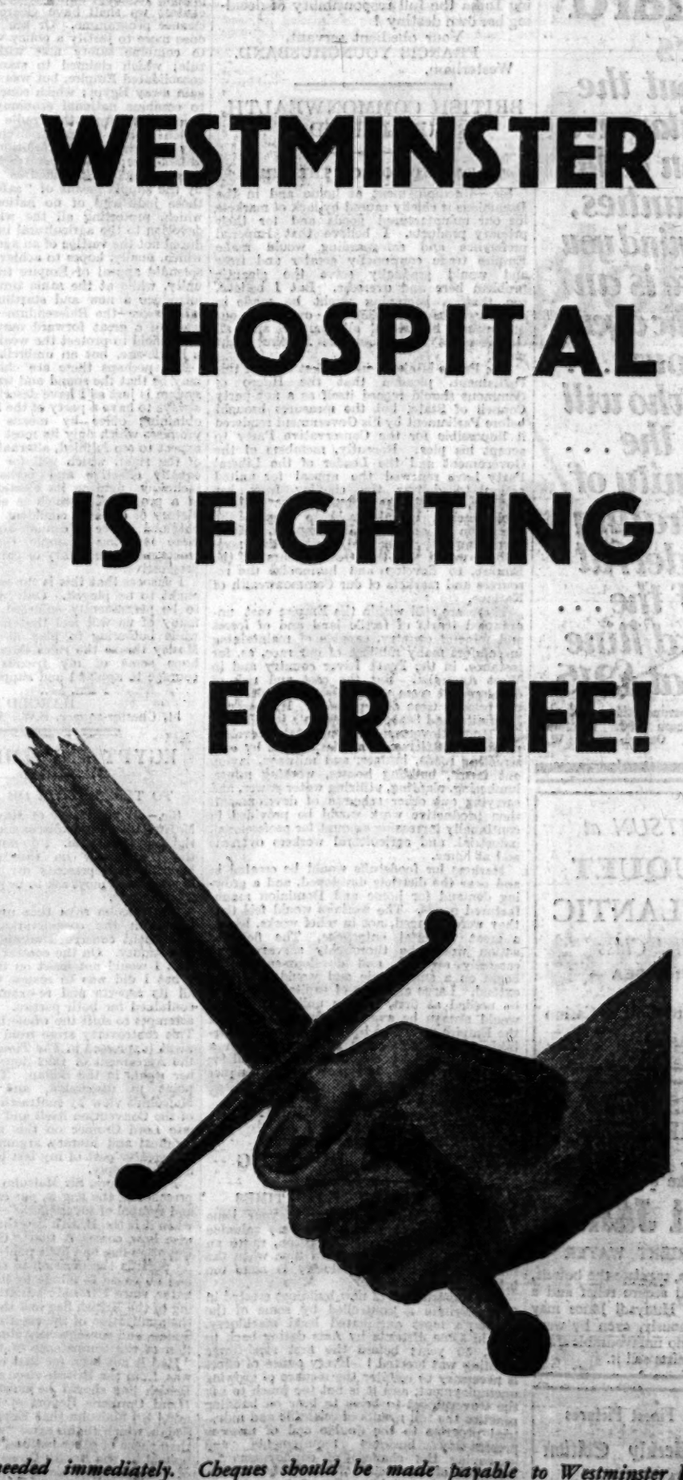

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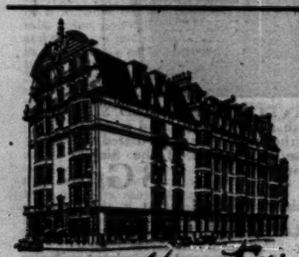

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Letters to the Editor

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE

RESPONSIBILITY FOR HER OWN DESTINY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While we are awaiting the Simon Report I am reluctant again to address you. But when a hundred American clergymen (probably incited by some ardent Gandhist) are urging our Prime Minister to hand over India to "Gandhi and his people," and when, on the other hand, our two loud-voiced newspaper peers are clamouring for a firmer British control, may I draw attention to the inherent difficulty of governing India from England which the present situation discloses?

India is "the Italy of Asia." But the old India, like the old Italy, is dead. And a young India, like the young Italy, has come to birth. And the whole future destiny of that young India is now being decided. But not in India itself. On the contrary, behind closed doors here in England, 5,000 miles away. And all these long months, while the Commission is laboriously writing its Report, the Viceroy has to be quieting the vociferous young India as best he can. He is in an impossible situation. And instead of abusing him we might be better considering how we can prevent any future Viceroy being placed in a like position. For we shall not often get so good a Viceroy as Lord Irwin.

Our declared aim is to help India to govern herself. And we are steadily pursuing that aim. And the sooner she is able to govern and defend herself the better it will be for England, for then England will be able to get about her own business hampered by one less anxiety. But if India is to govern herself, should we not definitely say that when she has achieved responsible government we shall leave to her the responsibility of deciding whether she will remain within the Empire or not? Should not she herself have the responsibility of making that fateful decision? It affects her far more seriously than it affects Great Britain. And should she not now, as early as possible, be made to feel to the full the responsibility which must in the end be hers?

She may decide to sever connexion with the Empire; and India may then lapse into the condition of China or Afghanistan. There is that risk. There is also the risk that if we insist for ever upon governing India from England there will be recurrent and increasing trouble in India till either an explosion or a paralysis of the administration occurs. But there is at least the likelihood that when Indians have the responsibility full and square upon their own shoulders, they will be more alive to the risks of severance than they are to-day. It is one thing for inexperienced men to shout for "complete independence" when they have no responsibility for governing a completely independent India. It is quite another for men of full responsibility to say that they will deliberately forgo all the protection from invasion by sea and land which inclusion within the British Empire means.

For some years yet we shall be going through the delicate process of shifting the weight of responsibility from British to Indian shoulders. But will not the task of future Viceroys be eased if we can make clear to India and to the world that we are not clinging to dominion for dominion's sake, but that if from time to time we have to take stern measures for the necessary preservation of order, we do have the intention of eventually leaving India the full responsibility of deciding her own destiny?

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.
Westerham.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, UNLIMITED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Unemployment at home and in the Dominions is chiefly caused by lack of markets for our manufactured goods and for their primary products. I believe that Imperial preference and safeguarding would make Empire trade continually greater and freer and would gradually solve the gigantic problem here and overseas. But I believe, too, that a beginning might be made in another fruitful direction to overcome our difficulties, in which all parties and all Governments throughout the Empire might unite.

The Prime Minister, in the first days of this Parliament, pleaded that the House of Commons should regard itself as a non-party Council of State, but the measures brought before Parliament by his Government rendered it impossible for the Conservative Party to accept his plea. Recently, members of the Government and the Leader of the Liberal Party have renewed the appeal for united action to deliver the country from her troubles. In all the humility that befits a back-bencher, I make bold to propose the formation of an Imperial Company, British Commonwealth, Unlimited, in which the shareholders would be the Governments of the Empire, to develop and harmonize the resources and markets of our Commonwealth of Nations.

There are still within the Empire vast unoccupied tracts of fertile land and of forest and mineral country, capable of maintaining in comfort many millions of our race, as, for instance, in the Peace River country and in West Australia. But the cost and risk of development seem prohibitive, particularly at the present time of depression. If, however, Dominion and State Governments joined with the Home Government to undertake development and settlement on a large scale by constructing roads, bridges, and railways, laying out farms, building houses, working mines, lumbering, planting, utilizing water power, and carrying out other schemes of development, then productive work would be provided in continually increasing amount for professional, industrial, and agricultural workers overseas and at home.

Markets for foodstuffs would be created in and near the districts developed, and a growing demand for home and Dominion manufactured goods. The workers would feel that they were engaged, not in relief works, but in a great Imperial enterprise. The field of action would be thoroughly surveyed and carefully selected, and development would begin on a small scale and would gradually extend. Large amounts of capital would not be needed at first, but an unlimited supply would always be available, for the credit of the Empire would be behind the great undertaking. The difficulties of working such a scheme would be great, but the times call for the courage and imagination to conquer difficulties.

Yours faithfully,
A. A. SOMERVILLE.
House of Commons, May 24.

STEEL FOR BUILDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Kavanagh's letter in your issue of May 21, following upon your very valuable series of articles on rationalization, raises an issue of vital importance at a time when the future of the building industry is none too bright.

The construction of new buildings erected in Great Britain is controlled by some of the country's most antiquated legal machinery, and in some districts by Acts dating back to 1875, 30 years before the first steel-frame building was erected! Every ounce of effort is necessary to counter the menace of growing unemployment, and it is not too much to ask the Government to bring to bear on building practice the full results of scientific and industrial progress to the double end of meeting present-day business requirements and improving the chances of employment for hundreds of thousands of workpeople in the building and steel industries.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
LOUIS W. SMITH.
House of Commons, May 23.

ELECTION PROMISES

THE VALUE OF A PLEDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one whose political experience is lamentably short and who, therefore, is still uninitiated into the deeper mysteries of the party system, I find some difficulty in understanding the general attitude towards Sir Oswald Mosley's resignation, which is shown by the comments in the news and editorial columns of your distinguished journal and of the British Press generally.

The position after all is fairly simple. As the result of the General Election of 1929, a Socialist Government was formed and Sir Oswald Mosley was given, if not the leading, at least a most important role in the task of carrying into effect those of the Socialist promises to the people which had particularly to do with the cure or the alleviation of unemployment. Actually, in the course of the 12 months during which the Socialist Government has been responsible for the conduct of our affairs, this problem has been gravely accentuated and the pressure of unemployment has almost doubled. Faced with this startling and even spectacular calamity, Sir Oswald seems to have conceived a novel, and no doubt according to the accepted political standards of what are called "responsible statesmen," incredibly naive, idea. He drew up and actually went so far as to present to his chief a memorandum which suggested that an attempt should be made to carry out at least some, if not all, of the pledges and promises by the exploitation of which the Socialist Party obtained power.

Regarded as a genial academic exercise, the famous memorandum no doubt excited among the more experienced Ministers emotions varying from patronizing appreciation to mild disapproval. But when this document was elevated from the position of a prize essay at Ruskin College to the more ambitious status of an untimatum, it was met at first, indeed, with incredulity; then with horror and indignation.

Had these feelings been confined to the "Elder Statesmen" of the Socialist Party, I should have felt no surprise and certainly no alarm. But I confess, Sir, that I do not understand the reasons which have led you and non-Socialist commentators generally to such an unappreciative attitude towards Sir Oswald Mosley's position. Is it to be the accepted rule in our politics that a political programme is to be discarded as soon as it has served its electoral purpose? Are we to accept the cynical view that a statesman is to be applauded in inverse ratio to the extent to which he carries out in office what he has promised in Opposition? Must a programme always sink to the level of a fraudulent prospectus? Is a course of action, which in business affairs would end in the Old Bailey and Dartmoor, in affairs of State to lead to Downing-street and Westminster Abbey? Your Parliamentary Correspondent remarks this morning that Sir Oswald's speech (at the Socialist Party meeting) "contained little in the way of new proposals, most of the suggestions having already been made public in 'Labour and the Nation.'" That is exactly my point. Had these proposals been novel, a Socialist Cabinet might properly have resisted them. In point of fact they are part of their own official prospectus.

But what particularly concerns me, as a political tyro, is not so much the rather nauseating incident which I have described, as the reaction to it in highly respectable quarters. The mere suggestion that election promises ought to be implemented seems to have fluttered the dovecotes of more than one political party. It has deeply shocked what are called "moderate men" of all parties. It is a novel and dangerous experiment, which might, if it were allowed to pass unchallenged, spread later on into a fantastic precedent, with serious and even devastating effects. An example must be made at once. We must stop the rot. Whoever has so far broken the rules of the political game as to suggest that a politician ought to say what he means and mean what he says, must receive immediate and severe castigation "in order to discourage the others."

Conservative leaders, it is true, seem more often to have solved the difficulty in another way. At the last election, for instance, and during the conduct of the last Government, pledges and promises were either negative or self-contradictory. The Conservative prospectus, as issued in 1929, was so skilfully drawn as to have caused little embarrassment to a successful Conservative Ministry. Yet the essential dishonesty of self-cancelling pledges remains; and I trust that at a future contest we shall have clearer minds and a cleaner programme. Or are we to be asked once more to justify a policy which attempted to combine safety first with Indian home rule; which claimed to stand firmly for a consolidated Empire, but was prepared to bargain away Egypt; which conceived it possible to combine national economy with national pampering "from the cradle to the grave"; which looked for peace in industry without any breach in the traditions of industrial *laissez-faire*; which has tried to support at once protectionist and free trade traditions by the simple means of "safeguarding" only those industries of no national importance; which, protesting all the while the deepest devotion to the agricultural interests, has produced not the vestige of an agricultural policy; which, finally, hopes to achieve victory by the splendid appeal of Empire trade and Empire unity, while at the same time determined to introduce a new and startling constitutional innovation—the Referendum—not as a spearhead of a great forward movement so much as a shield to protect the weaker brethren, not a battle-axe, but an umbrella?

But perhaps these are childish errors. It may be that the sound and traditional English system is just as I have described; that we are always to have a party of the left speaking and obtaining office by means of extravagant promises which only its most naive supporters expect to see fulfilled, alternating with a party of the right, which will for ever operate an equally effective and perhaps more subtle technique, fighting its elections on the basis of a programme which is either self-contradictory or obscure, confident that when it has obtained power it cannot hope to emulate a more inspiring example than that of the reactionary immobility of parties alleged to be progressive.

I suspect that this is the real way the game ought to be played. Only, if these rules are to be permanently enforced, perhaps a good many of us will feel that it is hardly worth while bothering to play at all. Sir Oswald Mosley thinks the rules should be altered. I hope some of my friends will have the courage to applaud and support his protest.

I am, &c.,
HAROLD MACMILLAN.
14, Chester-square, S.W., May 24.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of May 20 Sir Malcolm McIlwraith reopens discussion on the Egyptian rights in the Sudan. I do not wish to continue the controversy on this subject, but Sir Malcolm misrepresents my view to such an extent that I must ask to be permitted to make a brief reply.

Sir Malcolm says that my view is mainly based on the consideration that the 1899 Agreement concerned administration and not sovereignty. On the contrary, I stated clearly that I would not insist on that consideration. What I did was to review the Agreement in all its aspects and re-examine the rights it contained for both parties. Sir Malcolm now attempts to shift the whole basis of discussion. This controversy arose from his original argument (expressed in *The Times* of May 10) that the Agreement of 1899 deprived Egypt of all her rights in the Sudan. That was the only point in discussion, and I opposed Sir Malcolm's view by contrasting it with the text of the Convention itself and the opinion of the late Lord Cromer on this matter. To these juridical and literary arguments, which form the greater part of my last letter, Sir Malcolm makes no reply.

Furthermore, Sir Malcolm admits that "the presence of the flag is, *par excellence*, the sign and symbol of sovereignty"—but only, it seems, when it is the British flag that is flown. Otherwise how comes it that "the hoisting of the Egyptian flag had little political significance"? As regards the decision in the Bencini case, I had no cause to allude to this in my previous letter, since I frankly admitted that the hoisting of the British flag had the effect of evading the application of the capitulary system in the Sudan, and consequently eliminating any question of the competence of the Mixed Courts. "Had it not been for that consideration there was, from the British view, no reason why the British flag should be hoisted at Khartum" (Lord Cromer's Report of 1903). May I remind Sir Malcolm that Egyptian rights in the Sudan, which (in his eyes) "were hardly greater than those of other nations," were victoriously upheld by the British Government when some of "those other nations" happened to lay claims to part of the Sudan (Cf. Fashoda, and Lord Salisbury's declaration, 1898)?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
RIAZ.

CHARING CROSS

VIEWS OF ARCHITECTURAL BODIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Herbert Baker appears to misconceive the position. He introduces himself as "one who has not fought in this professional *mêlée*." May I remind him that the L.C.C. scheme has been opposed by the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Royal Academy, the Town-Planning Institute, the London Society, the Architecture Club, and the Greater London Regional Town-Planning Committee, and was finally rejected by the Select Committee of the House of Commons? To describe this unanimous expression of opinion as a "professional *mêlée*," is not only utterly wide of the mark, but, I regret to have to say it, hardly courteous to the bodies concerned.

I am somewhat at a loss to understand the long sentence with which Sir Herbert concludes his letter, but if he intends to suggest that the whole question should be reconsidered from a very much larger point of view than has been the case hitherto, he is only asking what all these societies have been urging for the last five years.

Your obedient servant,
REGINALD BLOMFIELD.
The Athenaeum, S.W.1, May 26.

SUMMER COURSES IN FRANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I draw the attention of all readers of your excellent paper to the opportunity which is afforded them by the University of Lille for spending a profitable and pleasant holiday in France? My letter will possibly interest, above all others, English schoolmasters and students.

The University of Lille, being nearer to England than any other foreign university, is by its very position the Franco-English University. Most people know that our University, in collaboration with the University of Paris, conducts in London an "Institut français," under the personal direction of Dr. Saurat, Professor of French in the University of London. Fewer, however, are those who know of the Summer Schools it organizes in three French coast towns, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Calais, and Dunkerque—almost on the outskirts of London. Moreover, I think that I shall be doing a service to those who are ignorant of the fact by telling them something about those big foundations.

This year the holiday courses begin on July 17 and continue till August 27. The summer schools at Calais and Dunkerque are open to boys and girls from English secondary and central schools. The English pupils are continually in contact, not only in the class-room, but at table, in the playground, and on excursions with French boys and girls of their own age. This community life is so beneficial, inspires so much confidence in speaking the foreign language, that, on the return of the pupils to England his Majesty's Inspectors are more than satisfied with the results obtained.

The Boulogne holiday course, which is now 25 years old, has been, in recent years, remodelled on quite a new plan, thus testifying in a most striking manner to the spirit of friendship and cooperation existing between cultured classes of the two countries. On the suggestion of the Modern Language Association, and on the proposal in particular of its worthy hon. secretary, Mr. F. Renfield, the principal of the Boulogne school instituted, especially for the members of that association, a "Quinzaine française" (July 23 to August 5), which includes two "Semaines"; a "Semaine phonétique," under the direction of Professor Stéphan, the well-known French lecturer to the B.B.C., and Mlle. Coustenoble, of University College, London, and a "Semaine littéraire," at which lectures have been given in past years by such distinguished speakers as MM. Paul Valéry, Jules Romains, and André Maurois. This year the "Semaine littéraire" will be marked by the presence of M. Paul Hazard, professeur au Collège de France, M. José Germain, founder of the Association of the Ex-Service Authors, and M. Firmin Gémier, directing manager of the Théâtre de l'Odéon.

The University of Lille will be only too glad to give any further information as to the history and organization of a work which was originally founded and is still conducted in the interests of the British intellectual classes.

Believe me, Sir, yours faithfully,
GUERLIN DE GUER, Director of the Summer Courses.
35, Avenue des Fleurs, La Madeleine (Nord).

THE NEW WAY IN INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a temporary visitor to your shores my attention has been directed to the articles on rationalization which have been appearing in your paper the last few days, and I think your readers may wish to hear of an experience I have had in carrying out rationalization in a Polish railway carriage works during the last three years.

It is often claimed that rationalization involves the temporary displacement of labour, but it is my experience that this can usually be avoided. In the works referred to the output per head has by modern scientific methods been increased by 55 per cent., that is to say, that if nothing had been done to widen the market for these railway carriages, then one-third of the workers would have had to be dismissed. And it may well be understood how such dismissal would have prejudiced all classes of workers against this kind of rationalization. But, in fact, there were no dismissals. The directors of the firm, realizing from the first that their best interest lay in securing the greatest possible output from the existing staff and equipment, not by merely cutting costs on existing output, set about so to transfer the benefit of the economy to the consumer that the extra output would be called for.

Various methods were open to them—reducing their price, increasing their service, extended advertising, &c. Actually, however, their only customer was the Polish State Railway, and even at a reduced price there was the difficulty that the railway had not the capital available to buy more railway carriages and did not wish to raise a loan. The solution for this difficulty was found in a form of contract which might be useful, for instance, where the British Government wished to assist similar cases but did not feel justified in making a loan. The arrangement was triangular: an American finance corporation paid cash to the carriage works on delivery of carriages to the railway and accepted notes of the State Railway, allowing 10 years for repayment. The profit from using the extra railway carriages is expected easily to allow the railway to pay off their bills with the finance corporation, and meanwhile 3,000 workers have continued energetically to cooperate in the fullest rationalization of every department. The sum involved was $40,000,000 to be repaid over 10 years, so that it may be assumed that care was taken to see that it was a sound policy from the financial point of view.

Yours truly,
WALLACE CLARK.
Grosvenor House, W.1.

NAPOLEON AT LEIPZIG

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the interesting account of "Napoleon at Leipzig" in *The Times* of the 22nd inst., the only English troops, according to local records, who took part in the battle were a Rocket Battery, under the command of Captain R. Bogue, R.H.A., which had recently been formed at Woolwich and was attached to the Third Prussian Army Corps of the Northern Army, under Bülow. On the afternoon of October 18, 1813, the battery was posted to the east of Paunsdorf, and, after the capture of that village, joined in the advance on Sellerhausen, during which it caused considerable havoc among the French cavalry. At Sellerhausen, Captain Bogue was killed. He was buried on October 20 at Taucha, where a number of British merchants, on a visit to the Leipzig Fair, erected in 1814 a monument to his memory at a cost of 420 thalers. For their stout bearing in the battle the Rocket Battery were subsequently granted permission to inscribe "Leipzig" on their helmets and saddle-cloths.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. B. BEAK.
British Consulate, Leipzig, May 23.

Points from Letters

LIVING ON CAPITAL

One frequently meets with the statement nowadays, coming chiefly from depressionists, that, as a result of high taxation, England is living on her capital. In what sense is this true? Except in isolated cases, or where it concerns the payment of death duties, it cannot be true in the sense of drawing upon existing capital. To the ordinary Englishman capital belongs to the category of untouchables. But it is true, I will maintain, that the effect of heavy direct taxation is the substantial curtailment or entire omission of savings. England is living on her future capital.—Mr. GABRIEL WELLS, Carlton Mansion, 14, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

THE PRESS AND THE POOR LAW

In *The Times* of May 22 a letter was published dealing with the admission of the Press to the new Public Assistance Committees set up under the Local Government Act, 1929. In view of the very important work which a Public Assistance Committee is called upon to do, I wrote to the Denbigh County Council inviting that body to admit the Press to the meetings both of the Public Health and the Public Assistance Committee. The Council acceded to my request, and the Press have been invited to attend the next meeting, which takes place at Ruthin to-morrow.—Mr. GEORGE LEARY, Principality Press, Wrexham.

THE WINDJAMMERS' RACE

The windjammers of to-day would stand little chance in a race had they met the old tea clippers of former years. In the year 1888 I came from Melbourne to London in the three-masted full-rigged ship Dharwar, then 20 years old and carrying wool from Australia. Three days out from Melbourne she sprang her main lower mast and from then till arrival could carry no sail on the main in strong breezes and only mainsail and two topsails in light winds, yet she reached London in 96 days, port to port. Any passage to or from Australia exceeding 95 days was considered a long one.—Mr. W. G. BAKER, 48, Ashburnham-mansions, Chelsea, S.W.

JACKAROO AND LARRIKIN

If Bishop Frodsham means to suggest that the slang word "larking" is derived from an Anglo-Australian name for a rowdy youth, larrikin, I think he is making a mistake. The words "lark" and "larking" go back far behind the discovery and colonization of Australia. They are simply one version of the Anglo-Saxon "lac" and "lacan"—"play" or "game" and "to play." Larrikin is probably a diminutive of the name Larry, as Larry is a shortening of Laurence. "Kin" or "Ken" is a common diminutive ending of proper names in Dutch, as Janneken, Maijeken, Ianneken, for little Jane, Mary, Christiana.—Rev. J. R. H. DUKE, Thornhaugh Rectory, Peterborough.

THE DEATH DUTIES

The rates of estate duty now vary from 1 per cent. to no less than 50 per cent., and in addition there is legacy duty (or succession duty) at from 1 per cent. to 10 per cent. to pay on what is left. Is it realized by the lay public that for the purpose of calculating the rate of estate duty the whole of the property passing on the death, settled or unsettled, is taken into account? Suppose A settled £500 on B for life and then upon C absolutely. B becomes a very wealthy man, and when he dies his estate is valued at a sum dutiable at 50 per cent. The duty will be at this rate on the £500 fund as well, so that C, who may be in very necessitous circumstances, has to see £250 go in estate duty and part of the remaining £250 in legacy or succession duty. This is the thoroughly iniquitous system of "Aggregation."—Mr. H. ARNOLD WOOLLEY, High Lea, Wembley, Middlesex.

ACCIDENTS THROUGH SPEED

Motorists are very earnestly contending that it is the carelessness of pedestrians and other road users, and not speed, which is the real reason of the present carnage on the roads. But they omit to explain why accidents in the same ratio did not happen in the past. The real fact is that speed (*i.e.*, going at such a rate that the car cannot be pulled up at once if necessary—stopped as easily as a horse) is the sole cause of at least 95 per cent. of these accidents. Do the public really grasp that last year's dreadful road toll means that at present one person in each 237 of the 43,000,000 of Great Britain was killed or injured on the roads during this one year?—S. EDMONDS, Colyton.

THE VALUE OF MONEY

Can any expert supply the approximate equivalent of the purchasing value in our currency of to-day of Sir Robert Peel's fortune of £1,000,000 on which a century ago, according to your quotation from *The Times* of May 25, 1830, the probate duty was £15,000?—Mr. H. PIRIE-GORDON, The Athenaeum.

RATIONALIZATION

The attitude adopted by the Railway Clerks' Association towards rationalization is yet another interesting side light on the narrow view adopted by vested interests. It is a great pity that so narrow a view is taken by so many individuals dependent on industry, and one is tempted to ask whether much good can be achieved by preaching a doctrine of Imperial unity where so many individuals have not proved able to grasp the supreme importance of improving national competitive power and efficiency, by which improvement alone the best interests of the individual can be attained.—Mr. W. H. SMITH, 42, Downleaze, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

SEA BIRDS KILLED BY OIL

Our beaches are befouled, as they have been for years, with crude oil discharged from ships at sea, but it seems that the average townsman fails to associate the glutinous black substance which gives so much trouble on the beach of his seaside resort with the discussions upon seaborne oil which he may have noticed in his newspaper. Let every English man and woman who ruins trousers, frock, or bathing costume or soils hand or foot on the oil-spattered beaches this season bear in mind the fish spawn and fry destroyed, the birds killed in their thousands by starvation or suffocation. Let every such person complain both to local authorities and a member of Parliament, and we may again see England setting an example to the world.—Mr. C. K. C. ANDREW (Recorder, Looe Old Cornwall Society).

THE AGE OF SAIL

As recently as the early nineties many wooden sailing vessels could be seen "frapped" together as described by Mr. Ireland. These were nearly all under foreign flags, and engaged in the St. Lawrence timber trade. The term cockbill was used in connexion with the yards of a sailing ship as well as with the old-fashioned anchors. I imagine it would not often be applied to the toppling of a hatch into the hold—a very simple operation consisting only of lifting a hatch clear of the coaming or fore and after, and "letting it rip."—Mr. A. G. COLE, master mariner (retd.), Yarmouth, I.W.

A MOORHEN'S NEST

The description from a correspondent of a moorhen adorning her nest with water-forget-me-nots is very intriguing. I had a delightful instance of a similar decorative instinct some years ago in the case of a chaffinch, which, after lining her nest with feathers from the poultry-yard, deliberately went out of her way to collect an assortment of the cocks' long tail-shackles. These she arranged vertically round the brim of the nest in the form of a waving fringe. The effect of her bright little eyes, as she sat incubating, peeping through an arch of miniature field-marshal's plumes was singularly charming.—Mr. H. W. SHEPHEARD-WALWYN, F.Z.S., Dalwhinnie, Kenley.

JACK-IN-THE-GREEN

I suppose "Jack-in-the-Green" symbolized the spirit of springtide; it was the time of spring cleaning, the sweeping of chimneys and decorating of fire-grates, &c. In my early days it might be seen annually. But I remember on the last occasion, in the early sixties, our juvenile games on the lawn of a friendly neighbour were suddenly intruded upon, not by the usual Jack-in-the-Green show, but by a troop of visitors armed with tongs and shovels, coal-scuttles, brooms and brushes, &c., who formed themselves into a circle and marched round and round and in and out, making a terrible clatter with their implements of discordant music. We were much impressed, and it occurred to one of our Party afterwards to go and repeat the performance ourselves on the lawn of a neighbour close by; which we did with our host's kind permission. The lady of the house when thus invaded, Mrs. Winter, was delighted, and came out with a smiling face, and a purse in her hand, to reward us; but this was treating it as more than a joke, and not accepted. I have seen nothing of Jack-in-the-Greens since, or their substitutes. Was it a special gala day for chimney sweeps?—The Rev. H. M. WALTER.

RAILWAY MEMORIES

Various correspondents have recorded their reminiscences of the discomfort of railway travelling in by-gone times. Perhaps I may be allowed to give my experience of what was considered in those days to be luxurious travelling. I remember on one occasion going in a first-class carriage on the G.W.R. Each compartment was divided into three sections by two partitions with doors. Each section contained two seats and strict privacy was maintained. The chief objection to this arrangement, however, was that the passengers in the middle section had no direct means of obtaining fresh air, although there were windows in the partition doors on either side. I believe these carriages were chiefly used for sleeping accommodation.—Mr. H. M. CUNDALL, Richmond, Surrey.

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MR. MACDONALD ON THE LORDS

AN IMPARTIAL WATCH

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SAFEGUARDING

Mr. MacDonald addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents last night at Horden, near Seaham Harbour, Durham. Many people were unable to gain admittance, and an overflow meeting was held at Easington.

Mr. MACDONALD, who was given an enthusiastic reception, raised a laugh when a flash-light photograph was taken by saying, "That symbolizes the Tory attack—rather a mild flash of light, with a great amount of smoke and no damage to any one concerned."

Mr. MacDonald recalled that it was a year ago that he won the Seaham seat, and continued: "Judging by the size and enthusiasm of this meeting it might also be an election meeting. So far as we are concerned we are not searching for an election, but at the same time if other people force it we will have to give it.

"I have only been here once since the election. Why? Because you sent us into penal servitude as a result of your votes last year. There never has been a Session in the House of Commons where more work has been done than this. I am willing to confess that sometimes I think we are working the House too hard.

"We have passed the Coal Bill. It is not so good as we should like, but we are not in a majority. I should like to say to the Durham coalowners and agents who are objecting to this point and that in the Bill that there is no one to blame if there are blemishes in the Bill but themselves. There are not two counties in the whole country that would benefit more by a national levy than Durham and Northumberland. Don't blame the Government if the national levy is not in the Bill. If there is no national levy in the Bill the representatives of the Durham coalowners are as responsible as anyone else in the country.

MINES AMALGAMATION

"The Coal Bill lays down the only principle upon which the coal trade can find a proper footing again. What have you been suffering from? From a disorganized industry. The coal industry has been committing suicide for years and years and years. When you got a subsidy under the Tory Government was it put in as capital in order to make the production more efficient? No. It was used to reduce the price of British coal in foreign markets below economic levels. What is the use of going on in that way? Until the coal industry is organized it will go staggering along.

"The Labour Government is the only one that has tackled the problem. (Cheers.) We have been blamed because we did not put amalgamation into our Bill first of all. I am in favour of it. But we did not put it in first of all because we wanted to reduce the hours the miners were working. Amalgamation is absolutely essential for the ultimate well-being of the coal industry, and we are going to stand by it. We will not accept any amendment to the Coal Bill which will strike at the root of amalgamation.

"I pledge you the word of the Government that if compulsory amalgamation takes place it will not be amalgamation of over-capitalization, but of good, sound economic values. So far from that meaning dear coal, it ought to mean cheap coal, at the same time as wages can be increased and hours diminished. I believe the best condition for making the trade prosperous is cooperation. By peace and cooperation we can increase wages and reduce hours. I appeal to you to bring about that state of peace, not a peace of surrender, not a peace of giving up your rights, but a peace of reasonable accommodation in relation to circumstances on the basis that fair play is to be done by both sides.

"The House of Lords has been resurrected in the last 12 months. (Laughter.) During the previous four-and-a-half years I had very often strolled up to the House of Lords when the House was sitting, and I saw far more bench than men. Now I wish I could have taken you up day after day in sections and deputations to see what we have done for the House of Lords. We have revived it. (Laughter.) I wish I could have shown you the House of Lords when the Coal Bill, for instance, was under discussion. The benches were full to overflowing. I wish I could have shown you face after face that you had never seen before, and names that you had never heard of. (Laughter.)

"It is all to the good. I am not at all opposed to the House of Lords taking an interest in its national affairs. But during the four-and-a-half years before we went into office the House of Lords was deserted, while the House of Commons did a lot of very bad business and put up a number of ill-considered Bills and made proposals of a most unsound character. If the House of Lords was a revision chamber, and took a national interest in vigilantly watching lest the House of Commons should do damage, there was just as much reason for those worthy gentlemen to put in an appearance up to 1929 as since the 1929 election. (Cheers.) They did not, because the errors of the Tory Party were in their interests.

"I appeal to all fair-minded people, don't drive us again into a political fight upon the position of the House of Lords. If the House of Lords is nothing more than a Tory subcommittee, then the House has no justification at all. If it is willing to do its work as a revising body, treating Labour Bills in the same impartial way as Tory Bills, I should be the last man in the world to say that such revision was not to the public benefit."

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PRICES

Mr. MacDonald, referring to unemployment, said:—"The position of the Labour Party to the question of unemployment has always been perfectly plain, and that position is this: unemployment can be dealt with under the present system of society, but it cannot be cured. Unemployment can only be cured when society is organized in such a way that the producer of wealth will have the first claim on the consumption of wealth.

"Since we came into office unemployment has taken a totally new character upon it. We have seen the New York collapse—the collapse of the Wall Street market, and such things as the Hatry case. We have had industry after industry which was over-capitalized breaking down under its superlative weight of capital. We have had political conditions arising in various parts of the world that directly strike at our markets and influence our production. We have had a tremendous drop in prices all the world over.

"When we came in there was no unemployment in the United States. To-day the figures are between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000. Is that because a Labour Government came into office, and are our figures, which have gone up something approaching 500,000, due to the Labour Government? No. It is because of totally new industrial conditions which have arisen owing to the complete collapse almost in world prices, bringing a world crisis in world production. In Japan, America, Australia, Germany, anywhere where there are factories and tilled fields, there you will see in that country new economic distress, and I do not care whether it is a free-trade country, a safeguarded country, or a country protected, or a country that gives its farmers bounty, or a country prohibiting the imports of certain materials—those countries to-day are showing the same signs of economic disturbance as this country, and that is the peculiar feature of unemployment we have to face.

"At the present moment the great increase in unemployment comes from the industries that depend on foreign markets—cotton, very largely iron and steel, and coal are beginning to suffer afresh, and will probably continue to suffer afresh for some time. Those industries, not on account of any Government or any Government policy, but because of great world economic disturbance, are swelling the ranks of the unemployed.

COOPERATION BETWEEN PARTIES

"People are always saying to us—and I am not sure whether they say it for political or for sound economic reasons—'Why does not the Government ask the other parties to cooperate on unemployment and other problems?' While the unemployment problem was the same problem as at the last election, it would not have been fair. The Tory and the Labour Parties each have their own policies, and the only cooperation which Labour and the Tories could have made was the cooperation of honest men making proposals diametrically different in order to solve the same problem. The conflict of opinion was the only assistance that could have been given by each party in those circumstances.

"The problem has now changed. If any other party cares to cooperate we will let them know on Wednesday. But under this new aspect—this national and international aspect—of the problem of unemployment we should simply welcome any amount of that sort of cooperation."

Continuing, Mr. MacDonald said that to some week after week in the House of Commons the question of the salary of his poor overburdened friend Mr. Thomas—week after week nagging, nagging, nagging—might be very good from partisan motive, but it was very bad national service. (Cheers.) There were thousands of men and women in work in this country owing to Mr. Thomas's efforts. Case after case of industries, of firms threatening to close down, had been tackled courageously by Mr. Thomas. If there had been a man of less energy and resource in charge of unemployment than Mr. Thomas the unemployment figures would have been up by thousands. (Cheers.)

The problem was one that required detailed examination. There was no one thing that could be done. Some people said "Raise a big loan." It might be possible—he did not know; the opinion of the most expert and reliable men was divided—but at any rate the experiment might be made, but it was not going to solve it. Since the Government came into office they had provided £100,000,000 for public work of the kind that put men immediately into work. How much of it had they been able to use during the last 12 months? Up to now they had only been able to use something like £15,000,000 to £20,000,000. They could produce scheme after scheme and get experts to pass them, and then something must happen before they could be put into operation, and for one reason or another that thing did not happen and there was delay. For that neither Mr. Thomas nor the Government was to blame.

Mr. MacDonald referred to similar schemes at Sheffield, Hull, and Leeds, where there had been similar delay, and said it was the cumbersome machinery which democracy set up. They could not have a Mussolini for the purpose of putting through a local scheme, and an upright democratic person for the purpose of running elections. If they wanted a dictator they must say so.

MR. BALDWIN AND FOOD TAXES

What was the position of the Tory Party? Mr. Baldwin was in a very tight fix. He said in 1923 that he could cure unemployment on condition that he was enabled to impose a generous tariff on this country. Why did he not ask for that power? He said: "If you return me with a majority I pledge you my word I will not apply my remedy." What sort of Government was that? Now he was occupying a position even vaguer than in 1923. He said he would safeguard certain industries.

If Mr. Baldwin and his party applied safeguarding to any industry it ought to be applied to agriculture. If safeguarding was good for wool, it was good for wheat. Every farmer and farm labourer had the right to say to the Tory Party: "If safeguarding is good for the town it is good for the country." But Mr. Baldwin saw the difficulty, and he was so afraid of public opinion that he would not say "Yes" to safeguarding all round, and he was so afraid of Lord Beaverbrook that he would not say "No." He had discovered a new method—the Referendum.

Mr. Baldwin did not tell them what he was going to do. Was he going to propose a tax on food, get that resolution through the House of Commons, and then put it to the people at a Referendum? Or was he simply going to say, "I have no opinion myself on this tremendously important national issue. You must put the words into my mouth. I am a mere sounding-board. I am a thoughtless, irrational, purely mechanical vehicle of expression."

The Referendum was the General Election. Those who had ideas, those who had principles, were in duty bound in accordance with British political and constitutional principles to put their case and take their stand on it at the General Election and abide by the verdict the people gave them. (Cheers.)

Associated with this was the other cry of Empire free trade. He was in favour of it. He had always been in favour of it, long before it became a newspaper stunt. But some of them happened to have travelled in the Empire and knew at first hand the feelings of their Imperial brothers. If any man meant to tell him that any self-governing Dominion was going to study our industrial convenience when it devised its industrial policy, then he had nothing whatever to say to him.

The moment they put Dominion economics on the platform at a General Election they were doing untold damage to the unity and cooperation of the Empire. So far as the Labour Government was concerned they would do everything they could; they would use their personal influence and their ideas of national friendship to get the Dominions, without diminishing one shadow of their independence, to come into relations of mutual cooperation, not that we might rob them, or they us, but that both might cooperate to the increased happiness of the whole of the Commonwealth of British Nations.

THE INDIAN GOAL

"India," Mr. MacDonald concluded, "is calling for the most careful handling. If you are too weak that will be bad; if you are too fussy in your strength it will be as bad. When the Labour Government was in office in 1924, it was our intention to take a step forward in the appointment of a Commission which would have advanced Indian self-government very substantially. Just at that moment a majority decided that something should be done in India which made it absolutely impossible for us to take that step. In 1929 we came in determined to carry out the pledges given again and again by this country to India, that she was going to enjoy Dominion status. Just at that moment, just when everything was making for fair weather for that adventure, the whole thing is put into the melting pot by action, which though nominally non-violent, is of the nature of a sort of negative violence which is more hampering to progress even than positive violence might be. We are going through unchanged in our conception of what the Indian goal is, but never yielding to forces which are contrary to democratic Government and representative Government responsibility."

HOUSE OF COMMONS HOURS

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The report of the Select Committee on the hours of meeting and rising of the House of Commons has been issued as a White Paper (126, Stationery Office, 1d.).

The report states that only one witness, the representative of a Parliamentary group, proposed that the House should meet in the morning. The great bulk of the evidence went definitely against such a proposal, both on the ground of the difficulty that, under such an arrangement, Ministers would have in attending to the work of their Departments, and on the ground that professional men would thereby be practically debarred from becoming members of Parliament.

The possibility of a definite change resolved itself, therefore, into that of meeting at 2 o'clock instead of at 2.45, and of normally rising at 10 or 10.15 instead of at 11. Although the Government Chief Whip supported it, the weight of the evidence was against this proposal also on the ground that the possible advantages were outweighed by the probable disadvantages.

With regard to whether sittings after midnight, through suspension of the Standing Order, would be made less frequent, all the witnesses replied that the change would not have this desired effect. The evidence of party leaders and whips was almost unanimously to the effect that, if the normal hour of suspension of business under the Standing Order were changed to 10 or 10.15, suspensions of the Standing Order might be more, rather than less, frequent, and that the change would do nothing to diminish the possibility of all-night sittings.

With regard to the prevention of very late, or all-night, sittings, witnesses with most experience were agreed that the only decisive method of accomplishing this would be to diminish the amount of business taken on the floor of the House, and, by some means or other, to shorten procedure. The Committee were, however, debarred by the limitation of their terms of reference from considering, or making any recommendations on, such proposals as that to increase the powers of the Speaker or Chairman of Committees to close debates, the limitation of speeches, or the devolution to other bodies of certain business now done in the House itself. But they record their opinion that the hours of meeting and rising is only an infinitesimal part of a wide and pressing problem into which inquiry must be made as a whole.

Notwithstanding the preponderance of the evidence actually given against any change at all in the hours of meeting and rising of the House, the Committee are convinced that there exists a strong feeling among many members in favour of a normally earlier hour of meeting and rising; and they feel that the convenience and health of members are very important considerations. For this reason they recommend that Governments should be strongly discouraged as much as possible from suspending the 11 o'clock rule.

They further recommend, especially for the convenience of members living at a distance, that the normal hours of meeting and rising on Fridays should be changed to 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock respectively, and that the Standing Orders should be amended accordingly.

John Henry Roberts, 88, a veteran of the lifeboat service, died at Deal yesterday. Like his elder brother, ex-coxswain Richard Roberts, who is 91, he had helped to save hundreds of lives from wrecks on the Goodwins and from vessels in distress in many parts of the Channel.

DOOR OF UNITY AT PLYMOUTH

SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP WITH AMERICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PLYMOUTH, MAY 26

A ceremony of much significance in Anglo-American relations will be the opening on Friday of a "Door of Unity" at the restored Prysten House of St. Andrew's in Plymouth.

During the war between Britain and America, declared in 1812, there took place off the western coast one of those single-ship actions of which the sea campaign chiefly consisted. The vessels engaged were the American brig Argus and the British brig Pelican. On board the Argus the commander was mortally wounded and a midshipman was killed. The dying commander being brought ashore at Plymouth, the surgeons worked desperately but unsuccessfully to save him, and both bodies were buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew's. The inscription on the tombstone shows how little of national virulence there was in the episode:—

Sacred to the Memory of William Henry Allen, Esq., aged 27 years, late Commander of the U.S. brig Argus, who died August 18th, 1813, in consequence of a wound received in action with H.B.M. Pelican, August 14th, 1813.

Also in memory of Richard Delphey, Midshipman, aged 18 years, U.S. Navy, killed in action, whose remains are deposited on the left.

Here sleep the brave.

Between 1813 and the present time Plymouth has been transformed from a town of about 20,000 inhabitants to a city 12 times that size; most of St. Andrew's churchyard has been swept away; round the church itself a ceaseless tide of traffic roars. Only on the southern side is there a tiny oasis of quiet, where a strip of the burial-ground separates it from the Prysten House. It was here that the citizens of 1813 placed the two young Americans, not far from the resting place of Admiral Blake's heart, and amid the memorials of British sailors of all the centuries.

When the present Bishop of Bradford (Dr. Perowne) became vicar of St. Andrew's shortly before the War, he found the old Prysten House (built when the Church was an appanage of the rich and powerful Prior of Plympton) in use by a firm of food manufacturers as warehouse, office, and factory. It had had many vicissitudes since Henry VIII. dissolved the monasteries. It was once a wine vault; part of it had at some time served as a private house, and the refectory had been converted with plaster and paint into a passable Victorian drawing-room. Dr. Perowne conceived the idea of buying back the building, which, fortunately, had suffered little structural damage, restoring it and using it as a Church House. He found the owners, Messrs. Brown, Wills, and Nicholson, sympathetic, and the price at which they parted with the property was in effect a contribution of some thousands to the purchase fund. Dr. Perowne's successor, the Rev. Henry Matthews, worked hard at the scheme until his tragic death by accident in Trafalgar-square; and the present vicar, Archdeacon Whitfield Daukes, has pursued it with equal vigour until it has been achieved.

DAUGHTERS OF 1812

The gravestone of Commander Allen and Mr. Delphey stood under the north wall of the Prysten House; but the passage of more than a century had obliterated theirs with hundreds of other graves. The idea occurred to the United States Daughters of 1812 that the strengthening accord between America and England might be fitly marked by an enduring memorial in the place where kindly English men and women had reverently bestowed the bodies of two Sons of 1812. They put forward the project through Dr. A. B. Cooke, the United States Consul at Plymouth. The restoration of the Prysten House seemed to offer the exact occasion and gradually the scheme, which will be completed on Friday, evolved.

A low doorway which gave access from the churchyard to the refectory had been built up. Mr. A. S. Parker, the architect in charge of the work, reconstituted it and raised by its side a dignified memorial slab, with the gravestone of the American officers inlaid. The inscription on the slab records the circumstances of its erection:—

The headstone, recording the interment hardby of William Henry Allen and Richard Delphey, was reset in this monument, and the ancient doorway adjoining restored, by the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, to perpetuate the memories of these officers and to record an appreciation of a humane and chivalrous action by the English people.

"And the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace."

The whole conception has received the admirably apt name of "The Door of Unity," and the Daughters of 1812 have borne the cost.

LORD BYNG OF VIMY

RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICAN HOLIDAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, MAY 26

When Lord Byng of Vimy, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, arrived at Southampton to-day from South Africa he said: "I am returning to duty immediately, and so long as I remain in good health I shall not think of retiring. I am perfectly fit again."

A great change was noticeable in Lord Byng. A few months ago he left for South Africa thin, pale, and walking with a stick. He has returned bronzed and invigorated. "I have had a most wonderful holiday," he said.

Lady Byng, who returned with the Commissioner, had her right arm in a sling. She fractured her wrist in slipping down a step of a house where she was staying in South Africa.

THE GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

INCREASE ON LAST YEAR

The official returns rendered to the Electricity Commissioners show that 837 million units of electricity were generated by authorized undertakers in Great Britain during April, 1930, as compared with 807 million units in the corresponding month of 1929, an increase of 3.7 per cent.

During the first quarter of 1930, the total amount of electricity generated by authorized undertakers was 3,017 million units, as compared with 2,844 million units for the corresponding quarter of 1929, representing an increase of over 6 per cent.

The Commissioners propose to issue a similar statement each month.

SPANISH TRADE WITH BRITAIN

AMBASSADOR'S SURVEY

The SPANISH AMBASSADOR presided yesterday over the annual meeting of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce at the Great Eastern Hotel. Speaking of the fruit trade, he said Spain was undoubtedly the largest importer of oranges into this country, but that competition was increasing every year. Spain only maintained her supremacy by careful selection of her fruit and placing the best quality on the market. The fruit trade was all the more important because, owing to the world crisis, exports of iron ore were less by some 80,000 tons. He urged the importance of national marks of origin, especially in connexion with bananas, for many bananas were sold in London, particularly in the streets, as Canary, which did not come from the Canaries at all.

Of the British coal trade, he said there was a mistaken idea that the Spanish Government was endeavouring to put difficulties in the way in order to keep British coal out. Spain could not get on without British coal, which was needed for her industries. Spain had, however, decided to keep importation within certain limits, so that her own coal industry might not be swamped. That he thought reasonable. On the other hand, he would like to see importation attain a higher level, because it would show that Spanish industry was progressing.

WOMAN DROWNED IN A LAKE

A verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity" was recorded at the inquest at Stevenage, Herts, yesterday, on the body of Mrs. ELSIE JANE IVORY, aged about 42, wife of a Stevenage councillor. The body was found in the lake at Knebworth Park, near the residence of Lord Lytton, on Saturday night. Lady Davina Lytton said she was walking with her cousin, Miss Lafone, when she saw the body floating in the water. She told her cousin to run for help and called to her father, whom she saw standing on the footbridge. Her father went to fetch the boat, as the body was out of her depth. Another man came, and she jumped in and got the body to the steps. Lord Lytton said they did all they could to restore life. Mrs. Ivory must have been in the water for only 15 or 20 minutes. It was also stated that Mrs. Ivory was missed from a Hitchin nursing home on Saturday evening. Her mother committed suicide about eight years ago.

The White Star liner Britannic, the largest British-built motor-ship, left Belfast Lough yesterday for two days' preliminary trials.

CENTRAL NOTTINGHAM ELECTION

POLLING TO-DAY

SAFEGUARDING AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Candidates { Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C. (U.) / Captain R. Berkeley (L.) / Mr. A. E. Waterson (Lab.)

Polling, To-day; declaration, To-morrow.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. A. J. Bennett (U.)	14,571
Mrs. E. Barton (Lab.)	11,573
Mr. L. Brampton (L.)	8,738
Unionist majority	2,998

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MAY 26

The poll in the Central Nottingham by-election will be taken to-morrow. Owing to the extension until 9 o'clock at night of the polling hours the votes will not be counted until the following morning. The result should be known between noon and 1 o'clock on Wednesday.

Those people in the constituency who are willing to make a forecast predict that the three candidates will be placed according to their party in the same order as emerged at the General Election, and there are Conservatives who consider that Mr. O'Connor may increase the majority obtained by Sir A. J. Bennett. If this should happen it would represent a heavy rebuff to the Government, as the total poll is likely to show a substantial drop from the 77 per cent. recorded last year, when the register was comparatively fresh.

Conservative confidence is based on the personal popularity of Mr. O'Connor, on the opposition of the lace industry to the decision of the Government to allow the safeguarding duties to lapse, and on the local enthusiasm within the party which has been aroused by the contest. Mr. O'Connor has made it a young man's fight. Nearly every member of Parliament who has spoken for him in the campaign has been on the right side of middle age, and progressive in outlook.

Mr. Waterson may suffer from deliberate abstentions by many who voted Labour a year ago in the belief that the Socialist leaders could carry out their pledge to conquer unemployment and are now disillusioned. Canvassers have found a considerable manifestation of this spirit, and the by-elections in the Brightside Division of Sheffield and in West Fulham have already shown that it is taking votes away from Government candidates. Mr. Waterson said to-day that he had 300 per cent. more support than when he entered the contest.

CANDIDATES AND THE ISSUES

It may be useful to summarize the issues on which Mr. O'Connor, Captain Berkeley, and Mr. Waterson respectively would like the election to be decided. Mr. O'Connor puts first the retention of the safeguarding and McKenna duties, their extension to other trades severely threatened by foreign competition at low wage rates, and as an ultimate goal a united Empire with free trade within its boundaries. He holds to the Conservative pledge not to impose any tax on food without a direct vote of the people. He also asks for support as a protest against the utter failure of the Government to deal with unemployment and against the growing burden of taxation and expenditure.

Captain Berkeley presents unemployment as the dominant issue, and asks to be returned with a mandate to this Parliament to put aside party and pool the existing brains and energy now to combat and defeat a deadly internal peril. He favours the creation of a national emergency Ministry for the purpose, but would leave the party leaders in joint conference to determine how best Parliamentary procedure could be applied to the solution of the problem.

Mr. Waterson has described safeguarding as "a stinking red herring," and submits that the only issue in the election is whether the Government shall be helped or hindered. He calls Mr. O'Connor without qualification a food taxer.

So far as the views of the electors can be ascertained, there is wide agreement that the Conservative candidate is right in insisting that the intention to allow the lace and other safeguarding duties to lapse is the outstanding question of the contest. If the majority of the Nottingham lace workers lived in the Central Division instead of out of it the result of to-morrow's poll would be a foregone conclusion. In view of the sweeping condemnation of tariffs by Mr. Snowden in his letter to the Labour candidate, little importance is attached by the industry to Mr. William Graham's assurances that the views of the deputation received last week are being carefully considered. If Mr. Snowden's views are to prevail, it is considered that the Government would have been more honest in dismissing the appeal of the deputation forthwith instead of keeping back the decision until after the election. The only advantage of delay is that the poll may shock even Mr. Snowden.

THE LORDS AND LEGISLATION

In the closing stages of the contest the Socialists, seeking to the last to get the minds of voters away from safeguarding, have raised the cry that the House of Lords is again awakening as a committee of the Tory Party. Mr. O'Connor's reply to this interpolation is that the House of Lords has not rejected a single Bill of the Labour Government, though there has been much legislation which is unpalatable to the House. Mr. Snowden has claimed that the Government in less than a year has already a record of legislation greater than has ever been made in the same time, and how, Mr. O'Connor asks, could this have come about if the House of Lords had been obstructionist in attitude.

The eve of the poll brought a final burst of activity to-day. Mr. Lloyd George was to have addressed a Liberal demonstration on the Forest to-night, but a heavy thunderstorm at about half-past 6 caused the meeting to be transferred to the Albert Hall, which had been engaged as a precaution against bad weather. Mr. O'Connor had the support of Mr. Duff Cooper and Mr. Anthony Eden, and Labour speakers from the House of Commons included Mr. E. Shinwell, Mr. Alfred Barnes, and Mr. A. Hayday. Some significance is attached to the fact that on the last day of the contest the blessing of the Empire Crusaders has been bestowed on Mr. O'Connor. There are Conservatives who see in this a recognition that Mr. O'Connor was likely to score an effective victory even if it was withheld.

FLEET CHANGES AT PORTSMOUTH

SIR M. HODGES'S COMMAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 26

All warships at Portsmouth to-day were dressed overall, and Royal salutes were fired, in celebration of the Queen's birthday. During the day Admiral Sir Michael Hodges hoisted his flag in the aircraft carrier Furious, on taking command of the Atlantic Fleet from Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, who struck his flag in H.M.S. Nelson at sunset. To-morrow Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield hoists his flag in H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, on taking over command of the Mediterranean Fleet from Admiral Sir Frederick Field, who arrived at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Warspite.

The ceremonies customary at a change of command were observed. The usual official visits were paid to and returned by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, the Commander-in-Chief. To-night, at Admiralty House, Sir Roger and Lady Keyes gave a dinner party, at which the guests included Admiral Sir Frederick and Lady Field, Admiral Sir Ernle and Lady Chatfield, Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, Admiral Sir Richard and Lady Phillimore, and Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Frank Larken.

At sunset to-morrow Admiral Sir Frederick Field will strike his flag in H.M.S. Warspite, on taking up the appointment of First Sea Lord. On Wednesday H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, flying the flag of Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, will leave Portsmouth for the Mediterranean.

MINISTER OF HEALTH KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

As Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the Minister of Health, was leaving the House of Commons at midnight last night, he was knocked down by a motor-car. A policeman telephoned for an ambulance, but before it arrived Mr. Greenwood was able to walk, with the aid of a constable, to Westminster Hospital, where he received medical attention in the surgery.

NORTHAMPTON CIVIC WEEK

TRADES EXHIBITION AND PAGEANT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 26

Northampton is this week holding its first civic week, with the two objects of advancing the town's industries and raising £7,000 for local charities, with the hospitals standing first.

There is a trades exhibition in the Town Hall, a week of carnival has been arranged to take place in Abington Park, the chief recreation ground of the borough, and an historical pageant is being produced, also in Abington Park. The trades exhibition is mainly given over to boots and shoes and products of the allied industries, and some of the finest work in the world is on view. Northampton has long been famous for its men's boots and shoes, and in recent years several firms have taken up the manufacture of women's shoes with marked success. The exhibition includes a pair of riding boots and a pair of golf shoes which are to be presented to the Duke of York when he visits the town to-morrow, brogues and walking shoes of exclusive design for the Duchess of York, and two pairs of shoes for Princess Elizabeth.

The carnival is notable for a representation of old Northampton. A towering gateway gives entrance to a street of gabled and timbered houses with quaint overhanging signs. The first performance of the pageant was to have been given to-night, but a heavy thunderstorm caused its postponement till to-morrow. The pageant, of which there will be a performance each evening with *matinées* to-morrow and on Saturday, is being produced under the direction of Mr. Nugent Monck, of the Maddermarket Theatre, Norwich, and has nine episodes which deal with outstanding events in the history of the borough.

BOOTS FOR RUSSIA

MR. THOMAS AND A TRADE AGREEMENT

The possibility of England securing orders for 3,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes from Russia was referred to by Mr. J. H. Thomas at the opening of the trades exhibition. The question was raised by Mr. A. H. Hollister, president of the Northampton Town Boot Manufacturers' Association. Mr. HOLLISTER said that an order for 3,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes which was negotiated in Moscow last year was only in abeyance until an extended credit arrangement was made. He asked Mr. Thomas whether the present stage of negotiations with Russia was sufficiently advanced to justify the hope that his Department might be able to assist the industry in getting the order.

Mr. THOMAS, replying, said that a stage had been reached where he thought he could say that a trade agreement, if not signed already, was on the eve of being signed. At a recent interview with the Russian Trade Commissioner, he had promised to put him in touch with the best brains of every industry. An agreement to the extent of £1,500,000 had been entered into with representatives of the mechanical industries, and the best service he could do the boot industry was to place at their disposal the agreement already made and the details of the negotiations.

Mr. Thomas said that the exhibition officials had invited a Minister who was supposed to be the one failure of the Government and who was responsible for all the sins of omission and commission. He could only conclude that the arrangements were made before they were aware of his failure. (Laughter.) Unemployment figures were still going up and would be again against him this week. The reason was one that every business man would understand. We were face to face with a world crisis, and the worst possible thing was to fly immediately to some panicky remedy. To deal with a grave situation by panicky legislation or panicky remedies would not only not solve the problem but would aggravate our difficulties in the future. He had decided, wrongly or rightly, that the one thing he must not do was to waste the nation's money. He must not spend the nation's money differently from the way he would spend it were it his own. One should be prepared to spend money, provided one got 20 shillings return for every pound expended. Merely to shovel out money and call it finding work would be 10 times worse.

The Queen will, weather permitting, attend Aldershot searchlight tattoo on June 21.

THE BUILDING TRADES

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS IN LONDON

The fifth International Congress of Building and Public Works Contractors was opened yesterday at the Central Hall, Westminster, and will be continued till Friday. The congress has been organized by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors of Great Britain, and there are 35 countries represented by delegations. Mr. G. M. Burt presided. In the absence of Mr. Henderson, Foreign Secretary, owing to his Parliamentary duties, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government.

DR. DALTON said that every exchange of ideas and of experiences between representatives of different countries in their own practical work was of very great value. It was sometimes said that English people were rather conservative with regard to buildings and public construction. There were many notable names of men from other lands who had struck out in new directions and had indicated new uses for old materials and original uses for new materials from which they might learn a great deal. He hoped that in the years ahead there would be great activity in the building trade, both as a means of diminishing unemployment and also as a means of providing those buildings which were so urgently needed. He also hoped that the delegates would inspect some of the new housing estates which were springing up near London and other great cities. England had something to be proud of in these housing estates, such as Becontree.

The PRESIDENT, in his opening address, said that the work of the congress ought to mark a new step forward in their industry and reflect fresh lustre on those who represented the industry throughout the world. When they considered the historic companies and guilds which regulated their industry in the past, it became apparent how closely employers, artisans, and workmen were associated together in the production of the constructional art which they now revered. In these days they needed much closer cooperation between architects, engineers, contractors, and operatives. Such cooperation would make itself felt in better work, greater rapidity in construction and reduction of cost. He hoped the proceedings of the congress would be fruitful and that representatives of the cities and administrations would not fail to realize that a well-organized industry of building and public works was capable of responding to any demands made on it.

The heads of the various foreign delegations briefly extended greetings to the congress.

The second session will be held this morning.

CHURCH NEEDS OF OUTER LONDON

RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL

A good beginning has already been made in response to the appeal published on April 28 in *The Times* for funds to build 45 churches now urgently required in the newly developed districts of the diocese of London. The appeal was signed by the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Mayor of London, and Sir Montague Barlow. The cost of each church, to seat about 500 people, is estimated at £16,000, and it is expected by the Forty-Five Churches Appeal Committee that, even in the poorer districts concerned, at least a quarter will be contributed locally. One donor has given £12,000, which, with the local contribution, is equivalent to the cost of one church.

On Monday, June 16, at 7.30 p.m., a meeting will be held at Queen's Hall, Langham-place, in support of the appeal. The Bishop of London will preside, and the speakers will include Lady Bridgeman, Lord Plumer, and Sir Montague Barlow. Arrangements have been made for the attendance of large parties of residents in the many districts which require new churches, including Hampton, Ealing, Uxbridge, Harrow, Hornsey, Tottenham, and Enfield. A generous helper has promised to meet the cost of transporting these parties to and from Queen's Hall. They will travel in a number of motor-omnibuses, each of which will bear an inscription proclaiming the need of a church in the district from which it comes.

News in Brief

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £2 10s. conscience money from "A. N."

A horse with a van, which bolted from Fetter-lane early yesterday, dashed into the window of an outfitter's shop in Fleet-street and broke its neck.

Notices tendered to 500 employees at the West Elliott Colliery, New Tredegar, on account of trade depression, expired on Saturday, and the men are now idle.

Viscount Ednam has recently acquired the motor-yacht Forrard Away, formerly owned by Lord Stalbridge, and Commander Glen-Kidston the auxiliary ketch Pamela.

A vacancy has arisen in the Corporation of the City of London by the death, in his 70th year, of Mr. Charles Tighe, who has been a member for Langbourn Ward since 1919.

Croydon Borough Council last night refused to grant to 11 picture theatre licensees the right of opening on Sundays after church hours between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. by 24 votes to 23.

Lord Stradbroke has been elected chairman of the British Empire League in the place of Lord Southborough, retired; Sir Herbert Daw, vice-chairman; and Lord Southborough a vice-president.

The two-day exhibition of engines and carriages organized at Cambridge by the L.N.E.R., was attended by 18,000 people, and a cheque for about £500 will be sent to the Cambridge Hospital.

It is stated that no further invitations can be issued for the Mansion House meeting to be held on Thursday in connexion with Alexandra Rose Day (June 24). Those attending Thursday's meeting are asked to bring cards with them for admission.

Captain W. F. Stanley, the commander of the Union Castle liner Carnarvon Castle and Commodore of the Union Castle fleet, ended 50 years' career at sea—40 with the Union Castle Line—when his vessel reached Southampton yesterday from South Africa.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Information is desired with regard to any descendant of Wandesford Danby, born in Yorkshire, 1643, a member of the Haberdashers' Company in 1684, and "of London" in 1696, and still living in 1726. This information is required in connexion with a claim to a barony now in abeyance. (p. 1)

A reward of £25 is offered for a large diamond star brooch, lost on May 20. (p. 1)

An engineer is required by the Government of Hong-kong. (p. 3)

The Governors of the Birkenhead School, Limited, invite applications for the Headmastership, becoming vacant in July. (p. 3)

The Empress Eugenie's silver tea set, four pieces, is for sale. (p. 1)

ANOTHER ATLANTIC FLIGHT

CAPTAIN KINGSFORD SMITH'S PREPARATIONS

Captain Kingsford Smith arrived in Dublin during the week-end and was the guest of the Governor-General at the Viceregal Lodge. He is making preparations for a Transatlantic flight, and after carefully examining several possible starting places he decided on Phœnix Park.

Captain Kingsford Smith's aeroplane, Southern Cross, in which he was the first to fly the Pacific from San Francisco to Australia two years ago, is now ready for its new venture. It is a three-engined Fokker monoplane and is at present in Amsterdam. He will go to Amsterdam very soon to take it over to Ireland. Mr. Vandyk, a pilot of the Dutch Air Line to the East Indies, has accepted an invitation to accompany him as assistant pilot. Another member of the crew will be Mr. J. W. Stannage as wireless operator. Captain Saul, formerly of the Free State Army, will be his navigating officer. The flight will probably start at the end of June.

COLONEL FOUND DEAD AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest O. Tagart, aged 55, late of the 13th London (Princess Louise's, Kensington) Regiment, was found dead yesterday in a bedroom at his mother's house in Frant-road, Tunbridge Wells, where he had been staying. A revolver was found near the body.

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

MANY FRIENDS TO THANK

By CALLISTHENES

There are few days in which we do not receive letters about the articles which appear in this column. Some days we get many.

They come from all over the world, from every country in Europe, from every part of the Dominions. We have a number from the United States.

To all these letters we reply with letters of thanks. If there are criticisms we note them carefully. If there are suggestions we adopt them gladly if we can, or decline them regretfully. If they are little notes of thanks and appreciation, we send thanks for their thanks and appreciation for their appreciation.

But it seems to us now that our duty cannot quite end there. These letters often prove to us that this column has a host of friends who may perhaps not write to us but yet speak of it with warm approval. We learn this also in conversation, for there are few days on which members of this Store do not hear this column referred to in social and business intercourse.

We take this opportunity therefore of saying "Thank you" to all these known and unknown friends. There is not one of them whose confidence and appreciation do not give us vivid pleasure.

This article has now appeared daily for over twenty years. It was founded, as our readers know, to express "the policies and principles" of this House of Business and also its opinions "upon various points of public interest."

Our letters show that in expressing the policies and principles of this House we are expressing those of most of the other great businesses of the world. In expressing our own ideals we seem to have been able to express those of business men everywhere. When we have described our own principles many of our readers seem to have agreed that we were describing the economic and moral principles upon which all true success is based. In expressing our opinions upon points of public interest we cannot expect that all have agreed with us; but this we believe—not one of such articles has lost us a friend. We have sought to speak clearly, without fear, without subterfuge, without affectation, and we believe that our letters of friendly appreciation are the reward which the public give to courage and sincerity.

We must have close on a million readers, for this article appearing in *The Times*, *The Times Weekly Edition*, and the *Daily Mail* Continental Edition is in clubs and libraries all over the world, and so has many readers. We hope it means we have a million friends.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

SAILING
OVER THE DEEP

PLEASURE CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN; NORWAY & SWEDEN; RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow); ATLANTIC ISLANDS

A pleasure cruise is a perfect holiday—a holiday from the moment you step aboard. One lives luxuriously, and need take no thought for the morrow. There is no healthier or more restful holiday and none that provides such a complete change.

Apply for cruise programme No. 35.

THE WEST INDIES

The "Royal Mail" and the "Blue Star" Lines will have cruises to the West Indies next January.

It may seem early to make arrangements, but whether the cheapest, or the best, accommodation is required, it would be wise to make application for it NOW.

Full particulars regarding both cruises may be had on application to

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COUNTRY CLOTHES
103, MOUNT STREET, W.1.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES

At the recent meeting of the Society of Apothecaries of London the following candidates passed in the subjects stated:—

SURGERY.—Dymond, E. C., St. Mary's Hosp.; Finn, R. T. T., St. Bartholomew's Hosp.; Freyberg, E. A., Heidelberg; Hind, R. G., St. Bartholomew's Hosp.; Holmston, J. E., St. Bartholomew's Hosp.; Latham, M., Guy's Hosp.; Liberis, A., St. Bartholomew's Hosp.; Ross, J., Toronto and Charing Cross Hosp.

MEDICINE.—Charles, G. P., Sydney and Westminster Hosp.; Edwards, A. R., Liverpool; Gaines, J. D. R., St. Bartholomew's Hosp.; Tweedale, T., Leeds and Charing Cross Hosp.; Shaw, E. M. M., Westminster Hosp.; Willis, W. H., Western Reserve Univ., U.S.A.

PHARMACY.—Bruce, Rose, St. Mary's Hosp.; Cadbell, G. T. W., King's College Hosp.; Hall, J. C., St. Mary's Hosp.; Lyle, F. H. W., King's College; Nixon, C. G., St. Mary's Hosp.; Wall, C. M., King's College and Charing Cross Hosp.; Wallis, C. M., Edinburgh; Toronto, A. L., Guy's Hosp.; Willis, W. H., Western Reserve Univ., U.S.A.

MIDWIFERY.—Cadbell, G. T. W., King's College Hosp.; Hall, J. C., Paris; Rose, Bruce, St. Mary's and Charing Cross Hosps.; Toronto, A. L., Guy's Hosp.; Willis, W. H., Western Reserve Univ., U.S.A.

The diploma of the society was granted to the following candidates, entitling them to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery:—A. R. Edwards, J. H. Johnston, A. Liberis, and J. Ross.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

Entertainments

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

"NORMA"

Norma	.. .. ..	ROSA PONSELLE
Adalgisa	.. .. ..	IRENE MINGHINI CATTANEO
Clotilda	.. .. ..	NADIA KOVACEVA
Pollione	.. .. ..	TULLIO VERONA
Oroveso	.. .. ..	EZIO PINZA
Flavio	.. .. ..	LUIGI CILLA

Conductor—VINCENZO BELLEZZA

The audience of Covent Garden, freed from the rigours of Wagnerian discipline, slipped into stalls and boxes during the opening scenes of Bellini's *Norma* which last night began the Italian season. *Norma*, with its preliminary entry of Druids (they are to enter again in full fig later on) and an unimportant scene for the tenor, is an opera made for latecomers; they may almost feel themselves to be helping to fulfil the composer's intentions. At any rate the experience of last year had evidently taught the subscribers that it would be time enough to be settled in their places when Mme. Ponselle, a well-gowned priestess, had arranged her train, posed gracefully before the oak tree, and was ready to sing "Casta Diva." It is for Mme. Ponselle, and to some extent for Mme. Minghini-Cattaneo, whose rich mezzo contrasts so well with her soprano, that *Norma* is getting its revival now, and is filling the house. Mme. Ponselle was not entirely certain of tone or intonation in some of her more vigorous and rapid passages, but the soft sustained notes, and the fuller tones which gained in beauty as the evening progressed, gave the audience what they had come for, and the two ladies with Signor Bellezza, a most tactful accompanist, gained unstinted applause at the end of the third act.

Nevertheless three and a half hours of *Norma*, with its pretty tunes passed to and fro from one character to another, get on slowly. It might be cut more drastically than it is, and yet show us as much of the heroine's emotions and powers of giving them vocal expression. There is little else of interest in the opera, and Signor Tullio Verona's vociferous protestations made nothing of what little is assigned to the tenor. Those who were in time for the first scene, and who stayed till the last, could satisfy themselves that Signor Ezio Pinza's bass voice is a valuable acquisition. The *finale*, with the crowds well grouped in and about Stonehenge (or its counterpart), and singing with a vigour worthy of ancient Britons or Gauls, is certainly one of Covent Garden's most successful efforts, and both the producer and the conductor deserve congratulations on the effect to eye and ear.

GLOBE THEATRE

"DER LEBENDE LEICHNAM"

By LEO TOLSTOI

Anna Pawlowna, Lisa's mother	.. ..	HEDWIG PAULY
Sascha, Lisa's sister	.. ..	HANNI HOERSRICH
Victor Karenin, Lisa's second husband	.. ..	HANS SCHWEIKART
Lisa, Fedya's wife	.. ..	CHARLOTTE SCHULTZ
Fedya Protassov	.. ..	ALEXANDER MOISSI
Ivan Makarovitsch	.. ..	HAUL LANGE
Mascha	.. ..	LYDIA LE
Anna Dimitrijewna	.. ..	JOHANNA TERWIN
Prince Abreskow	.. ..	HERBERT HUBNER
Nastassja Iwanowna	.. ..	HEDWIG WANGENHEIM
Pjetuschkow	.. ..	RUDOLPH AMENDT
Artemjew	.. ..	MAGNUS STIFTER
The Examining Magistrate	.. ..	OSCAR INGENOHL
Petruschin	.. ..	FRITZ SEEMAN

Mr. Alexander Moissi can draw a portrait in lines that are at once flowing and subtle; while distinguishing delicately and precisely between the various contradictory elements of his subject, he is able to compose them into a strikingly truthful picture. He comes for the first time before a London audience in a part that gives play to his special powers.

In Fedya Protassov we have a man who knows himself too well ever to succeed in a world of rough-and-ready measurements. There are several Fedyas—the weakling, the sensualist, the possessor of a fastidiousness capable of overruling his sensual impulses, the man who cannot shed in degradation a nobility that is part of his nature, and Fedya sees them all. Mr. Moissi displays them all, not as unrelated fragments of personality, but as varying aspects of a living man; and to the Fedya of the play the actor adds some exciting quality of his own—perhaps a proneness to delight in his work—that makes us feel we are his collaborators.

Mr. Moissi's Fedya is from the beginning a man not quite at home in the world, never in any circumstances wholly at his ease, dissatisfied even in the free and easy company of the gypsies. Such a man (you feel) may well be induced to arrange the appearance of his own suicide and may even, under the double provocation of ill-luck and a meddlesome law, be driven to turn fiction into fact. There is something incalculable about him. He has no firm hold on life. There is in these early scenes admirable preparation for all that is to follow, but Mr. Moissi unaccountably fails to make a great moment of his discovery that he is too much of a coward to shoot himself, and, less surprisingly, fails to carry us with him when at last he lifts the pistol and tragically reduces the law to absurdity. At the very moment when we expect him to add a last triumphant touch to his canvas, he surprisingly and disappointingly refrains.

These bounds to his art cannot be laid to the charge of the production, which is the best that *The Living Corpse* has yet had in this country. The 10 scenes, divided into two groups, shape themselves out of darkness, and the curtain falls only at the interval and at the end of the play. This arrangement is amply justified by the skill with which it is carried out, but it is especially appropriate to a piece which, unlike most of Tolstoy's, is swift and clear in its incident. The acting is altogether worthy of the production. Miss Schultz's Lisa lets the truth shine through her ignorance of self in a sincere and beautiful performance. In Mr. Schweikart's study of Victor Karenin we find all the dignity and uprightness and pride that should be there.

LYRIC THEATRE

"LILAC TIME" REVIVED

Last night's revival of *Lilac Time* showed again the hunger for musical merit and dramatic truth in entertainment of this kind. *Lilac Time* does not reach the high-water mark of English comic opera, but it does tell a coherent story, giving the Schubert melodies and keeping the inevitable clowning in the background.

Mr. Frederick Blamey, in the part of Franz Schubert, excelled. He sang accurately and with astonishing sweetness in the quieter songs of the first two acts. Mr. Thorpe Bates very nearly succeeded in winning a fair measure of sympathy for Schubert's successful and distinctly unattractive rival. His singing all through was delightful. Miss Gertrude Wolfe gave a charming portrayal of Lili. She was frankly the undeveloped *ingénue* and quite at a loss in the presence of forceful Miss Enid Lowe, the *prima ballerina* of stage convention. We were grateful to both Mr. Robert Nainby and Mr. Lionel Victor for their refusal to be boisterous in their broad comedy parts. Much of the dialogue would bear cutting, for it lags far behind the music, and the audience is all the while anxious to hear more singing. The unaccompanied quartets and quintets were the gems of the production, and a word must be said for Mr. George Vollaire's rendering of Vogl, the operatic singer.

BROOKLAND REPORT COMPLETED

A protective wall, built at parts of the course where spectators are close to the racing, is included in the recommendations of the official report on the Brooklands track, which has just been completed by the committee of motor-racing experts. The committee was formed after the collision in the Double Twelve Hours' race, when two men were killed and a score of spectators injured. The report adds that the wall should be sufficiently strong to withstand the force of a car crashing into it at great speed.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MR. DOBSON'S "TRUTH"

First attention at the Leicester Galleries must go to the very fine bronze figure of "Truth," by Mr. Frank Dobson. To those who judge sculpture by its ingenuity or felicity in illustrating the nominal theme it may not be easy to make clear the merits of this work; so far as subject is concerned it might be described as a lumpish young woman sitting on a low seat in an attitude of *J'y suis, j'y reste*; though there is nothing in it that actually conflicts with the title. But the interpretation of "Truth," to have done with that, is not by illustration, but rather by the purity with which the whole work is conceived and carried out in sculptural terms. To describe the figure—it is that of a robust young woman, seated, with the body bent forward from the hips and twisted from the waist to the left, the head being turned right, and the legs doubled up sideways to the left. The right arm is slightly bent, with the hand resting on the right thigh, and the left straight, with the hand resting on the low seat or stool.

An exasperating thing in trying to describe sculpture is the impossibility of finding effective substitutes for words like "rhythm" and "volumes," for a first general merit in this work is the success with which composition by volumes, or masses, in a continuous rhythm is reconciled with the recognition of anatomical structure. At a first glance, in full front view, the parallelism of the legs is felt to be a little weak, but there is a reason for it, and from every other point of view—that from three-quarter left behind is particularly impressive—the forms flow together in a rhythm which has the logic of nature as well as the music of art. Comparison is always rash, because memory is untrustworthy, but, with a slight emphasis on "purely," Mr. Roger Fry is probably right in saying that this work seems to him "the finest purely plastic expression that any English sculptor has discovered." Incidentally, the bronze has a beautiful patina, inclining to copper, which is felt to be in accord with the scale and surface texture of the work. Very wisely, the Contemporary Art Society is anxious to secure "Truth," and is providing £500 from its own funds for the purpose, inviting contributions to complete the £1,000 required.

There is a certain aptness in showing "Truth" in conjunction with a third exhibition of paintings by Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890), because Van Gogh makes it clear that, given the right kind and degree of talent, art can get away with a considerable amount of propaganda. All his life Van Gogh was deeply religious, in an evangelical way, and his work is full of sociological and humanistic intentions. Nor does it ever appear to be the worse for it. Perhaps his most remarkable capacity was that of being able to identify himself with the life of what he painted, whether the objects were animate or inanimate. When he painted "A pair of boots" he was a pair of boots. His "Chair" in the Tate Gallery is famous, and it happens that this exhibition contains another chair, "Gauguin's Arm-chair," with books and a lighted candle upon it. What strikes one at once is that, in painting it, Van Gogh became unconsciously half-Gauguin. It is a much more decorative picture than that of his own chair, but the chair itself is less intensely serious. To his gift of sympathy with subject-matter Van Gogh added extraordinary intensity of expression, passing in his latest phase, when he became insane, into a febrile wriggling and twisting as if his brush actually followed the life and growth of things—in "The Cypresses," for example. The exhibition covers the whole of Van Gogh's career, his Paris period being particularly well represented, and the catalogue contains some interesting extracts from his letters. That on his translations of Millet and other artists is very much to the point.

At the same Galleries there is an exhibition of lithographs by French and English artists, including Braque, Derain, Gauguin, Maillol, Matisse, Whistler, and Mr. Augustus John. It is a very good collection, but it does not call for any special comment.

DRAWINGS BY A BOTANIST

Visitors to Kew Gardens with artistic tastes may be urged to see—in Museum No. IV.—the little centenary exhibition of drawings by the late Professor Daniel Oliver (1830-1916), Keeper of the Kew Herbarium and Library and Professor of Botany at University College. To anybody with preconceived notions of what a botanist's pictorial work would be like the exhibition will come as a delightful surprise, and certainly belief in Professor Oliver's scientific powers is deepened by the breadth of his vision when engaged in the expression of feeling. Some of the works are in oil but the majority are in water-colour, sepia, and pencil. Representing landscape and architectural subjects—with a few flower studies—they reveal a sensitive mind and delicate powers of execution. We should differ slightly from Mr. Noel Rooke—who writes an appreciative foreword to the catalogue—when he says that Professor Oliver's work shows no traces of the later movements "antagonized to Impressionism." It is true that there are no traces of influence, but, starting from the early English school, with occasional reminders of Cotman and Cozens, the drawings work out rather like what some of the younger artists are doing in water-colour to-day.

The expected interests of the botanist are shown in a beautiful pencil drawing of "Ragwort," but for the most part the drawings and paintings are remarkable for their subordination of detail to a broad and delicate statement of the general conditions. In "Coltsfoot on Holy Island," for instance, it is only the colour effect that is noted. "Spruce Wood, Vosges," in sepia, is, in its way, a little masterpiece: with the character of foliage sufficiently indicated, and an exquisite comparison between the misty atmosphere of the wood and the reflecting surface of water. Other particularly charming drawings are "From Holy Island (Lindisfarne)," "Dufton Pike," and "Trees at Dufton, Westmorland." The oil studies show no great interest of handling, but they are very pleasing in colour and atmospheric quality. "Windlass at Columb Porth, Cornwall" is remarkable for the way in which the primitive machinery is bathed in light. Professor Oliver was specially interested in French medieval architecture and sculpture, and some of his drawings of plant forms as treated by medieval carvers are included in the exhibition. The only cause for regret is that, from lack of other accommodation, these enchanting "By-products of a Botanist" are shown in a room that is indifferently lighted.

LONDON STAMP BOURSE

INTERNATIONAL GATHERING OF BUYERS

Stamp dealers from almost every European country and the United States foregathered at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday for the third annual International Stamp Bourse. London is the acknowledged centre of the world trade in stamps for collections, and yesterday business was carried on in such a babel of tongues that interpreters had to be provided.

Within an hour of the opening transactions to the tune of some thousands of pounds had been carried through, and as the afternoon wore on business increased steadily with the arrival of more buyers from the provinces and abroad. A single deal in some scarce Spanish stamps was conducted for £800. For the most part, however, the demand was for stamps of the cheaper kind in quantities of a million or so of a particular variety, although many single rarities also changed hands.

Wholesale buyers alone are admitted to the Bourse, amateur collectors being strictly barred. It will continue for three days, winding up with a dinner and ball to-morrow night.

THE MUSICIAN'S GRAMOPHONE

HANDEL, MOZART, BRAHMS

The ear has still much to translate and allow for even in the best pianoforte records, yet they can give great pleasure. Brahms's Variations on a Theme by Handel have a radiance and richness of invention of which one can no more tire than of the forms of flowers, and Moiseivitch has played them with a singularly happy discrimination of the informing spirit in each (H.M.V. D1828-30). Some are nobler and others tenderer than he recognizes, he can be hurried at times or heartless, but his rendering has delightful clarity and continuity, and the great Fugue, which is almost always given as a series of ill-strung episodes, is with him consistent and organic. Bruno Walter's performance of Mozart's G minor Symphony with the Berliner Staatskapelle (Columbia DX31-3) is rather thin on the records. In the first movement one listens for the basses in vain; and, when it is taken so slowly, we specially need them. Even Herr Walter's high authority does not convince us that "moderato" must be substituted for the usual "allegro molto" here. Of course, everything by Mozart has a natural perfection, and the slower we take him the longer our delighted contemplation lasts. But if his forms are forms of fire, they are not fully appreciated unless we get their energy as well as their proportions; and in this movement we find an intensity of heat, which is all the more impetuous because there is no fringe or wastage; the smoke is consumed, and the power only developed as it is applied.

The Berlin Philharmonic appears on the disks, we believe, for the first time in this country, in Schubert's tuneful, carefree Symphony in B flat (Polydor 66932-4). The conductor, Jascha Horenstein, is also an unfamiliar figure. His rendering of the youth and frolic of the first movement is a little unfeeling in its preciseness, its tender sallies stiffen to briskness under his efficient hand; but the lovely reverie of the Andante, though it could have been warmer, has found his heart, and the clean phrasing of the instruments, their extremely sensitive unanimity, atone for something of sympathy which still we miss. The ingenious simplicities of the Minuet and Vivace are represented happily enough.

The Overture to Handel's "Alcina" Suite would test the virtuosity of any orchestra but the New York Philharmonic with its majestic trill-sequences; but this and the playful surprises of the Gavotte and Tamburino, the prankish gaiety of the Minuet, are wholly delightful to hear, because all comes in easy unconcern. Handel himself, now in his fiftieth year, is in full mastery, and his power only the happier because the vein is light. Mengelberg is the conductor of this quite admirable performance (H.M.V. E548-9).

It is a nemesis of the gramophone that when the music is not so good, the record almost always seems to be better. Tchaikovsky's Pianoforte Concerto, Glazounov's "Seasons," Honegger's "Pacific 231," are all brilliant things, and in the last two we have the composer himself conducting. The tone, the versatility, the lifelikeness, the volume of sound—we pass from one surprise to another; but the ear is unexacting, because it is overloaded. The Tchaikovsky is given by Solomon with the Hallé Orchestra (Columbia LX19-22), and with its haunting tunes and all the arduous flourishes of its sombre romanticism is marked for popularity. The "Seasons" begins with piercing conviction in mid-winter; but the imaginative level falls with milder weather, and "Spring" and "Summer" are hardly more than pleasing ballet accompaniments (Columbia LX 16-18). Honegger's representation of speed and power in a great locomotive (Parlophone R20108) is rather raw imitation; and where is all this clank and grind of pounding steel supposed to come from? The composer seems to have forgotten to oil his engine.

THE COLISEUM

LIVING TABLEAUX

Taking a hint from Mr. Ernest Thesiger's Pageant of Chelsea China, and adapting it to different styles of dancing, the Brioni Sisters present a series of attractive living tableaux at the Coliseum this week. There is Gallantry, in rococo, with a minuet to follow; a modern Springtime, with a "waltz" which owes more to Margaret Morris than to the ballroom; a Dutch scene, with national dance; and the Musical Clock, followed by a Puppet Dance which, regrettably, carries on the tradition of the Wooden Soldiers. Background is not always well matched with costume and dance—Gallantry demands either the eighteenth-century landscape, with all its conventions, or none at all—and the dances lack the finish shown later by Miss Louise Brown in a *pas seul* by Chopin, and by the Oumansky Dancers in the Moonlight Ballet from *Rio Rita*. But it is a performance of promise, and typical of a show which, to our gratitude, gives older forms of music and dance at least an equal share of the limelight with jazz.

Max, Moritz, and Akka, three monkeys of great acrobatic skill and greater independence, provide the most amusing of turns. They form an orchestra, ride bicycles of all kinds and sizes, parody Felix the Cat, and in between times pursue their private interests with a determination which arouses public sympathy even when it holds up the act. Acrobatic turns of a more daring kind are given by the Four Cleos and the Ten Asgards. Mr. Dick Henderson, with a manner more effective than words, uses a number of old jokes to very good effect.

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION

OPENING AT WESTMINSTER

The 37th annual Chemists' Exhibition was opened yesterday in the new hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Greycoat-street, Westminster, and will remain open until Friday evening. Mr. L. M. PARRY, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, formally opened the exhibition. He said that the annual exhibition had become one of the most important events in pharmacy.

Mr. F. STOREY, President of the Northern Ireland Pharmaceutical Society, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Parry, said that the doors of the Dominions had been closed against chemists from Northern Ireland, but owing to the efforts of the British Society they had now been thrown open to those of their members who wished to emigrate. The British Society was faced with difficulties and responsibilities with regard to legislation, but he was confident that they would come through successfully.

The exhibits include a number of drugs, medicinal preparations, and appliances that have been introduced since the last exhibition.

WEMBLEY, KINGSBURY, AND WILLESDEN

For the first time since Wembley and Kingsbury were made separate urban districts, over 30 years ago, the councils of the two districts held a joint meeting last night at the offices of the Wembley Council, to arrange a joint plan of opposition to the proposal now before Middlesex County Council for the amalgamation of Wembley and Kingsbury with Willesden. As well as the councillors of the two districts there were present Mr. Cecil Caporn, counsel for the Wembley Council; Colonel Norton and Mr. Allworth, experts in boundary questions; and Mr. Collins, late engineer of Norwich, who is representing the Kingsbury Council. After a brief statement by the chairman of the Wembley Council the meeting went into committee, and it was intimated that no statement would be issued.

HADRIAN'S WALL

BRITISH ACADEMY'S APPEAL TO PRIME MINISTER

The Warden of New College, as President of the British Academy, has addressed the following letter to the Prime Minister, appealing for the more effectual protection of national monuments, such as Hadrian's Wall:—

Sir,—The British Academy has followed with the deepest concern the efforts that are being made to save the Roman Wall from destruction. Through some of its members it has been in communication with you, and we are aware of your active sympathy and of your anxiety to do whatever can properly be done to save this famous monument of civilization. We trust that these efforts may be successful, and that the country may be spared the shame of allowing its historic heritage to be mutilated or destroyed.

But we feel that the protection of Hadrian's Wall is not part of a larger question. Scarcely a month passes without alarms of injury either to historical monuments or to scenes of natural beauty; and the warmth of the protests that are made and the considerable sums contributed by individuals to avert one calamity after another are sufficient proof of the width and depth of this feeling. Much has been done through the agency of H.M. Office of Works and of societies such as the National Trust in certain specific cases; but too often the alarm comes too late: the threatened object has either to be redeemed at an extravagant rate or it is not redeemed at all. In other cases, as in that of the Wall, it is found, when the crisis has arisen, that the powers which can protect the object itself cannot protect the surroundings which give it a great part of its meaning and value.

May we appeal to you, Sir, as head of his Majesty's Government, to consider earnestly what action can be taken to protect more effectively our national treasures of historical interest and of artistic and natural beauty? We know your personal interest in these things, and we know that you could command the cooperation of the leaders of the other parties in the State and the approval of public feeling.

If the support of the societies which represent humanistic culture of all kinds will be of any assistance, we are sure that we can offer it to you; and we would ask you to make any use of us that may seem to you helpful for the purpose which you as well as we have at heart.

Yours very truly,

H. A. L. FISHER.

The British Academy, Burlington-gardens, W.1, May 24.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

Dismantling of the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park will begin on Monday, June 2. The carillon has been temporarily installed in Hyde Park, before being taken out to New Zealand, since the New Year.

To-day's recitals are:—

4.0 to 4.25 p.m.—"Concerto" (Vivaldi), "Comin' Thro' the Rye," "Chaconne" (Durand), "An Eriskay Love Lilt," and "Rhythm Dance" (Nees).

8.0 to 8.25 p.m.—"Ave Maria" (Schubert), "Andantino" (Lemare), "Men of Harlech," "Loch Lomond," and "Minuet and Trio" (Mozart).

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

LONDON UNITY CENTRE. E. GERALDINE OWEN, the well-known speaker (author of "Self Expression"), gives PRACTICAL talks on ATTAINMENT.—Freedom through understanding. Sundays, 6.30, with music. Mondays and Tuesdays, 3, 5, and 8 p.m. Wednesdays (men), 8 p.m.—78, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Free.

ENTERTAINMENTS

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, OLYMPIA.

JUNE 19 to 28. Seats booked from 2s. 4d. upwards at 12, Hanover-square (Mayfair 0593), and at usual libraries.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily 10-10. Sundays 2-10. "A FAMOUS PAGEANT." Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY. SUMMER EXHIBITION. Now open, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. Catalogue 1s. Season Ticket, 5s.

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1. 173rd EXHIBITION. Daily, 10-5. Admission 1s.

CONNELLS GALLERIES, 47, Old Bond-street. On View, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of ETCHINGS and DRYPOINTS.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington. *CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.* Daily, 10-5. Sundays excepted. Admission free.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD. Paintings by MODIGLIANI, PICASSO, DERAIN, &c. 73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

LONDON ARTISTS ASSOCIATION. Paintings by MORLAND LEWIS, H. E. du PLESSIS.

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.

NATIONAL SOCIETY (Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, Potters). GRAFTON GALLERIES, Grafton-street, W.1. Daily, 10-5. Admission 1s. THE MOST INTERESTING and COMPREHENSIVE EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY ART.

THE BETTY JOEL GALLERY. PORTRAITS and PAINTINGS by *FREDERIC WHITING, R.P., R.S.W.*, daily, 10 to 6. 23, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

M. KNOEDLER and Co., Inc. 15, Old Bond-street, W.1. *THE MADONNA AND CHILD* and some drawings by *EPSTEIN.* Daily 10-6 (Sats. 10-1) until June 14th.

WALLIS & SON. Paintings by MONET, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, FANTIN, &c. The French Gallery, 158, New Bond-street, W.

ABDY & CO., LTD. *PAINTINGS BY MACLET.* 10.30-6. Sats. 10.30-1. Admission free. 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square.

ROYAL SOCIETY of MINIATURE PAINTERS, SCULPTORS and GRAVERS. 95th Annual Exhibition.

ARLINGTON GALLERY, 22, Old Bond-st., W.1.

PATERSON GALLERY, 5, OLD BOND-STREET, W.1.—EXHIBITIONS of STONEWARE POTTERY by D. K. BRADEN and K. PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE Daily, 10-6; Sats., 10-1. Admission free.

ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by *BERNARD MENINSKY.* 32a, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-5.

EXHIBITION of POTTERY painted by *SPENCER EDGE,* including reproductions of Old Masters. 10-5. Sats. 10-1.

GIEVES GALLERY, 22, Old Bond-street.

ABBEY GALLERY. Water-Colours of London, Yorkshire and Norfolk by FREDK. B. KERR. Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1.

OLD ENGLISH SPORTING PICTURES AND PRINTS ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACKERMANN GALLERIES, 157, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1. 10-6; Saturdays, 10-1.

SOCIETY OF SCRIBES AND ILLUMINATORS. Exhibition of MODERN MANUSCRIPTS at 30, Museum-street, W.C. (Messrs. Davis and Orioli). Daily until June 4th. 10-30-6, including Sats. Admission free.

BEAUX ARTS EXHIBITIONS. PIERRE M. LACROIX'S Modern Paintings. H. B. BRABAZON'S Water-colours. Bruton-place, W. 10-6. Sats., 10-3.

COTSWOLD GALLERY. WATER-COLOURS by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., COTMAN, DAYES, VARLEY, FARINGTON. 59, Frith-street, Soho-square. 10-5.30. Sat. till 1.

FIRST EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by *JEAN LURCAT.* ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD. 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

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Conductor—VINCENZO BELLEZZA.

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N.B.—THURSDAY EVENING, June 5, 10TH ANNIVERSARY and SOUVENIR PERFORMANCE.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30. TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present RALPH LYNN in *"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."* A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS. Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. *THE MAN IN POSSESSION.* With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY. Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.40. Thur., Sat., 2.30. G. 6970. *"INSULT."* MARJORIE MARS. LESLIE PERRINS. DENYS BLAKELOCK. DAVID HORNE. "THIS IS A TREMENDOUS PLAY."—*Vide* Press.

ARTS THEATRE. (Tem. Bar 7541.) Five Public Perfs. To-morrow to Sat., at 8.45. Mat. Fri. next, 2.45. *KARSAVINA and COMPANY* in Dance Recital, incl. "LE SPECTRE DE LA ROSE." Box-office 10 to 10, and all Libraries.

COMEDY. Gerrard 3978. EVENINGS, at 8.30. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30. *THE SILENT WITNESS.* MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN. "FINE CRIME PLAY."—*Daily Mail.* "REAL DRAMA, PLENTY OF THRILLS."—*D. Sketch.*

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) To-day, 2.30, 8.30. Mats. every TUES. and SAT., at 2.30. *"NINE TILL SIX."* A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. & SAT., 2.30. THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY. *SILVER WINGS.* HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE, MARK STONE, DONALD MATHER, DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. DENNIS KING in *"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."* A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUCHESS. (Tem. Bar 6888.) Popular Prices. Mon. Next, 8.30. Tues., Thurs., 2.30. Irish Players in *THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS.* SARA ALLGOOD, ARTHUR SINCLAIR.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut, Ltd. (Smoking.) EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. *SUSPENSE.* By Patrick MacGill.

GAIETY. LAST WEEK. Tem. 6991. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30. *"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."* A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30. RENEE KELLY in *"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."* THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724. Charles B. Cochran's and Maurice Browne's INTERNATIONAL SEASON. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Alexander MOISSI, the distinguished German-Italian Actor, in *"DER LEBENDE LEICHNAM"*

Imperial and Foreign News

SITUATION IN INDIA

ULTIMATUM TO THE HAJI

The following appreciation of the situation up to May 24 by the Government of India has been received by the Secretary of State, who yesterday circulated it among members of Parliament :—

The tribal situation on the North-West Frontier is definitely easier. In the Malakand there has been some agitation in Panjkora, and the movement of small parties of Utman Khel has been reported from the direction of Bajaur, but all other tribes are quiet. The Spinakhwara Mullah, who has great influence with the Utman Khel, has apparently decided to hold aloof.

On the border of the Peshawar District, Badshah Gul, son of the Haji of Turangzai, is still occupying his position, which was bombed at intervals during the week, and casualties are believed to have been inflicted. As the presence of hostiles on the District border and the attempts to gather *lashkars* [armed detachments] have a disturbing effect on the District, an ultimatum has been delivered to the Halimzai Mohmands that if the Haji himself does not withdraw within 24 hours, action from the air will be taken against the villages where he has established himself. A reply has been received asking for an extension of the time-limit, as the matter is still under discussion between the Halimzai Mohmands and the Haji. Some Mohmands are reported to have joined the latter, but the tribe as a whole is staunch. It was mentioned in last week's report that there was an Afridi *lashkar* of about 500 at Gandao. This is inactive and will probably disperse.

In Waziristan the action taken from the air against the Madda Khel villages in North Waziristan was immediately successful. Twenty *Maliks* [tribal leaders] surrendered themselves as hostages, and the terms to be imposed on the tribe for the unprovoked attack on the Datta Khel Post will shortly be announced. Mention was made last week of an important *jirga* [council] of Mahsuds and Shakai Wazirs held on May 16 to decide the attitude of the tribe. This *jirga* dispersed without adopting a resolution in favour of hostilities, and a subsequent *jirga* convened by the hostile elements of the tribe was a failure. The loyal *Maliks* were able to control the position. Wana Wazirs, all quiet. The Khassadars are everywhere functioning well, except the Mohmit Khel.

"RED SHIRTS" ACTIVE

The internal situation in the North-West Frontier Province also shows improvement. In Peshawar City normal life is gradually being resumed. In the District the "Red Shirts" Organization is still active, especially in the Charsadda *Tahsil*, but measures to deal with the organization continue. The inhabitants of Kohat City have now generally resolved to abstain from further agitation, and the position is reported normal. In Bannu City the situation is less satisfactory, but here also there has been improvement. Some Congress activity is reported from Dera Ismail Khan, but the District is quiet. A favourable sign in the Province is that recruiting for the additional police necessitated by the recent events is proceeding briskly, and recruits are coming forward freely. The chief weapon of anti-Government agitators is now the dissemination of false reports, but active steps are being taken to counter these.

The Government of India have appointed a committee, consisting of two High Court Judges, one of whom is a Mohamedan, to inquire into the disturbances in Peshawar City on April 23, and the measures taken to deal with them. The committee will commence their inquiry at Peshawar on May 26.

In last week's report brief mention was made of a riot at Mymensingh, Bengal, on May 14. Further information shows that a large hostile crowd attempted to prevent the delivery of Excise liquor to vendors, and, when their efforts appeared likely to fail, attacked the Magistrate, the police, and the Excise staff with brickbats. Persuasions and warnings and charges by the police failed to secure the dispersal of the mob, which continued to make violent attacks and destroyed Excise liquor valued at about Rs.3,000 [£225]. Eventually the police, under the orders of the Magistrate, had to fire. About 40 Government servants sustained injuries, including the Additional District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, and the Additional Superintendent of Police. One Assistant Sub-inspector of Police was stabbed, and his condition is serious. Fifty-three rioters were treated at the hospital, of whom one died.

During the present week there has been no serious outbreak, but in several places the police have had to disperse disorderly crowds. A communal riot is reported from Dacca, but complete information has not been received.

In Sholapur conditions are fast becoming normal, and it is hoped that Martial Law may shortly be discontinued.

The Sikh situation has not shown any considerable change during the week, but inflammatory speeches were made at several places in the Punjab on May 18. A non-official inquiry committee is expected to issue a report on the Sisganj *Gurdwara* [Shrine] incident in Delhi within a few days. The mass of the Sikh community remains unaffected.

Persistent efforts to spread hostile propaganda in the Punjab villages continue. In the Punjab one method adopted is to send bands to tour in the rural areas. Two of these have been arrested, and the activities of others are being closely watched. So far as can be judged, the rural classes have been little affected except in Gujarat, where the situation continues to give cause for anxiety.

MASS TACTICS IN BOMBAY

The chief feature of the campaign against the Salt Laws has been the change of tactics in the Bombay Presidency. Technical breaches of the law have been largely abandoned in favour of mass action. This has been tried at three places—namely, Shiroda, in the South; Wadala, within a few miles from the Bombay City; and Dharasana, in Gujarat. The tactics employed are for large bodies of volunteers to try to force their way by weight of numbers into salt works and to steal salt. These tactics have definitely failed at Shiroda, where the raids have been abandoned. They achieved a temporary success at Wadala on May 18, where, owing to the preoccupations of the police with a number of raiders who had been arrested, a small band was able to break into the salt works, and the sight of successful lawlessness encouraged a large crowd to do the same. A considerable quantity of salt was stolen. Similar attempts at Wadala have continued at irregular intervals during the week, and a large number of arrests have been made. The raiders, however, have achieved no further success.

The chief efforts of the Congress have been made at Dharasana, which, in accordance with the resolution of the All-India Congress Working Committee recently passed at Allahabad, is being regarded as an All-India *Satyagraha*. During the early part of the week attempts on a comparatively small scale were made to obtain entry into the salt works, but the number of volunteers in the Congress campaign continued to increase, and on May 21 a crowd, estimated at 2,600, tried to force their way in. The attempts were foiled, thanks to the skill and endurance shown by the police. The timely arrival of troops also, by the moral effect of their presence, gave much-needed relief to the police. On May 22 the police cleared the Congress camp of volunteers, and the position is at present quiet, although there are reports that the attempts will shortly be renewed.

The object of the Congress appears to have been to have a spectacular struggle with the police, and, if success were achieved, to demonstrate the inability of Government to maintain its authority. Apart from particular instances of violence, of which there were several, it is clear that attempts to force a passage by weight of numbers through a barbed-wire fence cannot be described as non-violent.

PICKETING INTENSIFIED

The Congress continue their policy of disseminating deliberately false reports and rumours. It is part of their programme to discourage the circulation of correct news by the boycott of newspapers which have continued to appear since the Press Ordinance, and in some places the most objectionable methods of picketing are being adopted in the endeavour to prevent the circulation of these newspapers. In spite of this, various newspapers which had suspended publication as a protest against the Press Ordinance have now resumed.

In last week's report it was mentioned that the immediate result of the resolutions passed at the Allahabad meeting of the Congress Working Committee would be an increase in the picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops. This anticipation has proved to be correct. Picketing in many places has become more intense, the methods more objectionable and the scope wider; but there are signs that this interference with legitimate trade is exciting resentment among those affected, and it is not impossible that it may give rise to communal trouble in the towns. Every effort is being made by the Congress, by means of propaganda of all kinds and demonstrations, to stimulate anti-Government and racial feeling.

The assurance given to minorities by his Excellency the Viceroy in his statement of May 13 continues to receive their warm approval, which is increasing in strength as they appreciate the implications of the methods of mass action as now practised by the Congress. The conviction is growing among Mohamedans that the civil disobedience movement is opposed to their interests and security. Labour is at present steady.

PESHAWAR RIOTS INQUIRY

THE ATTACK ON THE POLICE

PESHAWAR, May 26.—Captain Cobb, Assistant Commissioner, gave evidence to-day before the committee appointed to inquire into the disturbances here last month.

Captain Cobb stated that he and Mr. Metcalfe, Deputy Commissioner, on hearing that rioting had broken out in the city, with four armoured cars and a posse of police went to the city. On reaching Kabuli Gate, witness saw a crowd armed with *lathis*, crowbars, and hatchets shouting "Long live the Revolution!" Mr. Metcalfe called on them to disperse. Witness, going inside the police station, telephoned to the brigade major asking for the immediate dispatch of an emergency column. Coming out he saw a motor-cycle dispatch rider lying in front of one of the armoured cars with the crowd hemming him into it. They made an attempt at rescue by the police charging the crowd, which, however, was too strong for them. With a rain of brickbats they were driven inside the police station, from where the witness again asked the brigade major for reinforcements.

A brick hit Mr. Metcalfe full on the face, leaving him unconscious. Shortly afterwards the crowd, getting tow and oil, set fire to one of the armoured cars together with the body of the dispatch rider. Witness, then realising the danger to the lives of the *personnel* of the armoured cars, with the permission of Mr. Metcalfe ordered them to open fire, and two short bursts of fire were opened by the armoured cars, driving back the crowd. Major Penny, with British troops, and Mr. Isemonger, the Inspector-General of Police, arrived later and Mr. Isemonger took over charge from witness as a magistrate.

Cross-examined by Dewan Dinnath, witness said he could not say if the Pathans had been instigated to take part in the riot as a Holy war against the Sarda Act (dealing with child marriage).

Replying to Colonel Tucker, witness said it was necessary to open fire, otherwise the mob would have set fire to the police-station. Witness did not know the number of casualties.

Mr. Fookes, senior superintendent of police, told the committee that the trouble had originated over the arrests of two Congress leaders. Witness had been informed that the police escorting the accused had been mobbed and the arrested persons released, but subsequently Saad Ullah Khan, the city magistrate, told the Deputy Commissioner on the telephone that the accused had surrendered and the crowd had dispersed, and that there was no need for reinforcements. The Deputy Commissioner, however, decided to see things for himself. Witness, on reaching the inside of the city, had seen a dispatch rider lying under the first armoured car, while two Peshawaris were under the second. The last two were in such a position that the front wheels of the car just went over them. Witness tried to pull out the dispatch rider, but failed. The crowd wanted their dead and wounded. In spite of a promise that they would be able to remove the dead bodies, the crowd grew ugly and began attacking the armoured cars with crowbars, *lathis*, axes, and bricks.

Mr. Isemonger stated that he found a crowd obstructing the firemen, who were trying to put out the fire on the armoured car which had been set alight. With the help of the police he tried, but without success, to push the crowd back. He got Indian and British soldiers along the street. This further infuriated the crowd, which began forming barricades which, however, were broken by the armoured cars and the fire engine was rescued. Meanwhile, reinforcements from the City were pouring in. The crowd now began attacking the military with *lathis*, brickbats, and soda water bottles. Several attempts were made to snatch rifles from soldiers and one rifle had still not been traced. Witness stated that they felt that only firing could save the situation. This was done (being the second time) and he thought 30 were killed and as many wounded on that day. Witness deputed an Indian officer to dispatch the dead bodies to the mortuary, but did not instruct him to bury them.—*Reuter.*

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY AND POLITICS

INTERIM INJUNCTION GRANTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, May 26

Sir Montagu de Pomeroy Webb, chairman of the Daily Gazette Press, Limited, Karachi, has obtained an interim injunction against the Karachi Municipality restraining it from holding a special general meeting this evening to discuss a purely political agenda. On the agenda was a resolution protesting against Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment and another to grant leave to all municipal employees convicted of political offences. The ground of the application was that the meeting was *ultra vires* and a breach of the Municipal Act. The action will be heard next week.

Seven *Satyagrahis* were sentenced at Hyderabad, Sind, by the City Magistrate to-day, as follows :—

Vasanmal, 12 months' simple imprisonment; Maharaj Dwarkaprasad, Editor of the *Pratap*, 18 months' rigorous imprisonment; Uttamchand Gidwani, secretary of the Hyderabad Congress Committee and "War Council," Dr. Chimandas, Kishanchand Melwani, and Bhagchand, 12 months' rigorous imprisonment each; and Devi Datta to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. All are classified as "B" class prisoners.

At a joint meeting of Indian mercantile organizations in Karachi to-day resolutions were passed supporting the *Swadeshi* movement, condemning the Press Ordinance and other Government measures, and declaring that the Round-Table Conference could not succeed unless (among other matters) Mr. Gandhi was immediately released and a general amnesty of all political prisoners was declared.

MOSLEMS AND MR. PATEL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, May 26

Mr. Patel, the former President of the Legislative Assembly, arrived at Lahore this morning, breaking his journey on the way to Rawalpindi. He was received at the station by Congress leaders and escorted by a procession into the city. There was little enthusiasm, the apathy of the Moslems being most marked. A meeting, which was attended by a large number of women, was held in King Edward Square, and when it broke up the band played "God Save the King"—it is presumed, by mistake. Mr. Patel addressed a meeting in the evening. The crowds were orderly.

SALT MAKING IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, May 26

It is announced that, as a sign of sympathy with Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Raymond Duncan, brother of the late Isadora Duncan, will to-morrow lead a small procession down Broadway to Battery, where its members will manufacture salt from the waters of New York harbour. The procession, which will start from Mr. Duncan's studio in West Fiftieth Street, is expected to attract some attention, as Mr. Duncan will attend without making any change in his customary dress, which consists of a Greek tunic and sandals. He will take the salt with him to Paris, and thence send it on to Mr. Gandhi by post.

LONDON'S LINKS WITH ANTWERP

THE LORD MAYOR'S VISIT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ANTWERP, May 26

This morning the Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Waterlow) and his party visited the International Exhibition. They were received in the British Section by Colonel Cole, the Commissioner-General. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, and the delegation of the City Corporation were entertained at luncheon by the Executive Committee of the Exhibition. The delegation visited in the afternoon the Port of Antwerp and the Plantin Museum.

At a dinner given by the British Colony in the evening the LORD MAYOR said :—"The City of London warmly recognizes and appreciates its association with Antwerp, for it was here that the famous Sir Thomas Gresham laid the foundation of his great and successful career and in creating the Royal Exchange closely followed the Antwerp Bourse. The present Royal Exchange in London—the third of the series—has in its foundation some of the original materials brought from Antwerp. As *The Times* said the other day, 'We still have the soil of Antwerp in the heart of the City of London.' It is also of interest to us to know that the first trade exhibition on record was organized in London by Flemish manufacturers as far back as 1530." He described British residents abroad, such as the colony in Antwerp, as pioneers with a "live" mission and said that the friendly relations of Belgium and Great Britain were to a large extent in their keeping.

RIOTS IN RANGOON

LABOUR AND RACIAL QUARREL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, May 26

There was serious rioting here to-day, during which, at a rough estimate, about 15 people were killed and 250 injured.

The trouble arose out of the shipping strike which was settled on Saturday in favour of the shipping coolies, who will now be paid one rupee and 12 annas (2s. 6½d.) daily, being an increase of four annas (4½d.). During the strike Burmans were engaged to load and unload ships, some of them being brought from other parts of Burma in the expectation that their services would be retained. When the Indian Coringhee coolies returned to work this morning some of the stevedores told the Burmans that their services were no longer required. This caused friction, which was intensified by the Coringhees, who roundly abused the Burmans and ordered them to clear out, as the cargo-handling business was a Coringhee job. The Burmans returned the abuse, and the free fight which ensued spread to many parts of the city in spite of the efforts of the municipal police.

The military police were called out, and troops were held in readiness, but the situation became worse. The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce complained in a telegram to the Governor, Sir Charles Innes, who is at Maymyo, that the rioters were attempting looting and marching in processions down the main thoroughfares, and alleged that the military police were inactive. Ultimately the police dispersed the rioters, and at the time of telegraphing all was quiet.

RANGOON, May 26.—It is now estimated that 26 persons were killed during the rioting here to-day. The figures given by the General Hospital about 9 p.m. were 276 in-patients and 300 out-patients, and it is estimated that, roughly, 100 persons received treatment elsewhere than at the hospital.—*Reuter.*

THE TRANS-NEPTUNIAN BODY

DECISION TO CALL IT PLUTO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, May 26

The authorities of Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, announce that they have decided to name the newly discovered trans-Neptunian body Pluto, "God of the regions of darkness, where planet X holds sway."

Other names, including Cronus—son of Uranus and father of Neptune and Minerva—symbolizing the triumph of reason in the discovery of the body—were seriously considered, but it was felt particularly appropriate that Pluto should be given a place beside the brothers Jupiter and Neptune.

Moreover, as Mr. Putnam, trustee of the Observatory, points out, Pluto lends itself easily to a monogram with the initials of Percival Lowell, the founder of the observatory, which "would be a fitting memorial to him." The suggestion is being sent by the American Astronomical Society to the Royal Astronomical Society.

❦ An article on the new heavenly body appears on page 19.

SOVIET DOLPHIN OIL FACTORY

A FUTILE ENTERPRISE

(FROM OUR RIGA CORRESPONDENT)

Misfortune has overtaken the efforts to create a great "Red dolphin industry" in Abkhaziya, a Soviet republic situated on the shore of the Black Sea and belonging to the Transcaucasian Federation of Soviet Republics. The sum of 100,000 roubles [£10,000 at par] was expended in establishing a "gigantic factory" at Novy Afon (New Athos), near Sukhum, for the production of dolphin oil. A special State trust was formed to organize the industry.

According to *Pravda* of May 18, this trust then acquired the old gunboat Kubanets and at the cost of 300,000 roubles [£30,000 at par] converted it into a "wonder floating dolphin-oil factory." Only then did it strike the trust that it required a constant supply of dolphins to keep the factories at work. The promoters of the industry began to make inquiries, and found that all the dolphins of the Black Sea would not suffice for this purpose. There were, they found, also no experienced dolphin fishers at all in the Soviet Union, and these would have to be imported from Turkey. The two factories, though well equipped, are, therefore, practically idle, waiting for raw materials which do not and cannot come.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION IN SYRIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BEIRUT, May 26

Since the proclamation of the new Constitution Damascus has been calm. The population, weary of the prolonged period of unsettlement, seems inclined to welcome any solution as a relief. The Press, with rare exceptions, is not hostile, and it is presumed that the silence of the Nationalist leaders is due to hopes of obtaining some satisfaction by the eventual conclusion of a treaty. In all probability Sheikh Taj ed Din's provisional Administration, which has been in office since February, 1928, will be maintained until after the General Election, which, however, may not be for some time.

The ALBANIAN Legation in London issues a denial of a report from Belgrade, published in several foreign newspapers, that an Italian warship had recently, at the request of the King of Albania, landed Italian troops in Albania who had taken up positions near the Yugoslav frontier following a peasant rising in the north. The Legation states that there is no truth in the report, and that order and tranquillity prevail throughout Albania.

FRONTIER AFFRAY IN EAST PRUSSIA

POLISH POLICEMAN KILLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, May 26

A frontier affray in which a Polish frontier policeman was fatally wounded and a German policeman wounded, but not dangerously, is reported from Marienwerder, in East Prussia.

According to the official reports received in Berlin from the local Prussian authorities, two Polish frontier officials, an officer and a non-commissioned officer, crossed the frontier at about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening without authorization, and entered a small German guard-house about 30 yards from the frontier near Neuhöfer, a few miles south-west of Marienwerder, which was momentarily unoccupied. When a German official of the frontier police later opened the door and tried to enter he was greeted by a revolver shot which wounded him slightly in the left hand. He returned the fire, and one of his bullets hit the Polish N.C.O. in the abdomen. The German was slightly wounded by three more shots before he and other German officials, who had arrived in the meantime, were able to overpower the Poles and arrest them.

Fire was then opened on the building by a rescue party of Polish frontier police, who also crossed the frontier into German territory. As the door was kept continuously under fire the Germans were forced to retreat with their prisoners through a back window and gained the shelter of Neuhöfer police station. During the retreat they were still fired at. The wounded Polish N.C.O. died later.

A version of the affray published by the Polish newspaper *Gazeta Polska*, according to which German officials fired on Polish frontier guards, crossed the frontier, and dragged two Polish officers back to German territory, is firmly denied. It is stated that while the frontier was twice violated by Polish officials, no German official approached nearer to it than 30 yards.

POLISH VERSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, May 26

The Polish Press states that on May 24 two officers of the Polish frontier guard, while inspecting the Polish-German frontier on the highway Opalen-Neuhöfer, were fired on, one being hit, by German Frontier Guards and taken towards Marienwerder, in German territory. The incident having been reported to the central authorities an investigation was made and traces of blood were discovered on Polish territory about 4ft. from the frontier line.

A protest will be made by Poland to the German Government, accompanied by a demand for the release of the two seized officers, and the punishment of persons responsible for the incidents. The Polish authorities are willing to allow a mixed commission of the two Governments to investigate the matter on the spot.

ANTI-POLISH RIOTING IN KOVNO

SEQUEL TO FRONTIER INCIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, May 25

Anti-Polish rioting occurred in Kovno yesterday in connexion with a recent frontier incident, in which, it is alleged, one Lithuanian was killed and another wounded on the Polish side of the line. A mob of over 3,000 assembled, and after excited speeches proceeded to the Government building, where the Prime Minister, M. Tubelis, and the Foreign Minister, M. Zaunius, received a deputation. The mob then smashed the furniture in the office of a newspaper published in Polish, attacked a Polish bookshop, the books being strewn in the street, and stoned a Polish school, breaking the windows.

To-day an official statement is published in Kovno rebuking the rioters and promising to take steps to ensure the safety of Lithuanian citizens against Polish violence.

THE CONSTITUTION OF AUSTRALIA

REFERENDUM PLANS UNCERTAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, May 26

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, announced to-day that as there was some doubt as to the exact time which must be allowed between the Senate's expected rejection of the Bill for the alteration of the Constitution and the submission of the Bill to a Referendum, which it had been hoped to hold before he left for England, the Ministry was reconsidering its intentions towards the Referendum.

He said that the Senate had been considering the Bill for several weeks, and that it seemed certain that the Nationalist majority contemplated its ultimate rejection. The Commonwealth law officers did not agree with the contention of authorities like Sir Harrison Moore that three months must elapse between the Senate's rejection of the Bill and its submission to the electors, but obviously only the High Court could establish the matter beyond doubt. The consequence of a possible rejection by the Court of any alteration accepted by the electors was so serious that it must be avoided.

At the opening of the triennial Australian Labour Party conference to-day, which Mr. Scullin was attending as one of the six Victorian delegates, this announcement came as a great surprise. Many regard it as a triumph for the Lang-Gardner faction of New South Wales, which has hitherto opposed the Referendum proposals on the ground that the abolition of the Senate is included in them. It is also thought possible that the Government is delaying the Referendum till next year in order to submit the questions at a General Election in the event of the Senate forcing the Government into seeking a dissolution of both houses.

"TURK-SIB" RAILWAY DELAYS

CONFLICTING SOVIET STATEMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, May 26

A semi-official statement has been published in Moscow denying that the working of the new Turkestan-Siberian Railway ("Turk-Sib") for general traffic has been postponed. On the other hand, Kuibysheff, the chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R., has issued a special "command" to all departments to give consignments for the "Turk-Sib" precedence of all other traffic, and to avoid the slightest delay, because various materials needed by the railway are being held up, and the delay threatens to "frustrate this important constructive work."

The *Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn*, as the official patron of the railway, announced on May 10 that the Government intended to hand over the railway for exploitation next January, but that by a shameful failure to maintain supplies of materials the date was likely to be later.

Officials have certainly piloted one or two trains through already, and on the occasion of the safe arrival of a train with grain from Siberia last week the Soviet Press frankly stated that such extraordinary events should be recorded more widely for propaganda purposes.

THE "BLUE LAW" OF NEW JERSEY

VIOLATING SABBATH DAY RULES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, May 26

There was an outbreak of law enforcement yesterday in Trenton, the capital of New Jersey. The result was more than 500 townsfolk and unwary strangers within the gates of the city were summoned to appear as witnesses before next Grand Jury, Mercer County, the county in which Trenton lies, to give evidence about violations of an ancient "Blue Law" as an alternative to being haled before the police courts as misdemeanants.

Under a statute of 1798 prohibiting "vice and immorality on the Lord's Day," to buy or sell anything in a shop, whether it be bread or cigarettes, motor spirit, pickles, newspapers, shaving soap, ice cream, or whatever else, except "necessary drugs for actual sickness," is a misdemeanour. It is a misdemeanour likewise to ride or walk, or drive in a buggy, anywhere except to or from church. It is a misdemeanour, moreover, to play at bowls, and, presumably, at golf or lawn tennis, or to disport oneself in any other way on the Sabbath. The law, in fact, is comprehensive enough to make almost everything a misdemeanour except to attend church or to remain at home, being very quiet indeed.

Yesterday's uprising was the retort of the Ministers of Trenton to the attempt made by the ungodly on the Sunday previous to "break the town wide open." A week ago the proprietors of 11 cinemas and scores of shopkeepers, in a concerted movement to abolish the Sabbath closing laws, opened their establishments for business and kept them open all the afternoon and evening. The police did nothing to interfere with them, but on Monday the Ministers met in conference and delivered an ultimatum to the Director of Public Safety, as the Commissioner of Police in Trenton is called. Yesterday's wholesale issue of subpoenas was the result. In every shop that was open there was a policeman, who took the name of every customer who bought anything, and of every salesman who sold anything, and every name thus recorded won a subpoena. The Director of Public Safety said last night that he might have taken a harsher course and filled the gaols with alleged misdemeanants, but that public policy seemed to counsel moderation. For the next two Sundays his men will continue to take names, as they did yesterday, and then after a goodly proportion of the people of Trenton have received subpoenas he will let the District Attorney of Mercer County decide what to do about it all.

The Ministers have not let their sense of the ludicrous overcome them, but are standing grimly to their guns. Most of them have no real wish to interfere with the pursuit of ordinary pleasures on Sunday, but they are determined not to permit cinemas to stay open on that day. If there be no other way to stop them from giving performances on Sunday they will continue to invoke the "Blue Laws," which have never been repealed. The police, on their part, are no less determined to give the Ministers all the law enforcement they can stand.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN RUSSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, May 26

Lady Muriel Paget has arrived here *en route* for the Soviet dominions, whither, with the permission of the Government of Moscow, she is taking some Red Cross relief and assistance for aged and afflicted British subjects. Both in Kovno and in Riga she received a most cordial welcome at the stations from deputations sent by appreciative organizations in Lithuania and Latvia, where in the early years of independence she did much relief and welfare work, particularly for infants.

Lady Muriel Paget expects to leave to-morrow for Tallinn, in Estonia, another scene of her welfare work, and will thence proceed to Leningrad and Moscow.

EXPLORATION OF MONGOLIA

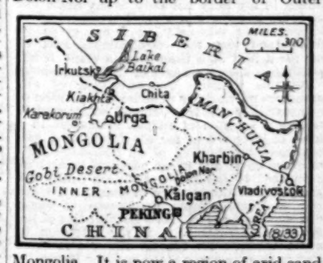
SEARCH FOR TRACES OF PRIMITIVE MAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, May 26

Under the leadership of Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, of the American Museum of Natural History, the Central Asiatic Expedition set out to-day on its fifth and final tour of exploration in Mongolia. This year's expedition, Dr. Andrews has announced, is to concentrate on making a careful search for the ancestors of the recently discovered "Peking man."

Eastward of the main Kalgan-Urga road lies a great area of pliocene rock covering some hundreds of thousands of square miles and running northward from Dolon-Nor up to the border of Outer



Mongolia. It is now a region of arid sand dunes, but palaeontological evidence suggests that formerly it was sparsely forested and just habitable enough to confront man with a healthy struggle for existence without killing him off. If it is true that the "Peking man's" forerunners came down from Mongolia, it is almost certain, in the opinion of Dr. Andrews, that it was from this region that he came.

"This will be far and away the most important locality we have ever investigated so far as primitive man is concerned," Dr. Andrews declared in an interview before leaving, "and for that reason we are looking forward to an extremely important year of work. We shall comb these dunes very thoroughly first of all, and then we shall go back to one or two fossil localities which we came across in 1928 but were not able then to investigate properly. One of them, we believe, holds an almost complete skeleton of the giant baluchitherium, the largest land mammal known to science, and we hope to bring it back with us."

Motor-cars will carry the party to the starting point of the expedition at the edge of the dunes, about 400 miles northward of Kalgan, but thence camels will be used. By arrangement with the Nanking authorities, two Chinese will accompany the expedition as official representatives of the Chinese Government. One is to have the rank of co-director of the expedition, the *personnel* of which will include Père Teilhard de Chardin, the French palaeontologist and geologist.

LANDSLIP DANGER IN GLARUS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, May 26

The flow of mud which began to come down last week from the Kilchenstock in Canton Glarus is continuing and a big landslip is feared. Guards have been placed in different spots to watch the movements of the mountain and give warning when the landslip is about to start. It is believed that the villages of Rüti and Linthal are safe for the present, but walls and dams are to be built in order to divert the landslip and protect the villagers.

Telegrams in Brief

King George of Greece, attended by Major D. Levidis, arrived in PARIS yesterday and is staying at the Hotel Meurice.

The Duke of Brabant visited the Exhibition of Irish Art in BRUSSELS yesterday and was conducted through the rooms by Mr. Crampton Walker, the secretary of the organizing committee.

The Turkish Government has decided to discontinue the post of Turkish Ambassador to AFGHANISTAN and to be content to be represented in Kabul for the future by a simple Chargé d'Affaires.—*Reuter.*

According to a Reuter message from NEW YORK, the Salvation Army has been left a legacy of $1,000,000 (£200,000) by the late Mr. Lloyd W. Seaman, a member of the Stock Exchange, whose will was passed for probate yesterday.

Mehmed Sabry Bey, the Turk who was accused of having attempted to murder Ismail Hakki Bey for political motives in November, 1928, has been found *Guilty* at NICE of attempted murder with mitigating circumstances, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

The Crown Prince of Denmark, who arrived in PARIS on Sunday, visited the tomb of the Unknown Soldier yesterday before taking luncheon with President Doumergue at Rambouillet. In the afternoon his Royal Highness was present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Danish Hostel in the Cité Universitaire.

The East Africa Women's League, which has its headquarters in NAIROBI, has elected Mrs. R. B. Turner as President (for the sixth year in succession). The League will be represented at the Red Cross Conference in London this year by Mrs. Arthur Fawcus. The League sent to the Earl Haig Fund £1,801 as the result of Poppy Day in Kenya and Zanzibar.

Our Marseilles Correspondent says that the Fabre Line, owners of the ss. Asia, in which 110 lives are believed to have been lost owing to an outbreak of fire in the RED SEA, states that all the crew are saved and that most of the Moslem passengers were rescued by their gallant efforts. No lives would have been lost but for panic and acts of exaggerated fatalism. There were no Algerian or Moroccan pilgrims on board.

AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC NEEDS

STEPS TO INCREASED PRODUCTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, May 26

Dr. Page, leader of the Federal Country Party, addressing the annual Country Party conference in Sydney to-day, said that the great crisis of the nineties had brought the political Labour Party into being and that the crisis of the thirties might bring its end. Labour's economic policy was doomed to inevitable failure.

The solution of the national problem, Dr. Page continued, could be only to produce more at less cost. The Government was prohibiting the importation of some luxuries, but leisure was a luxury of which all workers, mental or manual, could forgo a few hours weekly to make Australia attractive again for capitalists. The two essential steps towards this end were a change in the relations between employer and employee, and a review of the tariff to give greater encouragement to industries producing readily consumable commodities, and to remove the duties from engineering products, which were merely the tools of trade in other industries.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, May 26

Mr. Parker Moloney, Minister for Markets, speaking to-day at a farewell reception to Mr. L. R. MacGregor, Australian Trade Commissioner to Canada, referred to the adverse Australian trade balance, and said he thought that the self-governing Dominions should prove themselves sisters in more than a nominal way. If any Dominion were buying from foreign countries products which other Dominions could supply, every effort should be made to overcome the anomaly.

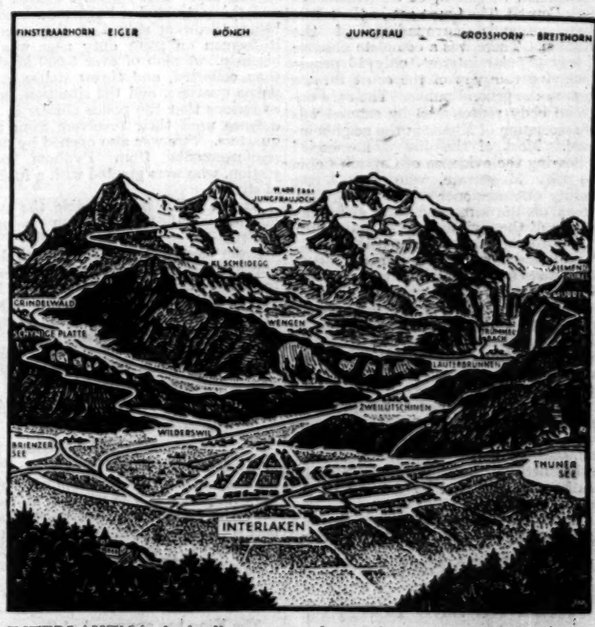
Mr. MacGregor, in reply, said that sound trade necessitated a two-way traffic; if Canada was going to take goods from Australia, Australia must take goods from Canada.

Other Foreign News on following page

The Alpine Wonderland

Don't wait for the Channel Tunnel!

IT takes a lot to arouse the enthusiasm of us Swiss, but we are on fire for the Channel Tunnel. It will bring our beautiful country to the gates of London! The tunnel will certainly save you three hours of travelling, but you will have to go via Paris. Hence, you get to Switzerland now just as soon if you take one of the direct routes to Basle. You can do the journey in luxurious Pullman cars. From London to Interlaken you can travel so comfortably that the trip to Switzerland will seem to be only a stone's throw away from your home. We believe that we shall have a glorious summer after the severe winter. Come to our mountains.



INTERLAKEN is the leading resort and excursion centre at the entrance to the heights of the JUNGFRAU territory. GRINDELWALD, LAUTERBRUNNEN, MURREN, SCHEIDEGG and WENGEN are Alpine resorts, and in these five places you will find hotels to suit every purse. The whole territory owes its popularity to the excellent mountain railways, the network of which is seen on the above illustration. Panoramic points like the SCHYNIGE PLATTE or the JUNGFRAUJOCH, which are reached by the highest mountain railways in Europe, are pearls in every itinerary. Good illustrated prospectuses may be obtained from every Travel Agency. Spend this summer in the Jungfrau district.

Blue Gentians for your Buttonhole

MORE INDIAN AFFRAYS

POLICE OFFICER KILLED

GALLANT FIGHT WITH MOB

THE PESHAWAR INQUIRY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, MAY 26

Mr. D. B. Murphy, Assistant Superintendent of Police at the village of Mardan, was killed by a mob, mainly composed of "Red Shirts," yesterday. Mr. Murphy met his death in a gallant effort to disperse a crowd, estimated at about 1,200, with a force of 55 Indian policemen, armed only with *lathis* [staves].

Mardan, which is a village on the railway line running north from Nowshera cantonments to Dargai, has been one of the "Red shirt" strongholds since the beginning of the present agitation. There are many Hindu storekeepers in the district, and there is no doubt a constant stream of propaganda found its source in this neighbourhood. Yesterday morning the police secured the arrest of six ringleaders, and it was in a demonstration of protest that the disturbance occurred. Mr. Murphy disappeared in the dense crowd at the head of his constables. The crowd attacked the party fiercely, and in the ensuing fighting Mr. Murphy was felled with a stone.

The news of his death came as a great shock here. He was a most courageous young officer, and two years ago was decorated with the King's Police Medal for

entering a burning house in a narrow lane in Peshawar City and rescuing a young Indian boy only a few moments before the building collapsed.

Mr. Murphy, who was educated at Winchester, and joined the Indian Police only about five years ago, was looked on as one of the most promising young officers in the district. He was personally popular not only with his brother-officers, but with the townspeople. Many telegrams from responsible members of the Moslem community expressing detestation at the outrage have been received. He will be buried with full military honours at Peshawar this evening.

"COMB-OUT" OF VILLAGE

Apart from its personal aspect, the brutal murder has shocked everybody. There were indications in the last few days that the situation in the villages was settling down, and this fresh outbreak of terrorism on the part of the "Red Shirts" is cause for further anxiety in the whole district. So far as can be learned, there has been no recrudescence of yesterday's rioting at Mardan. The mob, apparently realizing the gravity of its crime, dispersed very quickly, but the police are now combing out the village.

The official inquiry into the recent disorders, culminating in the street fighting in Peshawar on April 23, was opened this morning before Mr. Justice Panckridge, of the Calcutta High Court, and Sir Shah Mohammed Suleiman, of the Allahabad High Court. The Court sat in the somewhat academic surroundings of the Museum. There was a complete absence of any popular interest, only 16 people occupying the part of the court thrown open to the general public. The only unofficial body represented by counsel was an association of Khans in the neighbourhood. Most of the day was occupied in hearing the evidence of Captain Cobb, the City Magistrate, who was Acting Deputy Commissioner at the time of the attack on the armoured cars, and other officers of the civil authority, and police.

It is rumoured on good authority that Pandit Malaviya is determined to defy the order forbidding him to enter the North-West Frontier Province, and is now on his way to Peshawar, ostensibly to inquire as to the distribution of relief funds among "sufferers" in the recent disturbances. If this be true, the Pandit can have no other object except to court arrest.

The Royal Air Force continues to search the outskirts of the Mohmand country for the Haji of Turangzai and his son, Badshah Gul. Telegraphic communication between Peshawar and Malakand has been interrupted by damage to the wires.

COMMUNAL RIOTS IN BENGAL

STABBING AND LOOTING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26

Throughout Sunday and to-day communal riots have continued at Dacca, breaking out in other districts as fast as quiet was restored in one area.

Hindus and Moslems alike have been stabbed in the streets, and shops and houses have been burned and looted. On more than one occasion the police had to fire, but the heaviest death-roll is from stabbing. Six persons are reported dead, and scores have been injured.

The position is beyond the control of the present forces. Rai Bahadur Banerjee, Chairman of the District Board, has telegraphed to the Viceroy asking help in sufficient force to restore order, "so that the people of Dacca may feel that they are really living under British government."

**An official statement on the situation in India, which was circulated in Parliament yesterday, appears on p. 18.

NIZAM'S APPEAL

MOSLEMS AND THE CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 26

Although the Congress Party has been strenuously endeavouring to obtain Moslem support, it becomes almost daily evident that the great mass of Moslem feeling is opposed to it. The latest evidence—the importance of which no one can question—is afforded by an outspoken manifesto issued by the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Nizam says:—

In common with every true well-wisher of India, I have been caused much distress and anxiety by the course of recent events. Matters have now reached a pass when I would be failing in my duty not only to my State but to India and the Empire if I remained silent longer, more especially as I am given to understand that my co-religionists look to me for a lead at a time when a crisis is impending in the governance of India as a whole.

At this juncture the endeavour of all, and more particularly of those in a position of responsibility and trust, should be directed to finding a solution of India's difficulties in a form of government for the future that will command the support of all reasonable men of every creed and every party as being best calculated to ensure the enduring peace and prosperity of the country in general. To this end a Round Table Conference is being convened in London. As a faithful ally of the British Government, it is my intention to make towards its success the contribution that is due from my State and my House.

A few months ago I gave utterance on a public occasion to the above sentiments, and announced the policy I proposed to follow; but the success of the Conference can only be achieved if all communities and parties cooperate in the presentation of their respective cases in an atmosphere of friendliness and good will. I earnestly appeal to all, and more particularly my co-religionists in India, to realize that their common welfare lies in orderly progress, and the provision in the future system of government of such safeguards as will ensure to all communities and interests their rightful position in their Motherland.

Let everyone, therefore, set himself against the attempt to destroy the foundations of order, and range himself boldly on the side of constituted authority in the State or Province in which his lot is cast. For myself, I take my stand, as my ancestors took theirs, on the time-honoured treaties that exist between my State and the British Government. In these it has been declared that the friends and enemies of either shall be the friends and enemies of both. To this declaration I have always adhered, and, God willing, will ever adhere.

RAIDERS FIRED ON

Yesterday's raids on the Wadala salt depôts became more serious when dusk fell, and a small party of police, which was being heavily stoned, was obliged to fire in self-defence. The raid was continued to-day, and further arrests were made. Yesterday's casualties are estimated at 35, only one of which was due to a bullet wound. On the police side two were seriously injured, including a European sergeant, and nine sergeants received minor injuries.

The Bombay Congress Committee has issued an appeal drawing attention to the reprehensible behaviour of the crowds before and after Congress demonstrations and meetings. The signatories observe that there is a tendency to shout at or otherwise molest Europeans, and they explain that the Congress grievance is against the present system of government, not against any individual. This explanation is not easily reconciled with events like the recent run on the Bank of India and other similar developments. There has, for instance, been a malicious report spread about Bombay that a European official in Ralli Brothers was present at Wadala the other day and assaulted Congress volunteers. This false report was reproduced by the Congress Bulletin.

There has been much talk of boycotting English cotton brokers, and there will be a meeting to decide this question to-morrow. Among other boycott moves is one directed against the Auxiliary Force. I have heard of cases in which Indians have inquired whether a certain man is a member of that volunteer force, and have said they will not do business if he is a member. It is easily imaginable that such insidious tactics may lead to serious results. The Congress is now obviously seeking to wear out the police, and, possibly, trying to weaken the Auxiliary Force, which is the Government's second line of defence.

FIRE OPENED ON MOB IN BOMBAY

TWENTY-ONE CASUALTIES

BOMBAY, May 26.—A conflict occurred shortly after 9 o'clock to-night between the police and a Moslem crowd in the Bhendi Bazaar, which is the predominantly Moslem quarter of Bombay City.

While a European police-sergeant was walking with his dog opposite the combined European and Indian police officers' quarters in Sandhurst-road, in the Bhendi Bazaar, a Moslem hooligan threw stones at the dog. The sergeant chased him, and this attracted a large crowd, which began throwing stones at the sergeant. Policemen on point duty near went to his help. A mob of over 5,000 Moslems then collected, and threw stones at the police quarters, and the situation looked so serious that the police officers in self-defence used their revolvers from their quarters. Fire was also opened by police reinforcements from Pydhoni police station, who were greeted with a fusillade of stones.

Armed police are guarding the police quarters, and the situation is under control.

From inquiries at the hospitals it appears that 21 persons were injured in the riots. Of 11 taken to the J. J. Hospital, two have died. One of the injured in the King Edward Memorial Hospital is a Khoja Moslem woman.

The secretary of the local Congress Committee was on the scene.—*Reuter.*

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26

A wrecking gang attempted to derail a parcels express near Bhaupur to-day by removing a rail. The whole train passed over the gap. The track was damaged and six vehicles were derailed, but there was no loss of life.

NEW A.D.C. GENERAL

The King has approved of the appointment of General Sir Charles H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., Colonel, The King's Regiment (Liverpool), Colonel Commandant, Army Educational Corps, as Aide-de-Camp General to the King.

The King has also approved of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel (Hon. Colonel) R. R. Will, C.I.E., D.S.O., V.D., Commandant, The Bengal Artillery, Auxiliary Force, India, as Aide-de-Camp to the King (Additional).

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Aboukir Company.
Assam Oil Company.
Birmingham and District Investment.
British Rubber Estates of Java.
Forestal Land, Timber and Railways.
Melbourne City Properties.
Royal Insurance Company.

BRITAIN AND INDIA

A SURVEY IN THE COMMONS

LORD WINTERTON'S APPEAL

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

At question time to-day MR. SNOWDEN, on behalf of the Prime Minister, promoted the Mosley-Lansbury-Johnston memorandum to the dignity of a Cabinet paper, and explained that this means that it will not be published.

The House passed to a debate on India, which, although upon necessarily delicate ground, confounded the fears of those who thought it might be dangerous. The admirable restraint of all the principal speakers prevented the idiosyncrasies of the lesser fry from impairing the authority and good sense of an otherwise unanimous House.

LORD WINTERTON'S object was to secure an expression of solidarity of opinion without trenching on the province of the Simon Commission. In the impartial picture which he drew the supporters of the Congress movement appeared as irreconcilable opponents of the British connexion, for whom the absence of Indians from the Simon Commission had provided an excuse rather than a grievance. They occupied only a small corner of the scene; they comprised by no means all Indian politicians; they had caused troubles no worse than those of 1919-21, although they had intensified the conflict between Moslems and Hindus; and there could be no parley with such undisguised breakers of the law. They were assisted by Communist agents from outside and by a rabidly intolerant section of the British Press.

THE VICEROY'S TASK

Sensible people would disregard both these extremes and concentrate upon supporting the Viceroy in his lonely and responsible task. He begged, therefore, that every care should be taken not to overstrain the physical endurance of the Indian police—nothing could try too highly their loyalty and gallantry. The Government of India should stop the activities of the Congress volunteers. The British Press should not exaggerate the dangers of the situation. The public should not tar all Indians with the rebel brush. Indians, for their part, should abstain from unjustifiable comments on the I.C.S. Finally, LORD WINTERTON helped to create that feeling of normality which he desired by raising a number of the usual administrative points, and ended by calling for a message of good will to the Viceroy and all administrators, British or Indian.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD, after an unfortunate opening which appeared to be intended as a joke, copied this moderate tone. He sought earnestly for something to suggest to Lord Irwin and the Government, who, he thought, were faced, through no detectable fault of theirs, with a situation from which the Round Table Conference would not save them. The trouble originally arose out of the refusal to appoint Indians on the Simon Commission. He could only suggest the special treatment of political prisoners and the special constitutional development of those parts of India which were still untroubled.

MR. BENN'S REPLY

This was the substance of MR. BENN'S case. He therefore, with pleasing modesty as a learner with a great admiration for his staff, described what Great Britain had done for India. She had given a Government still operating normally over practically the whole country and operated mainly by Indians. The favourable balance of Indian trade had averaged nearly £60,000,000 during the last five years. The Indian Budget was balanced. Eighty per cent. of the public debt was covered by productive assets such as railways and irrigation works; and in 20 years the membership of agricultural credit societies had grown from 300,000 to 3,500,000. This established his point that the interests of India had come first. The latest proof was that the new cotton tariff, though detrimental to British interests, had been imposed at the wish of the Government of India and the Legislature.

When he turned to the present troubles, his own troubles with Socialist malcontents began. MR. BROCKWAY sneered that the success of the Royal Indian Marine was the forging of a new instrument for British purposes. MR. W. J. BROWN shouted that the Government of India was "doing the dirty work of British Imperialism." MR. BENN kept his temper against all temptations to lose it. The Congress movement, he declared, was designed to bring government to an end, and the Government must, in face of it, carry on governing.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

He reiterated his tribute to officials of both races in India, and the persistence of the warmest understanding and strongest support existing between the Viceroy and the British Government, even in so disagreeable a necessity as the reimposition of the Bengal Ordinances. As regards the future, the goal of Dominion status was accepted by all British parties. The procedure of a Round-Table Conference stood. The principle of any future constitution should not be exploitation, not rule by division, but the fullest cooperation between two peoples with full security for minorities in India.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, in a few dignified sentences proffered Liberal support for all measures taken to maintain order, and pointed out the complete misconception of Indians who saw in the Simon Commission a dictatorial instead of a merely suggestive body, whose ideas would meet and blend with those of a corresponding Indian body.

MR. BENN'S speech had thus satisfied the official Opposition, and SIR SAMUEL HOARE was left to express the general agreement of the House on the essentials of policy. The immediate object was that the Round Table Conference should meet in a peaceful atmosphere, and thus help to fulfil those promises to India by which all parties stood.

THE INVALIDS

The Archbishop of York, who is ill with an attack of gout, was reported to be very much better yesterday.

The Bishop of Norwich, who is suffering from septic rheumatism, is steadily improving.

The Bishop of Truro has been ordered away to take a complete rest. His breakdown in health is due to over-work.

Lord Ashton is lying dangerously ill at his residence, Ryelands, Lancaster.

Lord Hewart was stated last night to be much better.

Sir Frederick Eckstein, who underwent an operation for appendicitis three weeks ago and whose condition has since caused anxiety, was operated upon a second time yesterday.

MISS JOHNSON

BRISBANE FLIGHT BEGUN

GREAT WELCOME PREPARATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DARWIN, MAY 26

Miss Amy Johnson left here at 7.35 this morning on the first stage of her flight across Australia. Before leaving she expressed her gratitude for the wonderful hospitality she had received from the Government and people.

Three other aeroplanes accompanied Miss Johnson's machine and, Miss Johnson leading, they circled over the town, before turning southward for Daly Waters, the first stopping place. Miss Johnson looked fresh and neat in her khaki suit and tan top boots, from one of which the carved handle of a stiletto showed. As she left the ground she waved farewell to the crowd. At Daly Waters, reached at noon, a stop was made for luncheon, after which the flight was resumed. Miss Johnson intends stopping the night at the homestead at Alexandra station, where she will be the guest of the

North Australian Pastoral Company. Alexandra covers 11,600 square miles, and is the world's second largest cattle station. There is no telegraphic communication with Alexandra, so that no further news of the progress of the flight can be expected to-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MAY 26

Before Miss Johnson left Darwin this morning her machine had been completely overhauled by Lieutenant Owen, of the Shell Company. The flight to Daly Waters was described as somewhat bumpy, but the weather otherwise was pleasant. When the flight was resumed in the afternoon, Miss Johnson was still accompanied by the three other machines. Daly Waters reported Miss Johnson as looking as fit as though just about to leave England. After spending the night at Alexandra Miss Johnson intends to fly to-morrow to Longreach. There she will be able to get again into communication with the outer world. From Longreach Miss Johnson will fly to Brisbane, where she is expected on Wednesday.

The telegrams which reached Miss Johnson at Darwin ran into thousands and only a portion of them could be answered before she left that place. Mr. Bird, Messrs. Wakefield's Queensland manager, spent all Sunday in classifying and attending to these messages.

Brisbane and Sydney are vying with each other in their preparations to welcome Miss Johnson. The Shell Company's latest advices here are that Miss Johnson will arrive in Sydney on Monday afternoon, but efforts are being made to arrange for her arrival on Saturday or Sunday and that she should land on Randwick racecourse. This suggestion is approved by the State Ministers and the police authorities, who foresee difficulty in handling an exuberant crowd on the open aerodrome at Mascot. The Jockey Club has sympathetically received the idea, which, if carried out, will ensure a demonstration unsurpassed in Sydney's history, so widespread is the desire of the people to pay homage to this Yorkshire girl.

MR. BALDWIN'S MESSAGE

Mr. Baldwin has sent the following message to Mr. Johnson, father of Miss Amy Johnson:—

Please accept my warmest congratulations on your daughter's wonderful achievement, which has stirred the imagination of all British people throughout the Empire. She has shown that the British spirit of adventure, combined with initiative and courage, still animates the youth of our country, and you have every reason to be proud of her.

Lord Wakefield yesterday received the following telegram from Miss Johnson:—

Hurrah! Hurrah! Arrived Darwin, and feel proud that my flight is an all-British achievement. I realize that it was only made possible through your generous support, paying for my petrol and contributing the required amount to complete purchase of Jason's Quest [the name of Miss Johnson's machine].—AMY JOHNSON.

Another telegram to Lord Wakefield reads:—

Thanks for your congratulations. Deeply appreciate great interest you have shown in my flight and trust I will be able to emulate your true British sportsmanship.—JOHNNIE.

COMMUNISTS AND INDIA

PLANS TO FOMENT UNREST

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The League Against Imperialism is a Communist organization which exists for the overthrow of capitalism in all colonial territories, particularly those within the British Empire. It is an organization which the Labour Party has banned because of its Communist control, and membership of the league has been declared a bar to membership of the Labour Party.

A special meeting of the secretariat of the league has been held in Berlin to organize "international support for the great Indian struggle for emancipation and the practical measures connected therewith." Three English members of the league, Messrs. Bridgeman, Page Arnot, and Saklatvala, were summoned to the meeting.

A summary of the decisions has been circulated through Communist channels. All sections of the league are to be advised of "the enormous political importance of India's struggle for freedom." The league's intention is to stir up everywhere on behalf of the Indian "revolution" "an equally broad and intensive activity as in the case of the first phase of the Chinese revolution." Six watchwords have been issued. They are:—"Hands off India"; "No soldiers and arms for India"; "Withdrawal of the English troops and officials from India"; "Not pacificism and national reformism; only the revolutionary struggle of the masses is the way to India's independence"; "Release the Meerut prisoners"; and "Link up the Indian struggle with the fight for freedom in all colonies, and with the struggle of the revolutionary proletariat and of the peasantry in all countries."

Certain "concrete measures" for furthering this propaganda were adopted. A delegation was appointed to visit India, and it is announced that application for visas has already been made to the British Government. One speaker dwelt on the importance of British transport workers and seamen actively aiding the Indian "revolution," and the Communist paper printed in London followed this up with a call "to stop the transport of machine-guns to murder Indian workers."

LORD DAVIDSON

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL

AN ABBEY SERVICE

The first part of the funeral service for Archbishop Lord Davidson will be held in Westminster Abbey at 5.30 p.m. on Ascension Day (Thursday next). A large part of the Abbey will be open to the general public, but special seats will be reserved for representatives of public bodies, who should apply to the Receiver-General of the Abbey, Sir Edward Knapp-Fisher, Chapter Clerk's Office, Westminster Abbey, S.W.1.

At the conclusion of the service in the Abbey the coffin will be taken by road to Canterbury, where it will be received at the West Gate of the city by the Mayor and Corporation and by the city clergy. The procession will move to the Cathedral, where the coffin will be received by the Dean and Chapter and placed in the Crypt before the Chapel of Our Lady Undercroft (recently restored as a tribute of affection to the late Archbishop and Lady Davidson), where it will be watched during the night.

After the celebration of the Holy Communion in the Chapel of Our Lady Undercroft at 8 a.m. on Friday, the funeral service will take place at 2.45 p.m. in the Cathedral. It will be conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean and Chapter. The interment will be in the Cloister Garth. It is requested that wreaths and flowers may be sent to the Old Palace, Canterbury.

A considerable part of the Cathedral will be free and open. Bishops, whether serving in England or oversea, will be welcome, and those who wish to attend are asked kindly to notify their intention to the Rev. the Vice-Dean, the Chapter Office. The diocesan clergy are invited to attend and to robe in the Crypt.

There will also be a memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral at 12.15 p.m. on Friday, for which no tickets are needed.

RELAYS OF WATCHERS

THE CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL SERVICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANTERBURY, MAY 26

Dr. Davidson was the only Archbishop to be a freeman of Canterbury, and a large gathering of citizens is expected to line the route to the Cathedral, along which his coffin will pass from the West Gate on Thursday evening. The Dean (Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard) and members of the Cathedral Chapter will meet the body on arrival at the great west door, and it will lie in state overnight, watched by relays of residentiary canons, parochial clergy, and friends.

The general public, for whom limited accommodation at the funeral service in the nave will be available, must be in their seats by 2 p.m. A special invitation is being sent to the Bishops, including those from overseas, but as many of them may not receive it in time they are requested to communicate with the Vice-Dean at the Chapter Office, The Precincts, Canterbury, by letter or telegram, not later than midday on Wednesday, if they wish to be present.

The service will be similar to that for Archbishop Temple, who was buried at Canterbury in 1902. All the Archbishop's former chaplains will follow in a body, and will be allotted special seats.

Tributes to the late Lord Davidson appear on page 18.

U.S. SENATE AND THE NAVAL TREATY

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 26

Members of the Republican Party in the Senate, with certain exceptions, held a private meeting this morning and discussed the procedure which should be adopted with regard to the London Treaty of Naval Limitation. The question, broadly, is whether after the new tariff has been passed the Treaty shall be considered before the adjournment of Congress, or whether the adjournment shall follow at once after the tariff vote, leaving to President Hoover the immediate calling of a special Session of the Senate for consideration of the Treaty.

As usual, the general effect of all that passed behind the closed doors at once became known. There was a very heated argument, in which Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Johnson, of California, took opposing sides, with Senator McNary (Oregon) in the part of unsuccessful mediator. Senator Johnson, of course, would prefer no present agreement on procedure in the hope that when the actual test came Mr. Hoover would not dare call a special Session. So far he appears to have had his way. The caucus got no farther than the understanding that this morning's question should be left for settlement after the Tariff Bill had been passed. It would naturally suit the convenience of the House of Representatives that the adjournment of Congress as a whole should be taken as soon as possible, and it would be surprising if this were not eventually done.

As for the activities of the Foreign Relations Committee, to-day's hearings produced the testimony of four Admirals, three of whom are members of the General Board of the Navy, and of Captain Johnson, Director of Naval Intelligence. Of these only Captain Johnson had a good word to say for the Treaty, and even he raised the objection that there was an insufficient provision of 8in. gun cruisers. He thought, however, that the American Navy "needs something to hang its hat on," and that the United States was more likely to build up, say, to parity with the Treaty than without it.

All these witnesses were called by Senator Johnson, of California, who has others in reserve. If he should stop short of calling the crew of the captain's gig, Senator Borah's promise that the Treaty would be reported back to the Senate for action before the end of the week may be honoured.

CANADIAN APPROVAL OF TREATY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 26

The Dominion House of Commons to-day passed a resolution approving the London Naval Treaty. After Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, had introduced the resolution and praised Colonel Ralston's work at the Conference, Colonel Ralston reviewed the proceedings of the Conference and explained the Canadian attitude, declaring that Canada offered a living example of a nation which could show a substitute for armaments.

Mr. Bennett, leader of the Opposition, while approving the Treaty, said that some of its terms were inconsistent with the Kellogg Pact. There must, too, be a police force on the seas, and Canada, who had "sponged" too long on the Mother Country, should do her part in maintaining it.

PROGRESS OF INSURANCE

SPECIAL NUMBER TO-DAY

The progress of old and new forms of insurance is described in an illustrated Special Number on Insurance published by *The Times* to-day as part of the ordinary issue of the paper.

Articles on life assurance, including the better results for policyholders, extended uses, and the wide diffusion of the ownership of capital, are contributed by Mr. A. Levine (the president of the Institute of Actuaries), Mr. Geoffrey Marks, Mr. C. R. V. Coutts, Mr. W. A. Workman, and Mr. William Penman. Developments in industrial life assurance are discussed by Mr. J. Murray Laing and Mr. F. P. Symmons.

The insurance by British institutions of the risks of direct damage by fire and of consequential losses in this country and throughout the world is dealt with in several articles, and comment is made on the various hazards accepted by the offices in their work abroad, such as those due to tornadoes and floods.

Methods of assessing rates of premium in marine insurance, which for many years has yielded generally unfavourable results for underwriters, are criticized, and suggestions are made for the preparation of standard rates.

Among other subjects discussed are the places held in insurance by London, Liverpool, and Scotland, the postponement of legislation for insurance, the work of the Chartered Insurance Institute and allied bodies, the attractions of annuities, insurance finance, insurance as a career, recent insurance buildings, the work of trustee and executor departments, and the charities of the offices.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

LUNCHEON PARTY AT THE PALACE

The Queen received many messages of congratulation from all parts of the Empire at Buckingham Palace yesterday on the occasion of her birthday. Among them was one from the Lord Mayor of London, who later received the following reply from her Majesty:—

"I would ask you, my Lord Mayor, to convey to the citizens of London my warm and heartfelt thanks for the loyal and kind congratulations which they have been good enough to address to me through you on the anniversary of my birthday. I need hardly assure you, my Lord Mayor, what genuine pleasure their thought and good wishes have given me on this occasion, and, however numerous may be the duties which I am called upon to undertake, it will always be my endeavour as long as my life is spared to retain the affection and good will of the citizens of London.—MARY R."

The Queen spent the day quietly at Buckingham Palace. A family luncheon party was given by the King and Queen in the music room on the first floor of the Palace. Members of the Royal Family present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince George, the Princess Royal, Princess Victoria, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Princess Arthur of Connaught, Lord Carnegie and Lady Maud Carnegie, Captain and Lady Patricia Ramsay, Lady Milford Haven, Princess Helena Victoria, Princess Marie Louise, Lady Carisbrooke, and Lady Cambridge.

After luncheon there was a small children's party, when Princess Elizabeth, Lord Lascelles and Master Gerald Lascelles, and Lady Mary Cambridge gave their presents to the Queen.

YOUNG PLAN LOAN

AGREEMENT ON TERMS OF PROSPECTUS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 26

The discussions on the issue of the Young Plan Loan continued to-day. A number of difficulties were cleared up and it was hoped that agreement would soon be reached. When that is done, the text of guarantee of the bonds will be submitted to a committee of jurists for their approval before the final agreement is signed. In the meanwhile the bankers and Treasury experts will report to their Governments.

Agreement was reached to-day on the terms of the prospectus which will be issued to the public. It is understood that these will take the form of a letter from the German Finance Minister to the various banks of issue, in which the terms of the issue and its connexions with the other provisions of the Young Plan will be explained. It is understood, also, that the text of the bonds themselves has now been settled. The bankers met the Treasury experts this evening and handed to them the text of the prospectus.

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL BILL

TRANSFERRED TO STANDING COMMITTEE D

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The necessary steps were taken yesterday to set up Standing Committee D of the House of Commons, and to transfer the consideration of the Consumers' Council Bill to that Committee from Committee C. Under Standing Orders, four Standing Committees and the Scottish Grand Committee may be set up each Session to deal with public Bills, but the Government Whips never like the fourth Committee to be set up until the last possible moment, in view of the heavy demands made upon the time of members.

It was recently announced that the Consumers' Council Bill would be sent to Standing Committee C after the Road Traffic Bill had been disposed of, and the immediate result was to intensify the opposition to the latter measure in order to delay the consideration of the Consumers' Council Bill. It was soon realized that the only possible way to secure the committee stage of the Consumers' Council Bill before the end of July was by setting up Committee D, and this step has accordingly been taken.

In the meantime it is understood that the Government are considering the advisability of setting up an inquiry into the whole question of the disparity between wholesale and retail prices, and Sir Gilbert Garnsey is mentioned as the likely chairman.

MALTESE MINISTER IN LONDON

Sir Augustus Bartolo, Minister for Education in Malta, who arrived in London on Saturday, had an interview with Lord Passfield yesterday afternoon to discuss the constitutional position which had arisen in Malta in consequence of the recent action of the Governor in staying and postponing the General Election.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE EDUCATION BILL

OFFICIAL MOTION FOR REJECTION

An unofficial Conservative amendment already appears on the Order Paper of the House of Commons for the rejection of the Education Bill. It was decided yesterday that when the second reading of the Bill is taken on Thursday Lord Eustace Percy, the ex-President of the Board of Education, shall move an official amendment for rejection on behalf of the Conservative section of the Opposition, and that Mr. Ormsby-Gore shall wind up the debate for the Conservatives. There is a strong feeling in the party that the principle of maintenance grants, even if a means test is imposed on the parents, is wholly wrong, particularly at a moment when efforts should be made to reduce rather than to increase the national expenditure. It is expected that the Committee stage of the Bill will be taken on the floor of the House of Commons, rather than before a Standing Committee, in order to get the Bill through as quickly as possible. The raising of the school age will come into operation in April, and it is realized that time is already getting dangerously short. If the Bill were remitted to a Standing Committee it is doubtful whether it would be possible to ensure its passage before the autumn.

The Government are now confident that they will be able to secure a majority of not less than 20 in the division after to-morrow night's unemployment debate, in which the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Oswald Mosley, and Mr. Tom Johnston are expected to take part. An urgent whip has been sent out to all Conservative members, and it is hoped that their strength will be greater than in any previous division in this Parliament. The Labour Party also are making strenuous efforts to secure a full attendance, and it is understood that Mr. Tom Kennedy, the Chief Whip, has issued a personal letter to all Labour members asking them to be in their places. A few of the Labour members who abstained from voting last Monday will now support the Government, as they regard the renewed attack upon the Lord Privy Seal as a definite vote of censure upon the Government, and they take the view that of two evils a "pink" Administration is better than a Conservative one, which is the only feasible alternative. It has also to be remembered that the Parliamentary Labour Party will resume its discussion on discipline to-morrow before the debate on unemployment takes place.

The Liberals will decide to-day their attitude on the unemployment debate. There will be a meeting of the Liberal leaders this afternoon, followed by a full meeting of the Parliamentary Party. A week ago the Liberals took no part in the division, and it is believed that the majority will not vote to-morrow. It is known, however, that about half a dozen Liberals wish to support the Government, and in that event other Liberals who are bitterly opposed to the Government's handling of the unemployment question may insist on the right to go into the Conservative lobby. In the meantime there are rumours that the conversations between the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George on electoral reform may be resumed. Nothing definite can be said on the subject until Mr. MacDonald returns to London this afternoon, but his freedom to negotiate has undoubtedly been restricted by the refusal of the National Executive of the Labour Party to listen to any suggestion of proportional representation.

When the Budget was introduced the Liberals expressed regret that the land valuation machinery had not been included in the Finance Bill rather than in a separate measure. Their fears on the subject proved to have been well founded. The Bill will be introduced formally before Whitsun, but owing to the congestion of business the Prime Minister cannot say when its further stages will be taken. It is felt accordingly that the prospects of passing the measure this Session are now extremely remote.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Covent Garden	ANDREA CHENIER	8
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE BEGGAR'S OPERA	8.15

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	DER LEBENDE LEICHNAM	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	LIBERTY HALL	8.15
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Lyric	LILAC TIME	8.15
New	THE LAST CHAPTER	8
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Royalty	OUR OSTRICHES	8.45
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

Aeolian Hall	ORIANA MADRIGAL SOCIETY	8.15
Queen's Hall	MR. HEIFETZ	8
Wigmore Hall	MR. HARRY ISAACS	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	UNDER A TEXAS MOON	12 to 11
Astoria	SHOW OF SHOWS	12.45 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE HOUSE OF THE ARROW	2.45, 6.15, & 8.45
Capitol	HIGH SOCIETY BLUES	12 to 12
Carlton	THE VAGABOND KING	2 to 11
Empire	CAUGHT SHORT	12 to 12
Kensington	ILLUSION	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	BALACLAVA	2 to 11
New Gallery	ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT	1.30 to 11
Plaza	SARAH AND SON	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SEA HAWKS	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Prince Edward	SONG O' MY HEART	8.45
Regal	LOOSE ENDS	1 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	SO THIS IS COLLEGE	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	HIT THE DECK	12 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate variable winds; changeable skies, local rain and perhaps thunder; mild; fog locally early.

Further Outlook.—Rather unsettled. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prince of Wales opened the twelfth triennial Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in London yesterday. Lord Iveagh delivered his presidential address. (p. 11)

The first part of the funeral service for Archbishop Lord Davidson will be held in Westminster Abbey at 5.30 on Thursday. The coffin will be taken afterwards to Canterbury, and will be watched during the night in the Cathedral by relays of clergy and others. The Archbishop of Canterbury will conduct the remaining part of the service in the Cathedral on Friday afternoon. (p. 16)

A lecture on the situation in India was given by Professor J. Coatman yesterday at the London School of Economics. (p. 18)

Northampton is this week holding a civic week, the arrangements including a trades exhibition, a pageant, and a carnival. In opening the exhibition yesterday Mr. J. H. Thomas said that a trade agreement with Russia was on the eve of being signed. (p. 13)

Before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which is considering the Bill to extend the Piccadilly Tube to Cockfosters, Mr. Wrottesley, K.C., on behalf of the London and North Eastern Railway, asked for the insertion of a clause under which the Bill should be suspended and cease in the event of an L.N.E.R. electrification scheme being completed within a specified time. (p. 5)

The charges under the Bankruptcy Act against Mr. John Field, company director, formerly living at Golders Green, were withdrawn by the prosecution at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, and the defendant was discharged. (p. 5)

POLITICS

Mr. MacDonald spoke on unemployment at Horden, near Seaham Harbour, last night. In a reference to the House of Lords he urged that they should not be driven again into a political fight on its position, and said they would watch its behaviour impartially and without political prejudice. (p. 13)

The House of Commons discussed affairs in India yesterday, and Mr. Benn made a statement and defined the Government's policy. (pp. 9 and 10)

Polling takes place to-day in the by-election in Central Nottingham, and the result should be known about noon to-morrow. (p. 13)

The Select Committee on the hours of meeting and rising of the House of Commons recommends no change, but suggests that an exhaustive review of the whole of Parliamentary procedure is needed. (p. 13)

When the second reading of the Education Bill is taken in the House of Commons on Thursday an official Conservative amendment calling for its rejection will be moved. (p. 16)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen gave a family luncheon party at Buckingham Palace yesterday to celebrate her Majesty's birthday. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. D. B. Murphy, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the North-West Frontier Province, was killed by a mob, composed mainly of "Red Shirts," on Sunday. He was felled with a stone when gallantly leading his force of 55 Indian policemen against a crowd of 1,200. Late on Sunday the police defending the Wadala salt depots were stoned, and opened fire in self defence. Communal riots continue at Dacca, Bengal, and an appeal has been made for additional police. (p. 16)

The Nizam of Hyderabad, in an outspoken manifesto on the present position in India, appeals to every one to set himself against the attempt to destroy the foundations of order and to range himself on the side of constituted authority. (p. 16)

Miss Johnson began yesterday her flight from Darwin to Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne. She was to stay the night at Alexandra, a cattle station without telegraphic facilities. (p. 16)

A meeting of Republican members of the United States Senate yesterday decided to leave until after the Tariff Bill has been passed the decision whether or not the Senate should discuss the London Naval Treaty before adjournment. (p. 16)

A frontier affray has occurred near Marienwerder, in East Prussia, in which a Polish policeman was killed and a German policeman was wounded, but not dangerously. (p. 15)

The Central Asiatic expedition to Mongolia under the leadership of Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, of the American Museum of Natural History, left Peking yesterday for its final tour. The expedition will make a careful search for traces of the ancestors of the "Peking man." (p. 15)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Bath Spring Meeting was begun yesterday, when the Spring Handicap was won by Mr. W. J. Waldron's Ring o' Roses. (p. 6)

The Amateur Golf Championship was begun at St. Andrews yesterday. (p. 8)

The tennis match for the World's Professional Championship was begun at Prince's Club yesterday, when P. Etchebaster won the four sets played. (p. 8)

The Oxford University Eights were continued yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Dealings in Edison Bell Shares; A Large London Trust Company; Australian Exchange Difficulties; James Finlay Results; Argentine Navigation Earnings; Forestal Land Meeting; Tax Rebates on Life Assurance Premiums; and Genuine Single Premium Policies. (p. 23)

In the Money Market loanable credits were in short supply and money rates rose sharply. Discount rates were firmly maintained. Several of the Foreign Exchanges, including the Swiss, Dutch, Belgian, and Swedish rates, moved against sterling. The New York rate was slightly lower at $4.85 29-32. Eastern silver exchanges fell heavily and the price of silver declined ¼d. to 18½d. per ounce. (p. 23)

The Stock Markets were quiet. The Five per Cent. Conversion Loan strengthened. Peruvian Corporation stocks lost further ground. Leopoldina was weak. International shares closed generally higher. (p. 23)

THE COAL BILL REVISED

The House of Lords has completed its amendment of the Coal Mines Bill, and the third reading will be taken to-morrow. Some of the alterations are large and not all of them are desirable. In intention none of the amendments is hostile to the essential purposes of the Bill ; but some would, in fact, so interfere with the plan of reorganization as to make its success extremely doubtful. The presence in the Second Chamber of many members with expert knowledge of the coal industry was a guarantee that the discussions would be well-informed. At the same time, however, that they exposed the weak and undesirable proposals of the measure they also revealed the bias of an important section of the owners against the methods of reorganization the Bill would enforce. The coalowners themselves are not all of the same mind, and the divergences of interest and of opinion made a natural appearance in the debates. It happened at times that the deciding voice in appraising the merits of a particular amendment was that of LORD SALISBURY, who, as one unconnected with the industry, was able to exercise an impartial judgment, though his decision was frankly attributed more than once to purely political considerations. Presented with a Bill which they profoundly disliked, the Opposition Peers took the wise course of refraining from wholesale amendment and of concentrating upon a relatively few matters of major importance. The final result is that the Bill is improved in certain particulars and made worse in others. One good thing is that the Lords have provided a further opportunity for reconsideration of the method of calculating the hours of work. The argument for flexibility, and a permissive redistribution of the legal number of working hours over a week or fortnight—so as to allow of a short shift on Saturdays, or alternate Saturday holidays—is conclusive when either the economic benefit to the industry or the leisure of the workpeople is the sole object of consideration.

It is a good thing also that the House of Lords should have obtained from the Government an assurance that the Board of Trade will approve in the district marketing schemes a provision that in the event of a colliery undertaking acquiring another mine the standard tonnage of the two shall be treated as the standard tonnage of the combined concern. One of the weaknesses of the marketing schemes outlined in the Bill has been the lack of sufficient inducement to the concentration of productive power and the elimination of the less efficient mines. An amendment with a definitely opposite tendency was, however, that which would guarantee to each district, as a minimum allocation of the national output, the amount of coal consumed and produced in the district. Such a stipulation must react adversely on the development of the industry as a whole by imposing a handicap on expanding and more progressive coalfields. A danger inherent in the quota system of regulating output is that of entrenching inefficiency in individual pits. The fault to be found with a minimum district allocation is that it involves the risk of entrenching inefficiency throughout a district. A difficult choice had to be made upon an amendment proposed by LORD MELCHETT which provided that in determining the quota of a mine owned or controlled by a manufacturing or industrial company the coal supplied by the mine to that company for its own consumption should not be included in either the standard tonnage or the quota of the mine. The interests of a "vertical" combine, embracing iron and steel, or chemicals or some other manufacture, were here set in opposition to those of a "horizontal" organization within the bounds of the coal industry alone. In the House of Lords the case for the vertical combine prevailed, and it must be admitted that there are powerful arguments in its favour. But the resultant difficulties in the organization of the coal industry would be almost insuperable. In the Ruhr a similar arrangement has been tried and found unworkable ; and here so large a proportion of the total output would escape control that the severity of control of the remainder might well prove intolerable. The argument in the House of Lords was rather one-sided. Fuller consideration of all the facts might have produced, although reluctantly, a different conclusion.

The one really drastic change made by the Lords was the elimination of the provisions for constituting a Coal Mines Reorganization Commission, charged with the duty of promoting and assisting the amalgamation of undertakings and, if necessary, the preparation of schemes for submission to the Railway and Canal Commission for confirmation. In the judgment of the House of Lords it is better that these powers should be entrusted to the Board of Trade rather than to a Reorganization Commission specially created and having this single function. The DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, who suggested the transfer of powers, was alarmed at the prospect of peripatetic commissioners going round the country and earning their salaries by effecting compulsory amalgamations, whether desirable or not. He anticipated less danger from the officials of a Government Department carrying out the same task. There is common human caution no doubt in preferring evils that are known to those that are unknown ; but in this case there would appear, on second thoughts perhaps, to be no reason to distrust a well-qualified and temporary body of commissioners more than the permanent officials of a Government Department. The direct intervention of the Department is indeed the more socialistic plan of the two, and, though an unsympathetic Government would be able to slow down the activities of its officials, the tendency to-day would certainly be to secure quick results. But the House of Lords made this change knowing that it would not be accepted by the Government. The House of Commons may therefore be expected to restore the Commission to its place in the Bill. It is, however, to be hoped that the Government will treat the Lords' amendments with discrimination and give fair consideration to those which, not impairing the objects of the Bill, have been dictated by anxiety for the prosperity of the industry.

A Debate on India

One of the rare debates on India in the House of Commons yesterday gave MR. BENN an opportunity, which he used to good purpose, of reviewing the present situation on broad lines. It was well that he should draw the attention of the House to the continuous commercial and financial progress of British India since the War, and to the significant facts that in spite of the recent disturbances the loan of £7,000,000 recently floated by the Government of India had been over-subscribed and that the prices of Indian securities on the London market were higher now than at the beginning of the year. It was also well to emphasize the evidence provided by the astounding growth of cooperative credit societies and the almost equally remarkable development in Labour legislation during the last ten years. These permanent humdrum factors in Indian progress tend to be obscured by the prominence naturally and inevitably given by the Press and by news agencies to the campaign of sporadic anarchy launched under the aegis of the Congress Party, and to the graver disturbances on the Frontier. In dealing with the disturbances the SECRETARY OF STATE rightly reminded members of the Left Wing of his party that the first duty of the Government of India was to govern—not least in the interests of the Indians themselves. He paid a well-merited tribute to the officials of the India Office, and in particular to SIR ARTHUR HERTZEL, whose approaching retirement is generally regretted. Finally a warm appreciation of the services of the officials of both races in India, and a reaffirmation of the complete understanding between LORD IRWIN and the British Government, were important contributions made by MR. BENN to a debate which was marked by restraint and a sense of responsibility on the part of all the principal speakers whether on the Ministerialist or the Opposition benches. Thus COLONEL WEDGWOOD went to the root of the matter when he pleaded that India should be treated "not as one problem, but as a whole "series of problems," and its various peoples encouraged to develop according to their several capacities ; while it is clear already that in LORD WINTERTON and SIR SAMUEL HOARE the Unionist Party have a pair of front bench representatives for future Indian discussions who know their subject a good deal better than some of the self-constituted experts, and have an outlook upon it which is both prudent and progressive.

The latest bulletin published by the Government of India appears to justify the confidence with which the SECRETARY OF STATE regards the immediate situation, though the news of the murder of a distinguished officer of the Indian police in a riot near the border shows that the "Red Shirts" are still capable of mischief in the North-West Frontier Province. On the whole it can be said that the danger from the hill tribes, always ready to descend upon the plains at the least sign of disorder, is less serious. But the interesting and detailed messages of our Correspondent at Peshawar, and the official enumeration of the tribes whom the Congress agitators had begun to excite, show that the local revolutionary elements were quite prepared to open the gates of India to the mountaineers. They would soon have repented their folly if they had succeeded ; but their readiness to invite the arch-enemies of Hinduism to their assistance, and the recollection of events that preceded the Third Afghan War, suggest a singular irresponsibility — or cold-bloodedness — on the part of their leaders. In Bombay Presidency the agitation against the Salt Laws is being successfully resisted with rare endurance and self-restraint by the Indian police, whose behaviour has been admirable and whose services, it may be hoped, will not be forgotten when order is restored. But the countryside, with the exception of Gujarat, is quiet ; and the Mohamedans, steadied by their leaders—among whom the latest to come forward is the NIZAM of HYDERABAD—are becoming increasingly aware of the "implications of the methods of "mass action as now practised by the Congress." The Congress Party may hold the stage, but other actors are in the wings.

Discontent in Western Australia

Dissatisfaction among Western Australians with their position in the Australian Commonwealth is no new thing and the movement for secession officially launched last week is not the first of its kind. What is new—and rather disconcerting—is that the present movement is supported by the State Premier as well as by several other Ministers and a large number of members of the State Parliament. The object of the Dominion League, which opened the campaign for secession at an enthusiastic meeting on Saturday, with the Premier, SIR JAMES MITCHELL, in the chair and a number of leading Western Australians on the platform, is to sever the connexion with the other Australian States and to secure the recognition of Western Australia as a self-governing Dominion in the Empire. There is no probability of success for this ambitious project, and success would be unlikely to be of ultimate benefit to the State, which with a tiny population of under half a million has an area to develop of nearly a million square miles—eight times that of the British Isles. Of its small population a very large proportion consists of "t'other siders," or immigrants from the eastern States ; and these, however much they may agree that their adopted State does not receive a fair deal from the Commonwealth, are not likely to vote, at the referendum it is proposed to take, in favour of splitting the Commonwealth in two. Even among genuine Western Australians, whatever may be their exasperation over the recent tariff and other grievances, some of them of long standing, second thoughts may well be against sacrificing the obvious advantages the State derives from its membership of the Commonwealth. But the movement gives expression to a discontent which is very widespread in the State and, if it finds capable and energetic organizers, may well enlist a formidable body of supporters.

At the moment the main grievance of Western Australia appears to be the drastic upward revision of the tariff, increasing the cost of living and the cost of production in the primary industries on which Western Australia is entirely dependent. Even before the increase in the rates with which the Labour Government in the Commonwealth celebrated its accession to power, there were bitter complaints in the West that Australian policy with regard to tariffs, and indeed with regard to everything else, was dictated by the industrial population of Sydney and Melbourne and other eastern cities, and ignored the interests of the primary producer. The farmers in the eastern States, it was admitted, received some indirect compensation for the imposition of heavier tariff burdens by the larger home market which the growth of the cities, stimulated by protection, provided for their products. That, however, did not help Western Australia, which was too far away from this market to derive any benefit from it, and which, with its small population, was unable to set up industries of its own to reap direct profit from the high tariff. Any attempt to establish local manufactures had to face competition not only from overseas, but also from the established industries in the eastern States, against which the tariff did not protect them and which, it was often complained, by ruthless underselling strangled every attempt to promote secondary industries in Western Australia. Free trade has its advantages and so has protection, argued the opponents of Commonwealth policy, but under the present system Western Australia has to pay the price of both systems and gets the benefit of neither. Important as the tariff grievance is and much as it is resented, it would probably not in itself have led to a demand for secession. It is only one among many grievances. Western Australia is a long way from the seat of the Commonwealth Government—it is over five days' journey by express train from Perth to Canberra—and the entire State cannot muster half as many voters as either Sydney or Melbourne. The result among Federal Ministers and Government Departments is an ignorance of Western Australian conditions and, only too often, an indifference to Western Australian interests and sentiment which have hampered the growth, in that State, of a Commonwealth patriotism. The movement for secession—and there are signs that a similar movement may be launched in Tasmania—is a significant comment on the Commonwealth Government's proposal to amend the Constitution by making the Federal Parliament all-powerful. It will serve a useful purpose if it should cause people in Canberra, and in Sydney and Melbourne as well, to take a more sympathetic interest in the affairs of the smaller States than they have hitherto been accustomed to display.

Gladstone Papers

Not many persons under sixty years of age can now remember MR. GLADSTONE with adult memories ; and, seeing that he retired from public life in 1894, it may be said broadly that two generations have to rely for their knowledge of him on books and tradition. They have to take on trust that unique assemblage of qualities which raised him head and shoulders above every one else in the eyes of his contemporaries. Fortunately, if they are diligent readers, they have plenty of material to go by—material, indeed, which in one form or another is constantly receiving additions, as the Gladstonian age, which may be assessed at more than half a century, is handled by historians or illuminated afresh by personal reminiscences. MR. GLADSTONE was happy in his official biographer, whose work can never be deposed however much it may be reinforced; and happy in the piety of his children, recent books by two of whom must also be reckoned as permanent contributions to the study of him ; while a third, MR. HENRY NEVILLE GLADSTONE, has just done the nation an unrepayable service in handing over all his father's papers to the custody of the British Museum. A more important collection of documents thus to pass into public possession can hardly be imagined. It was examined and overhauled by MORLEY, into whose three volumes the essence alone could be compressed, leaving for future curiosity an immense treasury. In a series of eight articles, beginning to-day, we publish extracts from this vast store, availing ourselves of those documents which throw light more on the personal characteristics of the great figure on whom they bear than on public affairs.

The contents of SIR WALTER SCOTT'S letter books have recently appeared in extracts, and the impression they create is of the whole world writing to a friend of humanity. In number, however, and in the period which they cover there is no comparison between them and the contents of MR. GLADSTONE'S postbag. The difficulty, it appears, is to say not who of his more eminent contemporaries wrote to him, but who did not; so many were the openings which his interests legitimately gave to correspondents, while complete strangers would appeal to him as to a universal oracle. Our articles will be found to fall into certain fairly definite headings. There is Eton, for instance, to-day ; and Oxford will provide another article ; the literary men of the Victorian age will make a third ; Parliamentary reminiscences a fourth. Whom, indeed, who was worth knowing, had MR. GLADSTONE not known ? What books which were worth reading had he not read and annotated ? It seems that in 1844 he was marked out by LORD STANLEY as a future Prime Minister, but he dared not then "speculate on the future." In a retrospect of his career he could recall "no "striking gift" given to him by Providence ; though, if one had been entrusted to him, it was a power of appreciating a general situation and its result. He was a great self-analyser from the first, and once drew up a list of men who had attacked him ; they were a formidable body of independent witnesses, but among them, he noticed, was none of his political opponents. A curious parallel between himself and a mule which he once had to ride in Sicily is drawn in one of his papers; that Sicilian journey lasted two or three weeks, but what the mule had been to him then, he wrote, he himself had been to the QUEEN for fifty-two or fifty-three years. To say that these papers bring out the human side of MR. GLADSTONE may be obvious ; but so much has been and will be written about him in his public capacity that there is a certain danger that, as his contemporaries grow fewer, the popular conception of him may approximate too much to the statuesque.

LORD DAVIDSON OF LAMBETH

MEMORIES OF HIS EARLY YEARS

TWO NARROW ESCAPES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I knew the Archbishop, whose death the whole nation deplores, from early childhood. I think it would interest your readers to hear of the two wonderful escapes from death which he had in his young days.

The first happened when he was quite a little fellow. He lived at Muirhouse, a pleasant house with grounds on the shores of the Firth of Forth, not far from Dalmeny, Lord Rosebery's place. The beach is flat with a gentle slope, so that the water is shallow for a considerable way out. He had a little donkey cart, which he was driving with his smaller brother Harry beside him. They thought it would be fun to drive into the sea, and the donkey was willing. They got in a considerable way, and then the wheels came off the lynch-pins. The body of the car floated. This frightened the little boys, and Randall jumped into the sea. But he found he was out of his depth, and he could not swim. A grown-up person or persons—I cannot remember which—heard the cries of Harry, ran into the sea, which was not out of depth for a grown-up, and rescued Randall just in time, for he was very nearly drowned. Meanwhile, the donkey, who had had enough of sea bathing, turned tranquilly round and regained the shore with Harry, who had been too little to jump, safe in the wheeless cart.

The second occasion was far more serious and happened when he was about 15 or 16. He was out shooting rabbits in the grounds accompanied by a small boy—dead years ago. In those days he was fond of shooting and quite a fair shot for his years. It was a summer evening and some ducks began to come in from the sea. But the ducks flew high and No. 6 shot was inefficient. He knew he had some BB cartridges in a drawer of his chest of drawers in his bedroom, so he ran into the house to get them. He ran upstairs with the small boy at his heels and threw his gun, from which he had not removed the cartridges, on to his bed, and then went to the chest of drawers, about 8ft. from the bed, and leant over them while he opened the top drawer. The small boy took up the gun from the bed, fumbled with the locks, and it went off, and the shot struck Randall on the upper part of the thigh. At such a close range the charge of No. 6 went like a bullet, and it missed the femoral artery by a hair's breadth. A groom was sent galloping to Edinburgh, three miles off, and a great Edinburgh surgeon arrived before it was too late, and the life was saved. Naturally it was some time before the boy recovered, but he was able to come back to Harrow to the room in Mr. Westcott's house which he shared with me with a hole in his leg into which a child could have put his fist. Yet he was wonderfully little the worse, except that a certain diminution of agility prevented him attaining quite first-class excellence at squash rackets, of which he was very fond and which he played fairly well.

In view of the life of usefulness that followed, may we not say that these were cases of what is sometimes called "a special Providence" ?

Yours truly,

DUNEDIN.

42, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1, May 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If among the many tributes which will be paid to the memory of Archbishop Lord Davidson you can include a Free Churchman's I should value the privilege of saying a few words as one who had opportunities of coming into contact with him, both officially and personally.

The Archbishop was a man the impression of whose capacity, intellectual and also spiritual, grew the more one knew him. He made no attempt to impose his authority, nor did he try to say impressive or, still less, clever things. A stranger might at first be a little disappointed with his archiepiscopal personality. It was as one talked over a question with him that one came to appreciate his resources of knowledge, his conscientiousness about facts, his entire superiority over any temptation to score a point, his real desire to see all sides. The feature of his mind which most impressed me was what may be called its large surface area; and this, I suppose, is the primary intellectual qualification in anyone entitled to the somewhat vague epithet of "statesmanlike."

But it is of another aspect of Archbishop Davidson's character than his capacity that I wish to say a word. Clerics, as well as other persons, may be divided into those with whom it is easy and natural to talk about religion and those with whom it is not. The Archbishop could talk simply—and to one not an Anglican—about the simplest religious things. He seemed to me—if I may so put it—to have many of the religious qualities of the very best type of the older Scottish parish minister, with nothing of gush or unreality or exaggeration, but with everything that is sincerely believing and unpretentiously good. Of his long ecclesiastical career I do not speak now. Free Churchmen cannot be expected to approve of everything in it; but it may be confidently said that no Anglican Primate of modern times has won the regard and even the affection of English Free Churchmen as did the great servant of Church and State who has just passed to his rest.

It is, I trust, permissible to add that one cannot think of Archbishop Davidson without thinking also of the gracious lady who shared his life, to whom the sympathy of all who had opportunity to know them both in their home will go forth in this hour of separation.

I am, &c.,

P. CARNEGIE SIMPSON.

Cambridge.

OSPREYS IN ENGLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It may interest your readers and Captain Knight, who wrote in *The Times* of Saturday last, to know that ospreys are not infrequent visitors to the Whitesiea Bird Sanctuary in Norfolk, which includes Hickling Broad, Heigham Sound, and the surrounding marshes.

In April of last year there was an osprey there for three weeks, catching bream. Unfortunately it was shot at outside the Sanctuary, and was picked up dead in Catfield Wood.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DESBOROUGH.

Panshanger Park, Hertford, May 25.

A FILE OF "THE TIMES"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Thanks to the publicity of your columns, a file of *The Times* from 1892 to the present is on Thursday next being shipped to the Cape Town University Library.

In my letter to you of February 14 last I said I had been a reader of *The Times* for 70 years and that for 60 years I had bound the paper in quarterly volumes, which six years ago I presented to the Hove Public Library. I added that a duplicate from 1892 to the present was available for another library. A Professor of the Cape Town Library, being in London, sought the gift, which is now being shipped as stated. Most public libraries in Great Britain possess this priceless example of journalism, but I believe this is the first file to go to a South African library. So to-day we are proud to have done our little for the Empire in sending a type of what is best and noblest in both literature and journalism. When I think of what one owes to the habit of reading *The Times* daily, absorbing not only news but literature of the highest class, I am emboldened to ascribe Tennyson's lines to you as "the heir to all the Ages in the foremost files of Times."

Yours faithfully,

WALTER WEBB.

1, Fourth-avenue, Hove, Sussex, May 24.

THE GLADSTONE PAPERS

A GIFT TO THE NATION

I.—ETON MEMORIES

Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone is handing over to the British Museum, as a gift to the nation from himself and from his brother, the late Lord Gladstone, his father's papers preserved in the Muniment Room at Hawarden. How closely they bear on the life of nineteenth-century England will be seen from the extracts given below and those which will form the basis of further articles. In the selection politics have been subordinated to the wide range of Mr. Gladstone's other interests. Though Lord Morley drew largely upon the collection for his Life, he necessarily set aside whole sections as less directly related to the purpose he had in view ; and it is these untapped sources that now yield some of their riches.

Lord Morley once stated that his heart failed him on two occasions. One was his entry into Dublin Castle, and the other was the first sight of the Gladstone papers at Hawarden. Well might he have been daunted, for never before had one man amassed such a collection of letters and documents as Mr. Gladstone's. It is probable that the instinct for the preservation of written material was in great part due to the method and orderliness of Mr. Gladstone's nature, but it also owed something to inherited tradition. His father, Sir John Gladstone, and other members of the family, had displayed a like zeal in the retention and care of correspondence. It is erroneous to suppose that in Mr. Gladstone this habit developed into an aversion to destroy any letter he had received, that every written document was carefully guarded, and that in such manner was formed the mass of archives at Hawarden. The contrary is the case. Periodical destruction of the letters accumulated during his terms of office was one of the duties of his secretaries, and non-official correspondence was dealt with in a similarly drastic fashion.

The result is that the collection now in the Muniment Room at Hawarden represents what, for one purpose or another, Mr. Gladstone himself thought worthy of preservation. It would be idle to assume, however, nor is it the fact, that the passage of time has not had its effect in an alteration of values. But, when all is said and all deductions have been made, the Gladstone papers are, and ever will be, unique, for in them is enshrined to an extent inconceivable in any other collection the history of the nineteenth century.

The disposal of his papers must have become a problem to Mr. Gladstone at a comparatively early date. The records of the first four years of his official life (1841-1845) give details of some 75,000 letters, few of which, however, have been preserved. From that time onwards, for more than half a century, there was an ever-increasing volume of correspondence, with the result that a storehouse, "a necessity of my profession and history," had to be made for the safe preservation of documents. Thus came into being in the '80's the Octagon, where the papers remained until Mr. Gladstone's death and for a few years afterwards. The Octagon is, as its name implies, an eight-sided building and abuts on to the Temple of Peace, the designation by which Mr. Gladstone's study was known. Its walls are furnished with shelved cupboards which are divided into two sections by an iron gallery, while steel shutters and fireproof construction combine to give necessary security.

"ON ANY TERMS"

It was in the Octagon that Lord Morley first saw the stacks of papers at which he worked so arduously for some three years when writing the Life ; and this was the occasion to which reference has been made. A quaint testimony to the searching examination the papers underwent at Lord Morley's hands came from the half-sheets of paper affixed to the shelves on which he had written in capital letters the mystic sign "D.W." To the master of letters these symbols conveyed the information that he had "done with" the contents. Admirably suited as the Octagon was to the needs of its owner, both as regarded position and internal arrangement, it was felt desirable after his death to transfer its contents to a specially constructed muniment room built in St. Deiniol's Library at Hawarden. Here the papers were arranged and classified, and, thanks to elaborate precautions, have been kept in excellent preservation. As they are now on the eve of removal to the British Museum, where after a certain lapse of time they will be available to the general public, it is fitting that before their final departure from Hawarden some general account of the contents of the Muniment Room, together with excerpts from the papers themselves, should be given. A small point which may first be noted is that this acquisition by the British Museum in 1930 realizes an earnest desire expressed so long ago as 1887, when its Trustees were ambitious to obtain Mr. Gladstone's papers "on any terms and conditions he might impose."

In the Muniment Room are stored between 200,000 and 300,000 documents over all of which is impressed by annotations or otherwise the individuality of Mr. Gladstone. Of this number about a third may be called personal papers, *i.e.*, they are either in his handwriting or emanate from his pen, while the remainder is composed largely of correspondence, State documents, printed Cabinet memoranda, and miscellaneous papers. Among the personal papers the most important are undoubtedly his innumerable notes and memoranda on practically every topic, political or otherwise, in which he was interested from boyhood until death. These are of all sizes, from jottings on half-sheets of paper to closely written manuscripts of considerable length ; and among them, of outstanding interest, are Mr. Gladstone's autobiographical notes, from which extracts have appeared in the Life. Here, from the pen of the chief actor, are inside accounts of the political events of the nineteenth century, and they provide a rich field for future historians. It is not the intention here, however, to rouse by the breath of a paragraph the dead embers of political controversies, or to bring to light new matter connected with them. Rather is it to show by more or less haphazard divings into the papers the extraordinary versatility and less known sides of Mr. Gladstone's character, and the wide range of subjects which aroused his interest.

CHARLES KEAN

One of the earliest letters which have been preserved was written to an aunt when Mr. Gladstone was ten years old. It shows, even at that early age, a style of writing which became characteristic :—

Be assured that it is *not* from want of inclination, but from want of time, that I have not written to you before, as my occupations are now much greater, and more numerous than at Seaforth. I have 2 masters, Mr. Garrod, classical, and Mr. Catton, English. The former comes 4 times a week, and the latter twice. We have not a seat at any church, and we are vagabonds every Sunday.

A year later comes the first mention of Homer :—

My dear Father,—I now write for the purpose of begging you to be so good as to allow my History of England, my Homer's Iliad and do. Odyssey to come down in the first chest you send, if convenient. I should also be much obliged if you would be so

good as to ask Anne for me if she would, before packing, put about each of the volumes a piece of paper of any sort, which I think will prevent both its rubbing and being rubbed.

At Eton the youthful Gladstone had his sympathies aroused by the early trials of a former schoolfellow. This was Charles Kean, the actor, who in later days wrote that "to have been at Eton with Mr. Gladstone is an incident in life not to be forgotten, and one that I have always remembered with great pride." To his sister, Anne Gladstone, the young Etonian writes (October 19, 1827):—

You mention young Kean's not succeeding. The general opinion seems to be that most of the papers are paid either by the one Theatre or the other. It is universally believed that Kean's hatred of his son is excessive, and even diabolical. The poor young man's case appears to me to be really an extremely hard one. When he left Eton, his father's proposition to Mrs. Kean and his son was that he should allow each of them fifty pounds a year and have nothing to say to them, or do with them. I had the account from an Etonian, who was a great friend of Kean's when he was here, so it appears that to procure a respectable livelihood for his mother and himself, he has gone on the stage. My informant was with him on the night of his *début*, and says that he fainted a short time before his appearance. He told me, that at the time of poor Ashley's death, his father said he would have given all he had that the misfortune had befallen his own son instead! And he mentioned some instances of the monster's diabolical treatment of his unhappy wife, which exceed in wickedness anything I ever heard of, as perpetrated by one of the human species. These he heard from the son himself, and it is not very probable that a son would impute such shocking actions to his father unless they had actually taken place; especially too, as we know that the father is a most wicked and depraved man, while I never heard anything of the sort said of the son. *The Times* is among the papers which abuse him, and hold his powers very cheap. There are others which speak more favourably, and from eye-witnesses there have been a good many accounts. I am sure you will pity his case.

THE LAST TERM

In 1827 came the last term at Eton, and with it the breaking of many ties, one of which was the relinquishing of the editorship of the *Eton Miscellany*, which he had carried on under the *nom de guerre* of "Bartholomew Bouverie." To his father he writes (November, 1827):—

I am most happy and delighted to tell you that my Bouverie labours are at an end. We have closed by a feigned Transmigration of Souls, after the fashion of Pythagoras; making the imaginary persons depicted in the work migrate into the real ones for whom they were intended. The fellows wished me to appropriate the character of Bartholomew to myself, but I thought it hardly fair, and have endeavoured to manage the matter otherwise, with what success, you will be able to judge. Our Tenth Number is to be published on Friday week; it will contain, I think, upwards of seventy pages and will be charged one and sixpence.

And then to his sister Anne the last Eton letter (December, 1827):—

I have had very many things to gratify me, if anything could make my spirits high at a time like this. Yesterday I made my farewell speech in the society. My room with four or five boxes of books packed or half-packed in it—my tables covered with papers—my empty bookshelves, and dismantled walls—all forcibly combine to produce the idea and strengthen the appearances of my positive departure, and melancholy that departure is. I have had a very handsome, and also pretty numerous, set of what we here call "leaving books" (and I believe you have been by far too long connected with Eton not to understand the term) sent me, and some of them really very splendid. Altogether I have reason to believe that I am leaving many valuable friends behind me; and though it is to me a cause of deep regret to leave them, yet it is a consolation to know that they are *friends*.

I never, never, can forget the immeasurable delight, and I think I may say advantages, which I have derived from my Eton life. It may be easy to mention, but it would be impossible perhaps to recount them. And though all the boyish hopes and solicitudes and pleasures are now mingled into one lengthened mass, and as a vision to look back upon, yet they form a vision the substantial joys of which I never can forget and never can repeat—a vision which will always hold a prominent place in my memory and in my affections.

I have long ago made up my mind that I have of late been enjoying what will in all probability be, as far as my own individual case is concerned, the happiest years of my life. And they have fled! From these few facts do we not draw a train of reflection awfully important in their nature and extremely powerful in their impression on the mind.

This time to-morrow—I shall be no Etonian. It is high time to close this melancholy letter, and I remain with sincerest love to all . . .

DR. HAWTREY

More than 60 years later he writes his recollections of Dr. Hawtrey and Eton:—

My recollections of Dr. Hawtrey are few but they are vivid. I was not his pupil at Eton: and I was only under him in the school for one half of the year 1832, when I was in the Upper Remove of the Fourth Form. During that period (I had gone first to Eton in September, 1831) he sent me up for good. It was an event in my life: and he and it together then for the first time inspired me with a desire to learn and to do, which I never wholly lost, though there was much fluctuation before it hardened into principle and will at a later period of my life.

I well recollect, however, the morning of this (for me) great occurrence. I was ordered to repair to Mr. Hawtrey's house. There I saw him, and he went through the verses very carefully with me, making such corrections, or improvements perhaps, as he thought necessary. The novelty of the situation to me was extreme, for he all the way through maintained the kindest manner and appeared to feel an interest in me, which I, a boy of 12, thought singular and unaccountable, but at the same time enjoyed with much fluttering and a thrill of new hope and satisfaction.

Though I had no direct intercourse with Dr. (then Mr.) Hawtrey during all my remaining years at Eton, I was very intimate for the later two or three years with Arthur Hallam, who boarded in his house, so that we messed together though we lived at opposite ends of Eton, the breakfast being at his room and mine in alternate weeks. Being so much in his house, and having in this way formed a friendship with the Dean of Windsor, who lived there, I naturally had more means of forming an opinion about him than Eton boys in general. I looked upon him as first and best among all the masters of the school at the time.

The late Lord Mount Temple and his elder brother Lord Cowper both, I think, lived in that house. It might be well to inquire as to Mr. Kinglake, but I will not be positive about him. My brother-in-law Sir Stephen Glynne was among the intimates, and was a favourite pupil much admitted into the domestic interior.

After leaving Eton I saw a good deal of this excellent and most highly accomplished man, full of truth and knowledge, of liberality and of modesty. In the love of his pursuits, he seemed to forget all self-love. He was thought to be rather smart in dress, with an innocent mindedness, and always maintained at a high level the character of a clergyman. In the year 1840, as the colleague of my brother-in-law Lord Lyttelton, I examined for the Newcastle Scholarship, spending that week in his house and, when free, in his company. I also visited him at other times and found all intercourse with him delightful.

I recollect well the overboiling, so to speak, of his pleasure on an Election when the number on the school list touched 777. He almost danced for joy. He was Etonian to the core. I remember a conversation in which he pointed out how Eton, apparently from the solidity of its traditions, had been and continued less dependent than other public schools upon the celebrity and personal distinctions of its head masters.

Not very long after I left it in 1835, Eton underwent without doubt a regenerating process. The popular supposition is that it was swept along by a tide of renovation due to the fame and the contagious example of Dr. Arnold at Rugby. But, though Dr. Arnold was a great man, this in my opinion is an error: Eton was in a singularly small degree open to influence from other public schools. I have always held that there were three persons to whom Eton was more indebted than any others for the new life poured into her arteries; and that these three were, Dr. Hawtrey, tutor, Headmaster, and Provost: the contemporary Duke of Newcastle, who, by a stroke singularly happy, founded the Newcastle Scholarship: and Bishop George Selwyn, the scholar, Christian and hero, who had Eton graven on the core of his heart and whose influence during the many years he spent there must have been very great.

P.S. I have forgotten to refer to Dr. Hawtrey's library, of which I had some, but hardly a general, knowledge. Speaking of the

(Continued at foot of next column)

time after 1840, I remember that it had to be accommodated in about twelve rooms of his house. It was a very finished library; in keeping with the character of the owner. I do not recollect an unbound or unkempt book: If there were any such they were hidden in closets. I think there were many select and some rare works, but I cannot give minute information—it is pleasant to me to speak or write about him. R.I.P.

(To be continued)

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Obituary

THE MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR

AN APPRECIATION

A correspondent writes:—

The dead ride fast, and the posthumous fame of most ruling chiefs in India is like a clanging echo, dominating the brief interval of their obsequies only to be put to sudden silence by the guns which salute their impatient heirs. But the life-story of his late Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, whose death was announced in *The Times* of yesterday, is of enduring value and interest. It points a hundred morals; the poets and painters of his race will turn to it for inspiration in years to come.

"Sun of the Hindu Faith," high priest no less than king of his own people, he was also custodian of the Rajput blood, sole arbiter in matters pertaining thereto over the proudest and most exclusive community of living men. His spoken word permitted or banned the projected marriages of princes whose territories and revenues far exceeded his own. The legend of his divine descent was accepted without question by the million and a half of his State subjects and by millions of others to whom he was no more than a formidable name. And from an Indian standpoint, within the limits of mortal nature, he fulfilled, almost to perfection, the massive obligations of his position. As your obituary truly says, the purity of his private life was reflected in the austere magnificence of his Court, where for close on half a century he enforced a standard of behaviour which would have satisfied the sternest moralists of the West, and in Eastern palaces, if ever approached, has certainly never been surpassed. On his bodily comforts he probably spent less than the poorest of his nobles, and strong liquor never passed his lips. To the end of his days his constant recreation was the chase of the tiger, the panther, and the boar, conducted with the splendid ceremony of sixteenth-century feudalism, and with a rigour which often reduced the keenest of his companions to utter exhaustion. Tigers, in particular, were game for no rifle but his own. So sacrosanct was this reservation that an ill-starred courtier who once, under the eye of his master, shot one of these animals in self-defence, died of chagrin within a week.

In appearance the late Maharana was a fine specimen of a clean-bred Rajput, and superb physical health lent to his features, up to extreme old age, a beauty and poise which delighted the portrait painters of many nations. His immense dignity, combined with an unaffected kindliness of manner, won the heart of every European who had the honour of his acquaintance. He was a matchless host, and the thresholds of his guest-houses were warm with the coming and going of visitors without number. But within the velvet scabbard reposed a blade of tempered steel, for no man was ever harder to move from his purpose or, unhappily for himself and his people, more impervious to the changing spirit of the times.

The State to which he succeeded in 1885 had preserved in a singular degree of perfection a feudal system to which England under the later Norman kings affords, perhaps, the nearest parallel. His environment was theirs, their trials and difficulties were his. A powerful and encroaching nobility allied to him in blood, great religious foundations whose secular resources and privileged position were a menace to his own, a trading class whose only function was to bleed and be bled, and a million or so of unconsidered tillers of the soil—on this structure the edifice of his State had survived for the prodigious period of eleven hundred years, and it was his unshakable conviction that for his people no other form of social fabric was possible or even desirable. Not a stone of the edifice would he have altered.

But to pronounce judgment on him as a ruler is for the historian of his times. What had they to do with Clio, the innumerable travellers who year after year flocked to his lovely capital from all quarters of the globe? They saw a shining city, violet-crowned, set like a jewel in the charmed circle of the Aravalli hills. Its snow-white palaces rose sheer from lakes which vied in depth of colour with the blue of the Indian firmament. Up and down its crooked streets went stately women in swinging skirts of orange, sworded Rajputs, wild-eyed Bhils with bow on back and a sheaf of loose arrows in one hand, lepers, caparisoned stallions, and sacred bulls. Resplendent as Sir Lancelot, a noble rode by with his quota of horse and foot to report himself at the palace for his prescribed spell of feudal duty, his loud-voiced herald at his palfrey's nose and every member of his retinue a feast for the artist's eye. All the violent colour-scheme of medieval India was there, a pageant of clashing contrast day by day. And, if they were lucky in their dates, they were spectators of that ancient sacrament of allegiance known as Darbar, the session of the overlord and his nobles under the open sky. Or, it may be, they viewed from a palace roof the silent procession of the Court by water, a pomp of rare and dream-like fascination, held at the annual festival of the goddess of Spring. But for them, in memory, the focus of each glittering scene remained always the same—a spare figure clad in priestly white, leaning on his shield, his sword on his lap, the Prince without fear or reproach, who held to the old order because he saw nothing worthy of his admiration in the new.

Not long ago there arrived in the Udaipur State guest-house an Indian of unique distinction, fresh from his seat in the highest tribunal at the heart of the Empire, in speech and dress an Englishman, by race as far removed from the Rajput as the Teuton is from the Celt. "What brings you here?" inquired of him a fellow-guest, to whom his absence from London at that season was a matter of surprise. "I will tell you," replied the other, "but do not ask me to explain what is half a mystery to myself. I have travelled 6,000 miles to touch the feet of the Maharana of Udaipur."

PAYMASTER REAR-ADMIRAL BRAMBLE

Paymaster Rear-Admiral James Bramble, C.B. (retired), who died at Emsworth, Hants, on Sunday night, at the age of 80, was chiefly known to older generations of naval officers by his book, "Promotion and Retirement," which appeared annually from 1891 to 1914.

As a paymaster Mr. Bramble became an authority upon the working of the rules of the promotion and retirement of senior naval officers, which were then rather more rigid than they afterwards became, and determined to a greater extent by seniority. He provided many flag officers and captains with lists showing the probable future state of the Flag List, and indicating their chances of rising to the higher ranks. At the request of many Service friends he printed a compilation of these lists in 1891 and supplemented it with most useful records of past holders of various commands and appointments. The work proved acceptable, and was welcomed each year until the War broke out. The 1914 edition had 170 pages, and included among its records summaries of Navy Estimates since Trafalgar.

Paymaster Rear-Admiral Bramble entered as an assistant clerk in June, 1867. One of his early ships was the Favorite, which was originally designed and begun as a wooden corvette of 22 guns, but was converted, according to designs by Sir Edward Reed, in 1862, into a rigged, armour-plated corvette, armed with 10 8in., nine-ton muzzle-loading guns. Her iron armour was 4½in. thick, and she had a single screw, with a speed of 11 knots. She was thus an interesting vessel of the transition period, and Bramble served in her when she was Coastguard ship at Queensferry from March, 1872. In September, 1874, he began his long series of staff appointments, being appointed for duty with Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder, Commander-in-Chief in China, on board the Audacious. Ryder was a talented and scientific officer, whose name is still perpetuated in the Navy by the annual award of the Ryder memorial prize for French. In September, 1878, Bramble joined the staff of Admiral Sir Edward Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and continued there when his old chief, Admiral Ryder, took up the command, and again when the latter was succeeded by Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby. In May, 1887, he was appointed secretary to Rear-Admiral R. Gordon Douglas, Admiral-Superintendent at Malta, and six months later was promoted to paymaster.

After a term in the Asia, reserve guardship at Portsmouth, he went to sea again as secretary in the Anson to Rear-Admiral Richard Tracey, Second-in-Command in the Channel, and remained in her when Rear-Admiral Loftus Jones took over the command in September, 1890. In January, 1892, he again became secretary to the Admiral-Superintendent at Malta, this time with Rear-Admiral Tracey. He was promoted to staff paymaster in November, 1892, and to fleet paymaster two years later. From June, 1894, he was secretary to Rear-Admiral (later Admiral of the Fleet, Sir) Edward H. Seymour, then Superintendent of Naval Reserves. Four years later he had a spell of accountant duty as fleet paymaster of the battleship Repulse in the Channel, and from March, 1902, he was similarly employed in the battleship Bulwark, flagship in the Mediterranean. In October, 1905, he was appointed to Portsmouth Naval Depôt, and while serving there, in March, 1907, was promoted to paymaster-in-chief (now paymaster captain). He retired on October 25, 1908.

On the outbreak of the War he was appointed for transport duties at Southampton, and on January 22, 1923, in recognition of War service, he was promoted to paymaster rear-admiral on the retired list. He had lived for many years at Emsworth. One of his sons is Major J. A. Bramble, R.M., now serving as a Political officer in the Sudan, and another son is Commander F. G. Bramble, R.N.

MR. ARNOLD GRAVES

Mr. Arnold Felix Graves, who took an important part in the promotion of Irish education and Irish industries, died on Saturday at Wheathampstead at the age of 82.

The third son of Dr. Charles Graves, Bishop of Limerick, he was born on November 17, 1847, and was the brother of Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, Mr. C. L. Graves, and Sir Robert Wyndham Graves. His sister Ida, who married Admiral Sir Richard Poore, is the author of "Recollections of an Admiral's Wife" and other books. Arnold Graves was educated at Windermere College and Trinity College, Dublin, where he was first honours-man in mathematics, was captain of the University football team, played for Ireland at cricket from 1865 to 1868, and won the University hurdle races in the same years.

He passed the Indian Civil Service examination in 1868, but instead of going out to India was called to the Irish Bar in 1872. He was afterwards appointed secretary to the Charity Commissioners and the Commissioners of Education for Ireland, but apart from his official duties he rendered notable service to education. Thus, he was hon. secretary and organizer of the City of Dublin technical schools, the Pembroke technical schools, the Technical Education Association, and the Irish Artisans' Exhibition, all of which he was instrumental in founding; and he also served on the committees of the Irish Industries Association, the Royal Society for the Training and Employment of Women, and the City of Dublin Libraries Committee. Mr. Graves was the author of "Clytaemnestra," "Helen of Troy," "Prince Patrick," "The Long Retreat," "The Turn of the Tide," and "Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise." He married Miss Constance Weatherley, and had four sons and one daughter.

The funeral will be at Wheathampstead to-day at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Lowther Bridger, who died at Lyndhurst on May 22, in his 90th year, was a frequent Correspondent of *The Times* on subjects of general interest.

Miss Emily Drummond died at 18, Hyde Park-gardens on Sunday at the age of 92. Her father, Thomas Drummond, who was born in 1797, was the inventor of the Drummond light. For five years, from 1835 till his death, he was Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle and the practical Governor of the country under the compact between the Melbourne Government and O'Connell. Miss Drummond's mother was Miss Kinnaird, adopted daughter of Richard ("Conversation") Sharp.

CHANGING INDIA

PROFESSOR COATMAN ON GREAT FORCES

Professor J. Coatman, late Director of Public Information with the Government of India and now Professor of Imperial Economic Relations in the University of London, yesterday afternoon gave the first of two lectures at the London School of Economics on the situation in India. The conclusion he drew was that political change and progress in India are being governed by great forces, and that the present position can be seen as a violent and dramatic but temporary phase of a much wider and more permanent movement.

PROFESSOR COATMAN said that the situation must be considered in the light of the two main streams of development which had flowed since the British first became responsible for the actual administration of a part of India. The first stream was that of purely political and constitutional development. He pointed out a number of landmarks to show how regularly and how naturally the political advance of India had moved with the political and constitutional changes which had taken place not only in the Mother Country but throughout the Empire. The Morley-Minto Reforms represented the furthest possible development of the application of the great democratic principles of equality of status, representation, and election short of responsible government. The beginning of responsible self-government came with the 1919 Reforms.

The second stream of development was the educational and economic progress. Whatever might be said of India's physical, racial, linguistic and other diversities, one thing was beyond argument—namely, that India was now a closely integrated economic unit. A return to the isolation which existed before the coming of railways and other means of communication would involve not merely a lowering of economic standards, but literally catastrophic results. Communications had made possible the unification of widely separated provinces under the general control of one central government, and that had given rise and scope to those conditions, influences and forces which were working to produce an Indian nation out of the different peoples and races living in India. Not only had the extension of communications joined together different parts of India, but it had joined India to the rest of the world, had made her an important and active part of the world's market, had sent her sons and daughters all over the world, and had brought travellers of all nations in increasing numbers to India. Those processes had been attended by results of the most profound and far-reaching importance to Indian opinion, Indian education and Indian aspirations. The growth of education in India on Western lines had worked in the same directions. It had given India the invaluable unifying agency of a common language. It had led Indian students into a new world of knowledge and ideas, introducing them not only to the learning and science of the West, but also to the stores of political experience and ideas, and to the very spirit of English ideals of liberty and freedom as enshrined in some of the greatest literature of the world. The force of the impact of all those things on ardent minds coming to them fresh could not be fully appreciated by us. That was the invisible non-material highway between India and the West, just as steamships, cables and aircraft formed the visible material highway.

FRENCH FISHING BOATS ARRESTED OFF WATERFORD

Three French fishing smacks have been captured by the Irish Free State patrol boat Muirchu in Free State territorial waters. Eight vessels were observed within the three-mile limit, but five of them managed to escape. The three vessels were taken into custody off the Waterford coast, and their captains are being detained on board the Muirchu. The escaping Frenchmen, it is reported, left behind them 200 lobster-pots, which have been seized by local fishermen.

The skippers of the three smacks were each fined £10 at Waterford yesterday, the vessels to be detained for three months unless the fines were paid.

PETROL IGNITED BY LIGHTNING

A narrow brook running through the village of North Weald, Essex, which contained petrol that had leaked from the aerodrome storage tanks, was ignited by lightning flashes during the storm yesterday. The fire spread for some distance, and for a time the Woolpack Inn and some wooden cottages were in danger. Mr. J. Ashton, licensee of the Woolpack Inn, was burnt about the face in trying to put out the flames. Eventually the Epping and aerodrome fire brigades put out the fire, which was the second of its kind at the same spot.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN REDMOND

Our Dublin Correspondent states that after an absence of two hours and a half the jury disagreed last night in the case in which Captain William Redmond was charged with the manslaughter of Thomas Murphy, a young cyclist, by knocking him down with a motor-car. The case will be retried in the Dublin Circuit Criminal Court on June 24.

LORD DAVIDSON

BROADCAST TRIBUTE BY LORD CECIL

GREAT SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

Lord Cecil broadcast an appreciation of Archbishop Lord Davidson in the national programme from Savoy-hill last evening. In the course of his address he said:—

We have lost a great man, a great Archbishop of the Church of England, and a great leader of Christianity. The position of Archbishop of Canterbury is unique. Technically he is a Primate or Chief Officer of the Church of England. But he is much more than that. He is the chief figure in the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the world. The Lambeth Conference, just now assembling, brings together every four years hundreds of Bishops drawn from all quarters of the globe—from America, from Canada, from Australia and New Zealand, from Africa, from India, from the Far East, and from the British Isles. Over that Conference the Archbishop of Canterbury presides, and he is, or ought to be, its guiding spirit. True, he has no spiritual or ecclesiastical authority over the Churches there represented. But he has an immense opportunity to influence, and even to lead them. To him in any difficulty or perplexity they have a right to turn for counsel and sympathy, and just because he has no authority to direct he may be the more able to lead. Nor are his functions confined to his own Church. In this country he is the recognized leader in all Christian movements. Wherever in the whole world Christians are in trouble, they may and do turn to him for help. There is no country from which appeals may not come for advice and assistance from the occupant of the Metropolitan See of England. Here are duties requiring very great qualities for their discharge—the more so as the Archbishop has practically no official advisers. The whole responsibility rests on his shoulders. He must be courageous, far-seeing, tactful, with great intellectual and great physical powers. All these qualities were possessed by Dr. Davidson. . . .

He was not a great orator, nor had he any of those brilliant qualities which extort applause. His speeches in the House of Lords and elsewhere were persuasive rather than eloquent. He commanded attention, partly, of course, by his position, and largely by his transparent sincerity. When the Prayer-book question was first before Parliament most observers expected that the Measure would be accepted by the House of Commons but that it might be rejected by the House of Lords. In fact, the reverse happened. I believe the result was largely due to the personal influence of the Archbishop. . . Everywhere and always he stood for peace. No one can recall a bitter word from him or an unkind action. . . . He had great experience, was an admirable administrator, a cultivated scholar, learned and dignified. But above all he was a good man, kindly and tolerant. He tried with all his strength to live the Christian life in all its fullness and sincerity.

SCOTTISH TRIBUTES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, MAY 26

When the Church of Scotland Assembly resumed in Edinburgh to-day the Moderator, Dr. A. N. Bogie (Edinburgh), referred to the death of Archbishop Lord Davidson.

He said that at an early age Lord Davidson's qualities of mind and heart gained for him the trust of those associated with him, and his services in the highest position in the Church of England only deepened the trust in which he was held by all sections of the community and of all the Churches of this and other lands.

It was agreed to send to Lady Davidson an expression of sympathy and of the regard in which Lord Davidson was held. The Assembly stood in silence for a few moments.

The BISHOP OF DURHAM (Dr. Henson), who visited the Assembly and was asked to speak, said he was expressing the universal sentiment of English Churchmen when he said that Archbishop Davidson was never more successfully the exponent of their mind than when he addressed the combined Assembly of the Church of Scotland on the occasion of the union. Archbishop Davidson's character in no common measure was attractive and noble. His magnanimity and humility and his devotion to Scotland and the Church of Scotland were apparent throughout his life.

THE TITLE OF ARCHBISHOP

A correspondent writes:—

When it was most rightly decided to create Dr. Davidson a Baron and to retain for the House of Lords the advantage of his wisdom, there was one point in the technicalities which puzzled people. The entry in the House of Lords Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 72, p. 118, November 14, 1928, runs as follows:—

The Most Reverend and Right Honourable Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D., late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, having been created Baron Davidson of Lambeth, of Lambeth, in the County of London——— Was (in the usual manner) introduced.

He was so described in his patent, and, indeed, in the grant of arms which, appropriately enough, was made out to him in Edinburgh. But on November 14, 1928, he was not correctly described as the "Most Reverend"; that phrase belongs to an Archbishop by virtue of his archiepiscopate, and Dr. Davidson on his resignation should have been henceforth for technical purposes described as "Right Reverend."

I think I remember that you yourself, in commenting on the conferment of the peerage, spoke of him as one whom we should hereafter know as Archbishop Lord Davidson; but that is courtesy and reverence. I myself never tried to get out of the way of calling him "Your Grace." But the technicality remains.

"A FRIEND GONE BEFORE"

The Rev. Professor Sir Hermann Gollancz writes:—

"You and I are able to look back along a great stretch of years, and our memories of friends 'gone before' are rich and varied." These were the words addressed to me towards the end of a long letter I received dated April 4, 1928, from the late Archbishop. And now, all too soon, I can adapt his own words; for henceforth throughout Christendom, here and abroad, whenever we shall dwell upon "memories of a friend gone before, rich and varied," who was the outstanding prelate in the history of the Church of this country, we shall call to mind the courteous and courtly gentleman, of sympathetic and dignified mien, of widespread interest in all things making for the betterment of humanity, from early days a favourite with the Royal Family and adviser to Queen Victoria. About a year ago, when the new premises of the British Academy were formally opened, in conversation after the ceremony, he was good enough to refer to my action in 1882, when in the South Manchester Synagogue, at the close of my service, I offered a special prayer for the recovery of his father-in-law, Archbishop Tait, which at the time received public appreciation throughout the Press of the country. The letter to which I referred at the outset was a gracious acknowledgment of my souvenir on his eightieth birthday, a copy of my volume on the history of the Carmelites in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and he concluded with "earnest wish and prayer for Divine Blessing in the eventide of life."

THE EASTERN CHURCHES

Captain G. F. Gracey writes:—

Armenians, Chaldeans, Nestorians, and Greeks all will mourn the loss of their very true friend the late Archbishop Lord Davidson, who held a unique place in the hearts of these people. His name was a household word in Greece, in the mountain fastness of the Nestorians, as well as under the shadow of Mount Ararat by the Armenian people. The Greek Archimandrite, the late Supreme Catholicos of Armenia, and the late Marshimon of the Nestorians all agreed that they had no more stalwart friend, or a more wise counsellor, than him whom we mourn to-day. His fatherly interest and love for these Eastern Christian Churches only those who came into close contact with him on their behalf know. I have had many personal tokens of his practical help as well as sympathy in my work for these people. The Armenian massacres, the Greek disaster in Smyrna, the persecution of the Nestorians and Chaldeans left an indelible mark upon him. On my return from the Mosul boundary in 1925, after reporting on the suffering of these Christian people, he took practical steps to meet their immediate needs. The whole of the Eastern Christian Churches to-day will mourn for him who not only understood them, but loved them with a deep, abiding love.

Prebendary M. M. Connor, vicar of West Bromwich for 47 years, died yesterday at the age of 76. He was formerly curate at Sydenham and at Lewisham.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GERALD BOYD

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GERALD FARRELL BOYD, K.C.B., D.S.C., of Coombe Hill Farm, Kingston Hill, who commanded the Dublin District in 1919, and died on April 12, aged 53, left £1,814 gross, with net personalty £949.

DAME EDITH COATES, of Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, S.W., widow of Sir Edward Coates, died on January 7, leaving £16,148, with net personalty £14,949. She gives:—

An annuity of £100 to her secretary, Louise Holmes.

MARIE CHRISTINE DE BRONNO BRONSKA, Baroness d'Eichthal, of Villa La Solitude, Sèvres, France, who died on April 26, widow of Baron Emile d'Eichthal, left property in this country valued at £2,082. She left:—

The residue of her property as to one-third to the Aerienne of Ares Wallerstein Fund, recognized as being of public utility; one-third to the Sanatorium of Lege (Gironde), recognized as being of public utility; and one-third to the Enfance et Famille par l'Aide Sociale (Childhood and Family through Social help), acknowledged as being of public utility.

MRS. FRANCES CAROLINE YULE, of North Gate, Regent's Park, N.W., who died on February 5, widow of G. Yule, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £134,445, with net personalty £134,028. She left:—

£200 to Helen Clarke, for several years in her employ, whether still in her service or not.

Miss JULIA CAROLINE ELIZA SANDYS, of East St. Helen-street, Abingdon, Berks, for 22 years on the staff of St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews, who died on February 25, aged 81, left estate of the gross value of £35,032, with net personalty £33,702. She left:—

£208 per annum to her maid, Elizabeth Deas, for life, "in recognition of services long and faithfully rendered to me," and should her sister, Bella Deas, survive her, then £104 per annum shall be paid to her during the remainder of her life.

Mr. CHARLES KENNETH SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, M.A., M.C., of Via della Croce, Rome, formerly Patterson Bursar in Anglo-Saxon in Edinburgh University, later private secretary to the late Lord Northcliffe, and on the staff of *The Times*, author of a number of scholarly translations of old and modern writers, who died on February 28, aged 40, left unsettled property in England valued for probate at £418. He died intestate and a bachelor.

Mr. ALFRED JOHN AMBROSE SCRIVEN, of Lilbourne, Bath-road, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, advertising contractor, who died on February 10, aged 47, left estate of the gross value of £26,365, with net personalty £16,592.

He left:—

£100 to his night nurse, Ogleby, "as a small recognition of all her care and attention to me"; and £100 each to his six "faithful" employees, W. T. White, W. S. Taylor, Miss L. Mead, Miss W. Andrews, Miss Pond, and Mr. Lockyer.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BELL, Mr. Vernon Garrold (39), of The State Forest Office, Taiping, Perak, Federated Malay States, Deputy-Commissioner of Forests in the Federated Malay States (net personalty £4,812)	£4,824
CHURCH, Mr. Charles Grant (80), of The Grove, Highgate, N., and of Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., barrister-at-law, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn (net personalty £3,794)	4,274
COMPTON, the Rev. Daniel Goddard, M.A. (91), of The Downs, Southbourne, Hants (net personalty £11,700)	12,189
COOK, Mr. Arthur Willsted, C.I.E. (56), of Burdwan-road, Calcutta, India, a member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal	1,973
ENTWISTLE, Mr. Robert Simpson, of Trafford-street, Farnworth, Lancs (net personalty £14,547)	14,754
FRY, Mr. Robert Symonds, of Clanbanniffe, Beer, Devon, late of the Colonial Service, Straits Settlements (net personalty £10,751)	10,865
GOODLIFF, Mr. Richard (67), of Gazeley House, Huntingdon, common brewer (net personalty £50,773)	58,442
HIGHAM, Mr. John Woolf, of Melbourne House, Derbyshire-lane, Stretford, Lancs, smallware manufacturer (net personalty £19,028)	40,719
LATEY, Mr. Louis John (46), of Belsize-square, Hampstead, N.W., and of Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., solicitor to the Institute of Journalists (net personalty £7,486)	7,913
MCOSCAR, Mr. John, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (69), of Nightingale-lane, Balham, S.W., formerly of Bagshot House, Hardwick Mount, Buxton, Derby	2,312
MIDDLETON, Major William Frederick, late 3rd (Militia) Battalion, The Black Watch, of Baldarroch, Murthly, Perthshire (unsettled personal estate)	77,332
SHIPLEY, Mr. Hammond Smith, C.M.G. (72), of All Saints' Vicarage, Pontefract, Yorks, who had had a long career in the Consular Service in the Near East (net personalty £749)	1,031
SIMPSON, Mr. Alexander, of Belvidere-crescent, Aberdeen, retired farmer (personal estate)	10,198
SMITH, Mr. John Charles Jeffrey, of Cluny-drive, Edinburgh, a director of the Camelon Iron Company, Limited (personal estate)	10,738
TAYLOR, Mrs. Augusta Charlotte (88), of Bramley, Goring-road, Steyning, Sussex, widow of W. F. Taylor (net personalty £13,265)	15,475
UNWIN, Mr. Maurice Everett, of Mushroom-lane, Western Bank, Sheffield, Yorks, director and works manager of John Brown and Co., Limited, steel manufacturers (net personalty £16,748)	18,084

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

FUTURE OF CHURCH SCHOOLS

In the eighth portion of his charge to his diocese, delivered at St. Mary's, Bootle, on Sunday, the BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL (Dr. David) spoke of the duty of the Church to cooperate to the fullest extent with the local education authorities and with the teaching profession. He said that it would be disastrous if Churchmen, by standing on their own rights, were to hinder the claim of the children for the best education that the Church and State together could achieve for them. No parish ought to stand out for its own school as against a broad scheme which would benefit the children of neighbouring parishes as well as of its own. The teaching office of the Church in these days fell in large measure to the teaching profession. Its members needed, and generally knew that they needed, the inspiration and guidance which the Church could help to provide.

APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Winchester has appointed the REV. R. J. HITCHCOCK, vicar of Kilmeston, near Alresford, to the vicarage of Milford-on-Sea, near Lymington.

The Archbishop of Wales has conferred the Chancellorship of St. Asaph Cathedral, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Fisher, of Cefn, upon Canon C. F. ROBERTS, rector of Llanddulas, and the vacant Canonry of the cathedral upon the REV. DAVID EDWARDES DAVIES, vicar of Rhyl.

HOLIDAYS FOR POOR CLERGY

The Archdeacons of Middlesex, London, and Hampstead write commending the work of the London Poor Clergy Holiday Fund, which was founded in 1876 to help in providing holidays for the poorer clergy of the diocese. They say:—"If this assistance was needed 50 years ago it requires little imagination to see how sorely it must be needed now, when the cost of living and of housing has increased out of all proportion to the slight increase in clerical stipends. To meet this extra cost anything that might be called a luxury, and, sad to say, many things that ordinary educated folk count as necessities, have to be cut off; and though one may get along without a good holiday for a year or two it is evident that both the work and the health of our poorer brethren and their much-enduring wives, too, must in the long run suffer greatly for the lack of it. Last year we were able to make 181 grants, totalling £1,950, in addition to block grants of £300 each to the dioceses of Southwark and Chelmsford (London-over-the Border), and we appeal again, on behalf of those who would not ask for themselves, for cheques, both large and small, which may be sent to our hon. treasurer, the Rev. Prebendary G. H. Vincent, St. Martin's Church, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4, by whom they will be gratefully acknowledged."

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES

About 1,200 travellers will leave London to-day to take part in a Roman Catholic Pilgrimage to Lourdes promoted by the Society of Our Lady of Lourdes. It is primarily an exercise of devotion, though some 180 sick persons will be taken to the shrine of healing, and the pilgrims will pray daily for their cure. The sick will be bathed daily in the water of the spring. Each day will close with a torchlight procession to the illuminated shrines. The pilgrimage will be led by the Archbishop of Cardiff, the Bishop of Brentwood, the Bishop of Menevia, and the Bishop of Plymouth. The preacher will be the Rev. W. J. Wood; the master of ceremonies Canon Hall; the medical registrar Father Izard, O.S.B. The sick will be under the care of several doctors, 17 trained nurses, and 55 handmaids of the sick. About 60 priests will accompany the pilgrims. The first party, including the sick, will leave Victoria Station for Folkestone at 7.40 this morning and two others will follow. The pilgrims are due to arrive at Lourdes to-morrow morning and will leave on Tuesday, June 3, arriving in London the next day about noon.

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED AND MILD

Meteorological Office, May 26

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A complex series of depressions affecting the British Isles will cause rather unsettled and mild weather generally, with some rain in most districts and perhaps thunder locally in the South.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., S.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., W., WALES, S., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate variable winds; changeable skies, local rain and perhaps thunder; mild; fog locally early.

ENGLAND, N.W., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, N.—Light or moderate variable winds, becoming moderate to fresh south-westerly; changeable skies; local rain; mild; fog locally early.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Rather unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light to moderate variable winds, changeable skies, with local rain and perhaps thunder; fog locally early; sea slight to moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

Success in a Frock

What is it that makes a dress successful? Certainly not its price, for many gowns are as un-beautiful at 9½ guineas as at 98/6; not always its material, for though that may be lovely it can be ruined by untutored cutting. Rather a cumulation of colour, line, finish, etc., and the knowledge that the wearer has chosen the best dress to set off her personality creates that aura which spells a successful dress.

Well, among the popular priced Gowns of Marshall & Snelgrove's there is ample opportunity for you to find that dress inexpensively, since all of them are given the same careful consideration at 98/6 as they would have at 9½ guineas.

FLORAL NINON GOWN, having the advantage of the coatee to match, making it suitable for day or evening wear. Sleeveless dress lined crêpe de Chine. Sizes 44 and 46. Stocked in various delightful colourings.
Price 98/6

DELIGHTFUL HAT in hemp straw and fancy crinoline, trimmed satin ribbon.
Price 4½ gns

Sent on approval.

TWO-PIECE in floral ninon; sleeveless dress, lined silk, cardigan coatee to match. In ample stock size, and a few good colours.
Price 98/6
Also in figured crêpe de Chine.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 26

To-day is the Anniversary of the Birthday of The Queen.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Gloucester, the Prince George, the Princess Royal, the Princess Victoria, Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught, the Princess Beatrice, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Captain the Lord and the Lady Maud Carnegie, Commodore the Hon. Alexander and the Lady Patricia Ramsay, the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven, Princess Helena Victoria, Princess Marie Louise, the Marchioness of Carisbrooke and the Marchioness of Cambridge visited The King and Queen and remained to Luncheon.

The String Band of The Coldstream Guards played a Selection of Music during Luncheon, under the direction of Captain R. G. Evans.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MAY 26

The Prince of Wales, attended by Brig.-General G. F. Trotter, opened the Twelfth Triennial Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at the Guildhall this morning.

His Royal Highness, attended by Captain J. R. Aird, was present at the Empire Ball, which was held at the Royal Albert Hall this evening.

The Duchess of Norfolk is leaving London to-day for Yorkshire.

The Marquess of Londonderry will return to Londonderry House, Park-lane, to-day from Mount Stewart.

The Earl of Onslow left 107, St. George's-square on Saturday for the North of England.

The Earl and Countess of Darnley have left Cobham Hall, Kent, for Westlands, Farm, Horley, where they will stay for the rest of the summer.

The Earl and Countess of Haddo will return to 16, Westbourne-street to-day from Scotland.

The Countess of Malmesbury has returned from abroad, and has joined the Earl of Malmesbury at Heron Court, Christchurch, where they will spend the summer.

Dorothy Countess of Cranbrook and Lady Anne Gathorne-Hardy arrive at 9, Wilbraham-place, S.W.1, to-day, for six weeks. (Telephone, Sloane 8006.)

Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden will return to 31, Belgrave-square to-day from Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.

Viscountess Elibank is leaving for Paris to-morrow to take part in the Franco-British celebrations. She will be away until June 2.

Lady Evelyn Cobbold is leaving London to-morrow for Norway, and no letters will be forwarded.

Lord and Lady Redesdale will leave 26, Rutland-gate at the end of this week for High Wycombe.

Sir Malcolm and Lady Robertson have moved from the Connaught Hotel to 2, Rutland-gate, S.W.7, which will in future be their permanent address. (Telephone, Sloane 9461.)

Sir John and Lady Ropner have left Claridge's for the country.

Sir Reginald Bonsor is in London, and is staying at Claridge's.

Sir Norman and Lady Bolton arrived from India on May 23, and are staying at 66, Prince's-gate. (Telephone, Kensington 6234.)

Lady Eckstein, Mr. Bernard Eckstein, and Miss Herminie Eckstein have cancelled all engagements owing to the seriously critical illness of Sir Frederick Eckstein.

Sir Percy Loraine and the Hon. Cecil and Mrs. Campbell are among the passengers travelling to Port Said in the Cheshire, which sailed from Marseilles on May 24.

Colonel and Mrs. Paddon have moved from Kensington-mansions to Butter Hill House, Dorking, which is now their permanent address.

Captain and Mrs. Crichton-Stuart and Miss Penelope Crichton-Stuart will arrive on May 30 at 35, Chesham-street, S.W.1, which they have taken for the remainder of the season. (Telephone, Sloane 7584.)

Mr. Henry and Lady Millicent Tiarks will return to England to-morrow, and their address will be The Summer House, Homewood, Chislehurst, Kent. (Telephone, Chislehurst 450.)

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, M.P., has been ordered by his doctors, as the result of his recent illness, to give up all Parliamentary duties, and has left for Switzerland to undergo a cure.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is due to arrive at Southampton in the Empress of Australia to-morrow.

Frau Sthamer has left for the Continent and will be away until the beginning of July.

Mme. Masaryk will return to London to-day from abroad.

Mrs. Otto H. Kahn has arrived at Claridge's from the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Edgar S. Davis have moved to 7A, Eaton-square, S.W.1. (Telephone, Sloane 6674.)

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harvey have arrived from the British Legation, Athens, at 119A, Mount-street, W.1, which will be their address for a few weeks. (Telephone, Grosvenor 3147.)

Lady Bertha Dawkins held a committee meeting yesterday at 56, Upper Brook-street (by courtesy of Lady Cunliffe-Owen) in aid of the cinema *matinée* that she is organizing at the Regal Cinema on July 3 for the Brompton Hospital Appeal. Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore, the Hon. Mrs. Roland Cubitt, Lady Dunn, Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh, Mrs. Herman Lebus, Mrs. J. B. Sainsbury, Lady Moira Lyttelton, Mrs. Warwick Wright, Mrs. Max Mayer, Mrs. R. A. Young, and Mrs. Fitzmaurice, of Orkney, are sending 200 disabled soldiers and sailors to the *matinée*. Lady Dunn is organizing part of the entertainment and the programme-sellers are under her direction.

The street collection organized by Adele Countess Cadogan in aid of the debt on St. John the Baptist's Home for Nurses held on May 17 realized £58 1s. 10d. The expenses amounting to £8 1s. 10d., £50 was paid to the fund.

LADIES' IMPERIAL CLUB

Prebendary A. W. Gough gave an address on "Persecution and Politics" at the Ladies' Imperial Club, Dover-street, W.1, yesterday. The Hon. Lady White-Thomson presided, and a vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Mrs. Geoffrey Murnin and seconded by Mrs. Alfred Debenham. Professor Littlejohn proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. Among others present were:—

Lady Wild, Mrs. Charles Trimm, Mrs. Rolls, Mrs. Browne, Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Mrs. Cecil Morgan, Mrs. John Thackeray, Miss Varley, Mrs. Watkin Homfray, Mrs. Younger, Miss Sutherland, Mrs. Clayton, Miss Clayton, Mrs. Carey Hobson, Mrs. Apsley Smith, the Hon. Mrs. Graves, Miss McKinney, Miss Campbell Preston, Mrs. Carey Webster, Miss A. G. Hudson, Miss Trask, Miss Scott, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Ernest Taylor, Mrs. F. Milne, Miss Green, Miss Renshaw, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Robins, Mrs. Pitts Tucker, Mrs. Carrington Wilde, Miss Mackern, Miss Wolston, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Audsley Ralph, Miss L. Thompson, Mrs. Munro Faute, Mrs. Mullock, Mrs. Bevan, Miss Debenham, Miss Susan Somerset, the Hon. Catherine Lawrence, the Hon. Sara Lawrence, and Mrs. William Phillips, hon. political secretary.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. P. ANGWIN AND MISS HAUGHTON

The engagement is announced between Penrose Angwin, Royal Engineers, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Angwin, of Penlu, Camborne, Cornwall, and Margaret Helen (Peggy), only daughter of the late Mr. F. L. Haughton, late of Boehurst, Awbridge, Romsey, and Mrs. Haughton.

MR. C. H. DICKINS AND MISS B. M. TEW

The engagement is announced between Cecil Dickins, East Surrey Regiment, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dickins, of Cannongate, Hythe, and Barbara Margaret, younger daughter of Colonel Tew, C.M.G., and Mrs. Tew, of Hardwick House, Folkestone.

DR. T. NUTHALL AND MISS PARSONS

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Dr. Tallent Nuthall, of 5, Queen Anne-street, W.1, and Dorothy Isabel, elder daughter of the late H. G. Parsons, of Coorg, India.

MR. H. VERNON-HUNT AND MISS M. SHEFFIELD

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly in London on June 12, between H. Vernon-Hunt and Mary Sheffield, daughter of Mrs. H. Sheffield, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.

MR. H. R. ADAMSON AND MISS F. E. MILLER

The marriage arranged between Mr. Harold Roughsedge Adamson and Miss Freda Evelyn Miller will take place at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, on Tuesday, June 3, at 2.30 o'clock.

MR. H. B. BUCHANAN AND MISS J. A. BUTLIN

The engagement is announced of Henry Blackwood Buchanan, late of Assam, and Joyce Audrey, daughter of the late Charles Henry Butlin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Camborne, Cornwall, and Mrs. Butlin, Mannamead, Plymouth.

MR. C. E. T. EATON AND MRS. PEARSON

The marriage arranged between Charles Edward Thynne, only child of the late Stephen Ormston Eaton, of Tolethorpe Hall, Rutland, and Violet Home Stewart, younger daughter of the late Wilfred Mowbray Cundell, of 53, Drayton-gardens, S.W., will take place very shortly.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Eustace Hoare took place yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Archdeacon of London officiated, and the child was named Samuel Julian. The god parents were Mr. Frederick Pelly, the Earl of Coventry, Lord Glenconner, Viscountess Portman (for whom Viscountess Sandon stood proxy), and Lady Oranmore and Browne (for whom the Hon. Imogen Rhys stood proxy).

DANCES

THE EMPIRE BALL

The Prince of Wales was present at the Empire Ball which was held at the Albert Hall yesterday in aid of the funds of the British Legion.

During the evening a pageant of "Britain and her Industries," arranged by Mrs. A. G. McCorquodale, took place; among the industries represented were shipping, coal, cotton, cutlery, machinery, iron and steel, paper, silk and wool. The Clabon-West bands played. Among those who took tickets for the ball were:—

The American Ambassador, Countess Jellicoe, the Countess of Iveagh, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Lady Furnivall, Lady Avebury, Lady Mabel Gore-Langton, Lady Hamilton, Lady Lowther, Lady Louis Mountbatten, Lady Riddadale, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Lady Cayzer, Lady Rocksdale, Lady Eyres-Monsell, Lady Howard de Walden, Sir Gordon Campbell, Sir August Cayzer, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Sir George Touche, Admiral Sir Richard Webb, Lord Wakefield, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Captain Paul Bennett, V.C.

MRS. FERGUSON

The Hon. Mrs. Ferguson gave a dance at 92, Eaton-square (lent by Mr. Ivor Ferguson) yesterday for her daughters, Miss Susan and Miss Jane Ferguson. The Embassy band played. Dinner parties for the dance were given by:—

Viscountess Hampden, the Dowager Countess of Longford, Countess Fitzwilliam, Lady Dynevor, Lady Herbert Scott, the Hon. Mrs. Gretton, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Feilden, Lady Theresa Fletcher, the Hon. Mrs. Arnold Henderson, the Hon. Mrs. Basil Hill-Wood, Lady McMahon, the Hon. Mrs. Hanbury-Tracy, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Rothschild, Mrs. Christie Miller, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Baring, Mrs. Edgar Brassey, Mrs. Archibald Smith, Mrs. Bower Ismay, Mrs. E. Martin-Smith, Mrs. Molloy, Mrs. T. H. Barnard, Mrs. R. Feilden, Mrs. C. Phillimore, and Mrs. Andrew Ferguson.

Among those who accepted invitations to the dance were:—

The Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini and Mlle. Livia Paravicini, the Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen and Mlle. de Marees van Swinderen, the Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Katherine Howard, the Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Angela Scott, the Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, the Marquess and Marchioness of Northampton, Lady Winifred Cecil, Lady Margaret Spencer, the Countess of Ellesmere, Lady Susan Egerton, Lady Helen Pleydell-Bouverie, Lady Margaret Bingham, the Hon. Nina Grenfell, the Hon. Barbara Brand, Lady Violet Pakenham, Lady Joan Villiers, Miss Brotherhood, Miss Manningham-Buller, Miss Cecilia Ellice, the Hon. Elizabeth Elphinstone, Miss Priscilla Feilden, Miss Pamela Brassey, the Hon. Elizabeth Brand, Miss Barbara Farquhar, Miss Lane-Fox, the Hon. Roger and Mrs. Brand, the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Brand, Miss Loeffler, Miss Angela Nevill, Miss Jean Crichton, the Hon. Lady Meade and Miss Meade, the Hon. David Brand, Mr. Fitzwilliam, Lord William Scott, the Master of Glamis.

The Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Malden, the Earl of Erne, Viscount Milton, Lord O'Neill, Mr. Desmond Miller, the Hon. R. Hamilton-Russell, Viscount Somerton, Sir Gerard Fuller, Captain and Mrs. Jenkinson, Lord Morven Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. Wignall, Mr. Hugh Walford, Mr. Peter Brassey, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Mr. Andrew and Lady Victoria Scott, Colonel Leonard Hardy, Mr. Wickham Boynton, and Major Speed.

LADY PIGOTT-BROWN

Lady Pigott-Brown gave a dance last night for Miss Joan Pigott-Brown at 42, Grosvenor-square, which was lent for the occasion by her godmother, Lady Dorothy Hope-Morley. The house was decorated with small pink standard rose trees and pink pearl rhododendrons.

Dinner parties were given by the following hostesses:—

Lady Amherst of Hackney, Mrs. Alston, Mrs. John Buchan, Lady Bird, Mrs. Clifton Brown, Mrs. Hylton Foster, Lady Cassendge, Mrs. Grant Forbes, Lady Hurst, Lady Eleanor Keane, Mrs. Curtis Lampson, the Countess of Mexborough, Lady Margaret Nicholson, Lady Perrott, Mrs. Fisher Rowe, the Hon. Mrs. Thorne, and Mrs. Wyld.

The principal guests were:—

Mrs. and Miss Gibson Watt, Mrs. and Miss Gray Cheape, Mrs. and Miss Villiers-Stuart, Sir Vincent Baddeley, Sir Montague Barlow, the Marchioness of Normanby and Lady Elizabeth Phipps, Lady Helen Brocklehurst and Miss Mitford, Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Gascoigne, Mrs. and Miss Ursula Kearsley, Lord and Lady Holmsdale, Lady Stanley of Alderley and the Hon. Pamela Stanley, the Hon. Lady Calthorpe and Miss Barbara Calthorpe, Lady Victoria Villiers and Miss Rosemary Villiers, the Hon. Lady Meade and Miss Anne Meade, the Hon. Mrs. Cubitt and Miss Lyell, Colonel and Mrs. Basch, Viscount Scho, Lady Howard-Stepney and Miss Margot Howard-Stepney, the Hon. Mrs. Hermon-Hodge and Miss Lorna Hermon-Hodge, General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough and Miss A. Gough.

Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Mr. E. Goulburn, Lady Storrs and Miss Clowes, Lady Constance Gore and Miss Gloria Gore, Lady Rose McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Hoare and Miss Diana Hoare, Lady Agnes Savile and Lady Beatrice Savile, Viscountess Wolmer and the Hon. Anne Palmer, the Hon. Lady Quilter and Miss Zoë Quilter, Lady Dawson of Penn and the Hon. Rosemary Dawson, Lady Luke and the Hon. Enid Lawson-Johnston, Lady Richmond and Miss Bridget Richmond, Lady Perrott and Miss Priscilla and Miss Helena Perrott, Sir George and Lady Jessel and Miss Vanda Swetenham, Lady Chamberlain and Miss Diane Chamberlain, Lady Arundell of Wardour and the Hon. Isabella Arundell, and Lady Ann Egerton.

THE WEDGWOOD BALL

The Wedgwood ball, in aid of the Village Settlements of Enham and Papworth and the Pottery and Glass Trades' Benevolent Institution, will be held at the Park Lane Hotel on Thursday. During the evening a series of Wedgwood tableaux reproduced from the original designs will be presented under the direction of Miss Olga Lynn. The Marchioness of Blandford is chairman of the ball committee and Lady Kathleen Rollo is organizing the sale of programmes.

RECEPTION

MRS. SNOWDEN

Mrs. Philip Snowden was at home to a limited number of friends called together to hear the Marquess of Lothian on the subject of the National Union of Students at 11, Downing-street yesterday. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Lord and Lady Dickinson, Lady Alexander, Miss Margaret Beavan, Mr. H. McGrady Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bonsom, Sir Howard Frank, Mrs. Arnold Ellett, Sir Joseph and Lady Duveen, Sir Arthur and Lady Colefax, Mrs. Clarence Gasque, Sir Philip Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Goodenough, Mr. Felix Heiss, Sir Hugo Hirst, Sir Roderick Jones, Sir Karl and Lady Knudsen, Lord Luke, Mr. Ernest S. Makower, Mr. F. A. Molteno, Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Seebohm Rowntree, Mr. R. C. Sherriff, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. Anthony Vickers, Mr. Gerald Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Graff, Mr. Gerald Miller, the Marquess of Donegall, Mr. Raymond Massey, Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Miss Eaton, Miss Boyd, Miss Evelyn Arden, Mrs. Mundy, Mr. W. Snowden, Mr. Robert Mayer, and a number of student visitors to this country of various nationalities.

After tea Miss Evelyn Arden sang some of the songs from her *repertoire*.

DINNER

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

The St. John's College, Oxford, dinner will be held on Monday, July 7, at 7.45 for 8 o'clock, at the Café Royal, Regent-street. Professor Sir William Holdsworth, K.C., will be in the chair. Tickets, price 15s. each, can be obtained from Mr. E. H. North, 2, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, E.C.4.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 18

SERVICE DINNERS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We give below a list of Service dinners, which have been arranged to take place during the season. The list will be revised and repeated from time to time.

TO-MORROW.—The West Kent Yeomanry, Cavalry Club.
The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Army and Navy Club.
MAY 29.—Royal Engineers, May Fair Hotel.
MAY 30.—The Royal Irish Regiment, Army and Navy Club.
Royal Marine Officers' Dinner Club, Hotel Metropole.
6th Rajputana Rifles, Café Royal.
MAY 31.—H.M.S. Warspite, Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
9th, Gloucestershire Regiment, Royal Adelaide Galleries.
JUNE 2.—3rd (The King's Own) Hussars (Light Dragoons), May Fair Hotel, 8.
Royal Horse Guards, Claridge's.
The Royal Scots Greys, Claridge's.
1st The Royal Dragoons, Café Royal.
11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), Cavalry Club.
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps, R.E. (T.A.), Hotel Metropole, 8.
Indian State Railway dinner, Monico Restaurant.
Northumberland Hussars, Savoy Hotel.
Punjabis 15/20, Savoy Hotel.
Chestnut Troop, Army and Navy Club.
JUNE 3.—19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, Carlton Hotel, 8.
24th The South Wales Borderers, Café Royal, 8.
The York and Lancaster Regiment (65th and 84th), Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
16th The Queen's Lancers, Claridge's.
4th Queen's Own Hussars, Claridge's.
Rifle Brigade Club, Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
7th Queen's Own Hussars, Ritz Hotel.
9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Cavalry Club.
12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's), Army and Navy Club.
The Dorsetshire Regiment (39th and 54th), Café Royal.
IXth Norfolk Regiment, Café Royal.
7th Rajput Regiment, Café Royal, 7.30.
The Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire Regiments (48th and 58th Foot) and Militia Battalion, Grosvenor House, 8.
Royal Air Force, Middle East, Connaught Rooms, 8.
8th Punjab Regiment (Burma Battalions), Piccadilly Hotel, 8.
The Calcutta dinner, Grosvenor House.
The West India Regiment, Junior United Service Club.
Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785, Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, 8.
1st and 2nd Life Guards, Savoy Hotel.
Coldstream Guards, "Nulli Secundus" Club, May Fair Hotel.
14th Punjab Regiment, May Fair Hotel.
JUNE 4.—1st King's Dragoon Guards, Cavalry Club, 8.
North Stafford Regiment, Army and Navy Club.
20th Hussars, Royal Adelaide Gallery.
JUNE 5.—Burma dinner, Connaught Rooms, 7.30.
The Sherwood Foresters (1st and 2nd Battalions), Hyde Park Hotel, 7.45.
The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's), Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
5th Fusiliers Dinner Club, Café Royal, 8.
The Highland Light Infantry, Claridge's, 8.
Irish Guards, Claridge's.
The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's), Hotel Metropole, 8.
10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own), Carlton Hotel.
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Cavalry Club.
17th/21st Lancers, May Fair Hotel.
The Connaught Rangers, Hotel Victoria, 7.45.
The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Savoy Hotel.
The Royal Berkshire Regiment, Army and Navy Club.
3rd Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, Café Royal.
1st Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers, Café Royal.
Indian Cavalry, Hotel Victoria, 8.
The North Staffordshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's), Army and Navy Club, 8.
Welsh Guards, Hyde Park Hotel.
The Border Regiment, Hotel Metropole.
JUNE 6.—The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
22nd (The Cheshire) Regiment, Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
The Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini and Mlle. Livia Paravicini, the Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen and Mlle. de Marees van Swinderen, the Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Katherine Howard, the Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Angela Scott, the Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, the Marquess and Marchioness of Northampton, Lady Winifred Cecil, Lady Margaret Spencer, the Countess of Ellesmere, Lady Susan Egerton, Lady Helen Pleydell-Bouverie, Lady Margaret Bingham, the Hon. Nina Grenfell, the Hon. Barbara Brand, Lady Violet Pakenham, Lady Joan Villiers, Miss Brotherhood, Miss Manningham-Buller, Miss Cecilia Ellice, the Hon. Elizabeth Elphinstone, Miss Priscilla Feilden, Miss Pamela Brassey, the Hon. Elizabeth Brand, Miss Barbara Farquhar, Miss Lane-Fox, the Hon. Roger and Mrs. Brand, the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Brand, Miss Loeffler, Miss Angela Nevill, Miss Jean Crichton, the Hon. Lady Meade and Miss Meade, the Hon. David Brand, Mr. Fitzwilliam, Lord William Scott, the Master of Glamis.
The Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Malden, the Earl of Erne, Viscount Milton, Lord O'Neill, Mr. Desmond Miller, the Hon. R. Hamilton-Russell, Viscount Somerton, Sir Gerard Fuller, Captain and Mrs. Jenkinson, Lord Morven Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. Wignall, Mr. Hugh Walford, Mr. Peter Brassey, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Mr. Andrew and Lady Victoria Scott, Colonel Leonard Hardy, Mr. Wickham Boynton, and Major Speed.
22nd (The Cheshire) Regiment, Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
Royal Artillery, Hyde Park Hotel.
15th (The King's Hussars).
The Gloucestershire Regiment, Army and Navy Club, 8.15.
25th Division, Trocadero Restaurant, 7.30.
The 23rd Division (Officers) Association, Café Royal, 7.45.
The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Hotel Victoria, 8.
The Welch Regiment, Royal Adelaide Gallery.
JUNE 10.—The King's Shropshire L.I., Army and Navy Club, 8.
JUNE 11.—Royal Fusiliers, Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Army and Navy Club, 8.
The "First Army Dinner Club," Ritz Hotel, 8.
The Kumaon Rifles, Hotel Metropole, 8.
The Queen's Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards), Cavalry Club.
Queen Victoria's Rifles, 56, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, 8.
Punjab Frontier Force, Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
1st Punjab Regimental dinner, Hotel Victoria.
Royal Corps Signallers, Royal Adelaide Gallery.
JUNE 12.—The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Army and Navy Club, 7.45.
Gurkha Brigade, May Fair Hotel, 7.45.
The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
Indian Civil Service, Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
Oxfordshire Hussars, Cavalry Club.
JUNE 13.—Royal Army Service Corps (At Home and dinner), Grosvenor House.
Army Dental Corps, Connaught Rooms.
The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Claridge's.
8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, Claridge's.
5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, Cavalry Club.
XXth Minden Club (Lancashire Fusiliers), Army and Navy Club.
The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Savoy Hotel, 7.45.
4th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, Royal Adelaide Gallery.
JUNE 14.—Guards Divisional Artillery, Hyde Park Hotel, 7.30.
Aden Field Force, Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
JUNE 16.—13th/18th Hussars, Savoy Hotel, 8.
The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Army and Navy Club, 8.
The King's Own Scottish Borderers, May Fair Hotel, 8.
Officers of the R.A.M.C., Trocadero Restaurant.
11th The Devonshire Regiment (1st and 2nd Battalions), Trocadero Restaurant.
The Gordon Highlanders, Hotel Metropole.
The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, May Fair Hotel, 8.
JUNE 17.—14th The West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), Claridge's.
16th Punjab Regiment, Metropole, 8.
The Leicestershire Regiment, Army and Navy Club.
The Gold Coast Civil Service, Hotel Victoria.
JUNE 18.—3rd Carabineers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards), Claridge's, 8.
The Buffs, Claridge's.
23rd The Royal Welch Fusiliers, Savoy Hotel.
The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster), Hotel Metropole.
The Worcestershire Regiment, Hotel Victoria.
4th/7th Dragoon Guards, Cavalry Club, 8.
The Durham Light Infantry, Hans Crescent Hotel.
9th Jat Regiment, Café Royal.
Nigeria Dinner Club, Waldorf Hotel.
Manchester Regimental Dinner Club (63rd and 96th), Army and Navy Club, 8.
Indian Political Service, Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
Indian Police, Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
Indian Medical Service, Trocadero Restaurant.
The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, May Fair Hotel.
JUNE 19.—The King's Regiment, Café Royal, 8.
14th (King's) Hussars, Cavalry Club, 8.
The Green Howards, Army and Navy Club.
20th Burma Rifles, Trocadero Restaurant, 7.30.
JUNE 20.—Salonika Army and Black Sea Forces, Café Royal.
The Seaforth Highlanders (Cuidich n Rigo Club), Claridge's, 8.
The Royal Sussex Regiment (35th and 107th Regiments), Trocadero Restaurant.
The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Hotel Metropole.
The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, Piccadilly Hotel, 8.
Royal Irish Fusiliers, Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire), Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
The Hampshire Regiment Officers' Dinner Club, Army and Navy Club, 8.
The South Staffordshire Regiment, Hotel Victoria, 8.
JUNE 21.—O.C.A., King's Dragoon Guards, Imperial Hotel, Russell-square, 6.45.
JUNE 23.—The King's Company Dining Club (Grenadier Guards), Claridge's.
Third Guards Club (Scots Guards), Savoy Hotel, 8.
The Dogra Regiment, Army and Navy Club.
JUNE 24.—The Heavy Brigade, Army and Navy Club.
JUNE 25.—The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own), Junior United Service Club, Charles-street, 7.45.
Sudan Club, Hotel Victoria, 8.
East Africa dinner, Grosvenor House.
The Lincolnshire Regiment (10th Foot), Army and Navy Club.
17th Cavalry L.A., Cavalry Club.
JUNE 26.—The Royal Ulster Rifles (83rd and 86th), Army and Navy Club.
The East Lancashire Regiment, 1st (XXXth), 2nd (LIXth), 3rd, 4th, and 5th Battalions, Trocadero Restaurant, 8.
The Royal Scots, May Fair Hotel.
JUNE 27.—R.A.F. Dinner Club, Connaught Rooms, 8.
The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Army and Navy Club.
XIXth Corps Headquarters, Café Royal.
Q.V.O. Madras Sappers and Miners, Hotel Victoria.
The Army Educational Corps, Park Lane Hotel.
JUNE 30.—The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Army and Navy Club.
JULY 3.—The Sikh Brigade, Hotel Metropole, 8.
JULY 4.—10th Baluch Regiment (King George's Own), Café Monico.
Central India Horse, Cavalry Club.
JULY 9.—The Staffordshire Militia Brigade, Trocadero Restaurant, 7.45.
74th (Yeomanry) Division, Piccadilly Hotel.
JULY 10.—Warwickshire Yeomanry, Cavalry Club.
JULY 11.—Hyderabad Contingent and 19th Hyderabad Regiment, Trocadero Restaurant.
JULY 15.—The Essex Regiment (44th and 58th), Hotel Metropole.
The Hampshire Yeomanry, Cavalry Club.
JULY 25.—H.M.S. Britannia, Term Dec., 1890-Dec., 1892, Army and Navy Club, 8.

52ND INFANTRY BRIGADE

The 52nd Infantry Brigade held their ninth annual dinner on Saturday at Jules Hotel, Jermyn-street. Brigadier-General A. F. J. Eden presided, and the following officers were present:—

Colonel R. A. Boyden, Majors J. N. Barstow, H. F. Browell, S. H. Smith, A. H. Thomas, and J. le Poer Trench; Captains F. J. Allen, F. W. Evans, C. W. Marsden, W. W. Thompson, and H. G. K. Young; and Mr. J. J. Cockburn.

FUNERALS

SIR HERBERT HOPE

The funeral of Sir Herbert James Hope took place yesterday afternoon in Aberlady churchyard. The funeral service was held at St. Baldred's Episcopal Church, North Berwick, at which the Very Rev. W. Perry, Dean of Edinburgh, officiated. The mourners included Miss Lucy Hope (sister), Lady Hope (sister-in-law), Mr. John Hope (nephew), Mrs. Brodie of Brodie (niece), the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Home, Mr. James C. Scott, the Hon. Lady Hope, Major W. A. Baird, Mr. R. Grassick, Mr. R. Maxwell, and Colonel Speir.

MRS. HEYWOOD-LONSDALE

The funeral of the Hon. Mrs. Heywood-Lonsdale, of Shavington, Market Drayton, took place at Calverhall, Shropshire, on Saturday. The mourners included Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Heywood-Lonsdale (widower), Captain Arthur, Captain Peter, and Mr. Edward Heywood-Lonsdale (sons), Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, Lady Stratheden, the Hon. Mrs. Clement Wilson, Mrs. Lloyd, General and Mrs. Lloyd, Colonel and Mrs. John Heywood-Lonsdale, the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Hamilton, General and Mrs. Sterling, Lady Georgina Mure, Lady Macdonell, Colonel Downes, Lord and Lady Berwick, Lord Harlech, Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Sir Richard Leighton, Sir Offley Wakeman, Lady Crossley, Lady Mary Doyne, Lady Dorothea Ruggles-Brise, Constance Lady Stanier, General Cholmondeley, General Buston, Major Roger Kynaston, Major Becke, Major Lambert, and Dame Agnes Hunt.

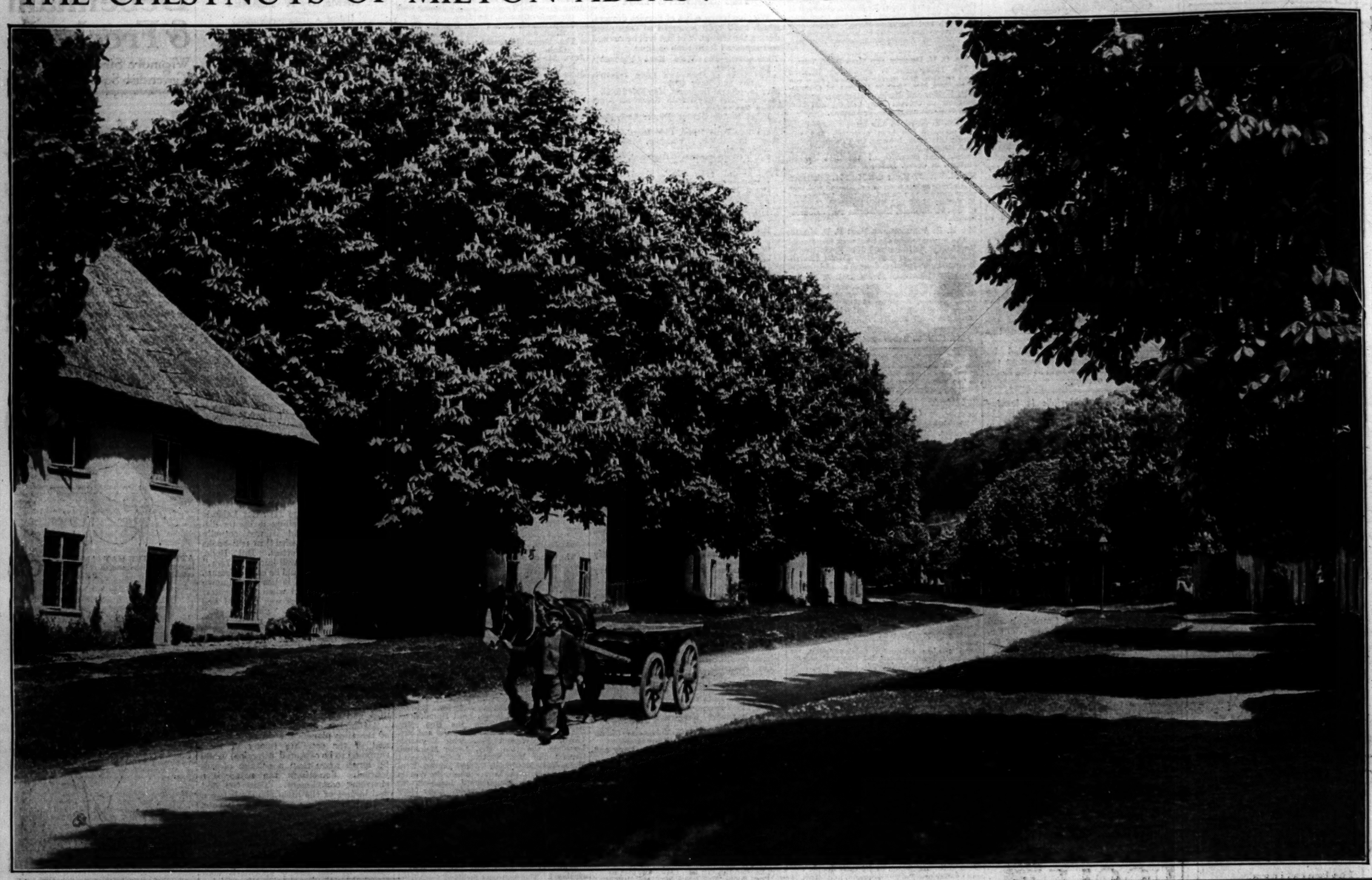
LADY SEGRAVE

The funeral of Lady Segrave, wife of Sir Thomas Segrave, took place at the Franciscan Monastery, Crawley, Sussex, yesterday. The Superior of the Monastery, Father Thomas, officiated. The mourners included:—Colonel and Mrs. Grattan-Bellew (daughter and son-in-law), Major and Mrs. St. George Daly (brother and sister-in-law), Mr. D. W. Daly (nephew), Mr. Bowes Daly, Mr. F. C. Strick, Miss Fitzgerald Kenney, Colonel G. Talbot, Mr. E. Bristowe, Mr. E. Good, Mr. C. Blount, Mr. H. L. Gilbey, Miss Smith, and Nurse Bowcock.

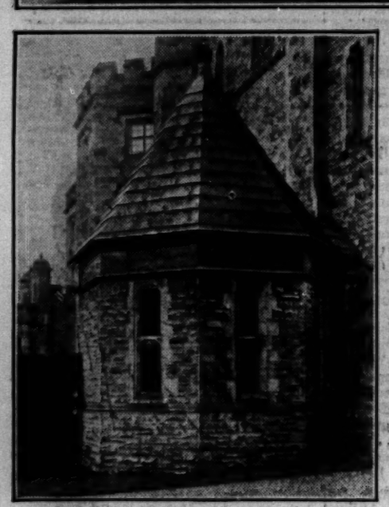
ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Their Majesties' Third Court, Buckingham Palace.
The Duke of York at Northampton, in connexion with Festival Week.
The Duke of Connaught presides at annual general meeting of the Royal Cambridge Home for Soldiers' Widows, Caxton Hall, 12.
Central Nottingham By-election: Polling.
Mr. Baldwin at Bury.
Royal Commission on Licensing.
Congress of Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, Guildhall.
International Federation of Building and Public Works Contractors' Conference, Central Hall.
London County Council, 2.30: meeting of Education Committee, 10.45.
East End Hostels Association: Lord Astor presides at dinner, Mansion House, 7.30.
City of London Police Reserve: Wakefield Mess luncheon, 119, Bunhill-row, 1.15.
General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom: Meeting, 2.
British Dental Association: Annual general meeting, Hotel Great Central, 9.30.
St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission for Sailors: The Bishop of Chelmsford presides at annual meeting, Mansion House, 3.30.
Sir Gregory Foster presides at meeting to consider "The Claims of Social Service," University College, 5.30.
Royal Empire Society: Annual meeting, 4.
Three Valleys Festival, The Pavilion, Mountain Ash, 7.30.
Queen's College, Harley-street: Annual gathering, 3.45.
King Edward's Hospital Fund for London: Cross Examination—"Encouraging Illicit Drinking in 1940 (under prohibition)," London School of Economics, 5.30.
Parents' Association: Annual general meeting, Women's Service Hall, 64, Tufton-street, 3.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes: Oversea day at Girls' Model Village, Barkingside, 2.45.
Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor: Annual general meeting, Lord Brentford presiding, 18, Buckingham-street, 4.
1913 Club:

THE CHESTNUTS OF MILTON ABBAS: BEAUTIES OF A DORSET VILLAGE



CHESTNUT TREES IN BLOOM.—A photograph of horse-chestnut trees at Milton Abbas, near Blandford, Dorset. This village was "removed" from its original site by the first Earl of Dorchester when he purchased Milton Abbey in 1752. The rows of thatched cottages were built in pairs with a chestnut tree between each pair.



THE GLADSTONE PAPERS, preserved at Hawarden and now presented to the nation, are the subject of an article on page 17. On the left is the exterior of the Octagon, abutting on to the Temple of Peace, where the documents were kept until a few years after Mr. Gladstone's death, and on the right is a section of the Muniment Room, where they have since been preserved.

LORD BYNG OF VIMY, Chief Commissioner of Police, photographed at Waterloo on his return from South Africa yesterday.

THE MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR, known as the "Sun of the Hindu Faith," who has died aged 80. His only son, Sir Bhopal Singh Bahadur, succeeds to the most venerated of Indian princedoms.

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BANFF, Indian Head, Emerald Lake—names glowing with the romance and grandeur of the Rocky Mountain region;—Kicking Horse Pass, Paradise Valley, Lakes in the Clouds—there are Cowboy guides awaiting you in this beautiful land of the Stoney and Blackfoot Indians, the aristocrats of the old West. Come out this year on the Canadian Pacific "Across Canada" Tour. Five weeks in Canada, touring by special "De Luxe" train—seven weeks altogether. Sail by the luxurious "Duchess of York" (20,000 tons), from Liverpool, July 25th. "All-in" price includes everything. *Ask for Booklet about Tour 1.*

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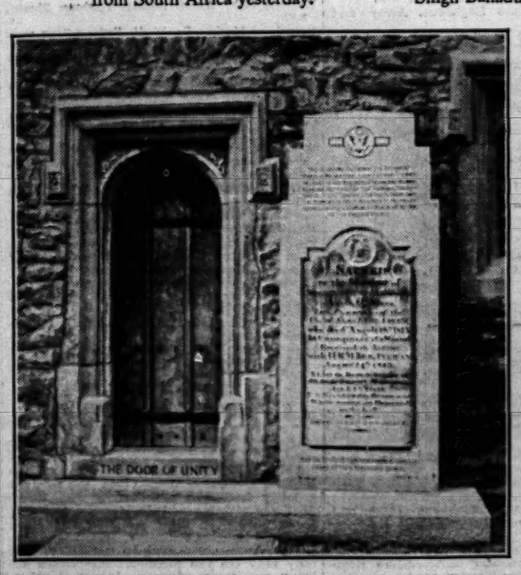

"THE DOOR OF UNITY" at the restored Prysten House of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, which will be opened on Friday.

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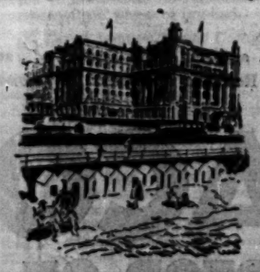

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THE PROGRAMMES

HALLÉ ORCHESTRA

The second concernt in the Northern Promenade season, which is being undertaken by the Hallé Orchestra under the direction of Sir Hamilton Harty, will be relayed from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and broadcast to-night from the London Regional transmitter. Special pieces in the programme will be Kodaly's Suite, Háry János; and Mozart's Concerto in C for two violins and orchestra.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, May 27, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich: Weather. **10.45**:—Other People's Lives. 2—A Small Shopkeeper of Wapping, Miss I. Marshall. **11-11.30**:—(261.3m. only) Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12:—Rebe Hilliar (contralto); Frederick Steger (tenor). **12.30**:—Organ Recital. **1-2**:—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2.5**:—Gramophone Records. **2.20**:—For the Schools: Music—(a) A Beginner's Lesson, (b) A Miniature Concert, (c) An Advanced Lesson, by Sir Walford Davies. **3.30**:—Interlude. **3.35**:—Elementary French, by M. E. M. Stéphan. **4**:—Interlude. **4.5**:—Special Talk for Secondary Schools: How the Country is Governed. 5—How Laws are Carried Out, by Sir Herbert Samuel. **4.25**:—Interlude. **4.30**:—Orchestra from the Brixton Astoria.

5.15:—Children: Big Ben & Boulogne, by Amphibiplane. Professor Wuncle's latest invention. 6:—Readings from the Victorian Poets: Swinburne, read by Mr. Robert Harris. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Mozart's Pianoforte Music, played by Angus Morrison. **7-7.20**:—Looking Backward, 17—A Summing Up, by Sir Oliver Lodge. **7.25**:—The Making of a Personality: The Nervous System. 1—The Nature of Nerves, by Professor G. Elliot Smith.

7.45:—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Elsie Cochrane (soprano). **8-8.30**:—(1,554.4m. only) The Study of the Mind, 5—Temperament, by Dr. Cyril Burt. **9**:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **9.25**:—The Progress of Music, Beethoven—by Dr. George Dyson. **9.45**:—Dance Music, including a Variety Item from the Palladium, supported by Jack Padbury and his Cosmo Club Six. **10.30-12**:—Band from Ciro's Club (and, perhaps, the song of the Nightingale). **12-12.30**:—(261.3m. only) Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12**:—Madge Nicholson (soprano); The Zigeuner Ensemble; 1:—Organ Recital. **2-3**:—See Midland Regional programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Arthur Wilkes (tenor). **7.30**:—Talkie Town, written and produced by John Watt; Theme Song and Choruses by Philip Whiteway and Clifton Helliwell; Other Music arranged by George Barker, with Anona Winn, Peter Pounds, Florence McHugh, Charles Farrell, J. Hubert Leslie, Alma and Mark Vane, Harry Pepper, the Revue Chorus and Special Orchestra, conducted by George Barker. **8.30**:—To-day and To-morrow in Architecture, 5—Modern Architecture of Europe, by Mr. Howard Robertson. **9**:—Regional News. **9.5**:—Interval. **9.15**:—The Hallé Orchestra, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty; Adila Fachiri; Jelly d'Aranya; Reginald Whitehead (bass), relayed from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News. **12-12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—See London Regional programme. **1**:—See London Regional programme. **2-3**:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell. **5.15**:—Children: Lights at Dusk, a Nature Sketch by Dorothy Cooper; Duets by Marjorie Palmer (soprano) and Ethel Williams (contralto); Songs by Harold Casey (baritone). **6**:—See London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Orchestra; Norris Stanley (violin), relayed from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. **7.30**:—See London Regional programme. **9**:—News. **9.5**:—The Girl From — a musical comedy reminiscence, with Effie Ashman (soprano), George Dawkins (baritone), Donald Davies, the Midland Wireless Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **2.40**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—Children's Hour: Big Ben; Uncle George Hall; Kiss Herring. **7.20**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Glasgow. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.30**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7.45**:—Leaves and Flowers, a comedy in three acts, by Charles Ayre; Incidental Music by the Radio Quartet. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **2.30-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—The Inns of South Wales and the Border—A Mr. Mr. Griffiths Riddle-Knowing and Forgotten Inns on the Welsh Roads. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—A Welsh Interlude: The Second Period in the History of the Welsh Novel, by D. Tyssilio Jones. **7.20**:—National programme. **7.45**:—Three Valleys Festival: First Festival Concert: Megan Thomas (soprano), Francis Russell (tenor), Choir of 1,000 Voices of the National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitzus), conducted by Dr. W. Gillies Whittaker and Bumford Griffiths; Walford Davies and de Lloyd Conducting their own works, relayed from the Pavilion, Mountain Ash. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **2**:—Gramophone Records. **5.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Leichscatt Gaelthige. **7.45**:—Poetry Recital. **8**:—Concert—The Station Orchestra; Light Operatic Offering; F. Sargent and J. Burke, in Light Variety; H. B. White: Musical Chat; Oscar MacEstered: Mandoline Solos; The Station Orchestra; Carmel Turner (pianist); the Fingal Quartette; Traditional Music; the Station Orchestra. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Glasgow. **2.40**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Glasgow. **7.20**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Glasgow. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **2.40**:—For the Schools—M. Jean-Jacques Oberlin—Elementary French (5). Prose Reading, extract from Alcuin. **3.3**:—Music. **3.10**:—Alexander Taylor—Myths of the Norsemen: Anglian Poetry and Folklore (5). Thor. **3.30**:—Light Music by Contemporary Composers (4). Maurice Healy: The Octet; Dorothy Pratt (soprano). **4.30**:—Dance Music: Jack Macdonald (pianist). **5.15**:—Children. **5.37**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—Mr. D. Wilson MacArthur: With Trail Riders in the Rockies. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. George Hall: Kiss Herring. **7.20**:—Aberdeen. **7.45**:—National programme. **7.45**:—J. H. N. Craigen in another One-Man Revue. **8**:—The Fellowes String Quartet; Mona Benson (contralto). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—Gramophone Records. **1-2**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.30**:—Evelyn Barrow (pianoforte) from Harrogate. **4.45**:—Gramophone Lecture. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Commander V. B. Adams: Northern Youth in the Dominions, from Leeds. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. R. S. Crowsy: Railway Travelling in America. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—The Cacti Moon Trio—Nowt Wrang, a comedy in one act by Wm. Carter, performed by members of the Huddersfield Thespians, from Leeds. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7**:—The Old Songs of Cornwall (2), by Dr. Ralph Dunstan, with Illustrations by Tom Robins (baritone). **7.20**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Cardiff. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Cardiff. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—See Manchester. **1-2**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.30**:—See Manchester. **4.45**:—See Manchester. **5**:—See Manchester. **5.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Manchester. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Manchester. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Talk for Women. **7.30**:—Trio Music and News. **8.30**:—Recital of French Lessons. **10**:—Chimes, Weather and Exchange Quotations. **10.15**:—Orchestral Selections. **10.15**:—Gong Recital. **10.45**:—Literary Programme. **11**:—News. **11.5**:—Concert from the Works of Agustin Grau, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7.30:—German Language Lesson. **8**:—Vocal and Instrumental. **10**:—Time and News. **10.15**:—Quartet Concert.

BERLIN (Kenigswusterhausen) (1,535m.), 24kw.—4.30:—See Leipzig. **5.30**:—Talks. **6.40**:—Elementary French Lesson. **7.5**:—Talk. **7.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **8**:—Programme from Munich, followed by Political Press Review and News from Berlin (Whitehall).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (505m.), 4kw.—7.5:—The Interview of the Week. **7.20**:—Labour Market Report. **7.25**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—Invitation to the Dance (Weber); Military March in E flat major (Schubert); Waltz (Lehrbar (Jos. Strauss); Hungarian Marches Nos. 1 and 3 (Brahms); Schubert and Lehr and Rastetzky March (Joh. Strauss); Symphonic Dance for Pianoforte and Orchestra, op. 24 (Grieg); Roumanian Folk Dances for Strings (Bartok); Haimayes (Chabrier); Polka and Furiant from The Bartered Bride (Smetana); Polonaise from Eugene Onegine (Tchaikowsky); Slavonic March (Tchaikowsky). **9.10**:—Topical Report. **9.50**:—Violin Recital—Concerto in E minor (Nardini); Chaconne (Vitali). **10.20**:—Political Press Review, followed by Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

BERNE (468m.), 1.5kw.—7.40:—Time and Weather. **8**:—Talk. **8.10**:—Orchestral Interlude. **8.35**:—Choral Selection. **8.50**:—Reading. **9.20**:—Songs from the Works of Lavater. **9.35**:—Orchestral Concert. In the interval at **10**:—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (270m.), 12.5kw.—7.35:—Violin Concerto in D major (Paganini):—See Prague. **9**:—Orchestral Concert. **10**:—See Prague. **10.15**:—Dance Music. **10.35**:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—7.5:—Dance Music. **7.50**:—Weather. **7.52**:—Talk. **8.15**:—Only Half-an-Hour. Humorous Programme by Hans Winge; Music by E. A. Voelkel. **9**:—Da Capo, Orchestral Concert and Popular Songs. **9.40**:—Reading. **10.20**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **10.40**:—News. **11.10**:—Report by the Silesian Amateur Wireless Society. **11.20**:—Gramophone Concert. **12.30 a.m.** (Wednesday):—Gramophone Dalsace.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.10:—Report from the Odravany Generating Station. **8**:—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Dvorak. **9**:—O faut qu'a la porte soit ouverte ou fermée, Comedy in One Act (De Musset). **9.30**:—Gramophone Dance Records. **10**:—See Prague. **10.55**:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (Radio) (509.8m.), 1kw.—4:—Concert of Trio Music. **6**:—Rhenish-Westphalian Lesson. **6.30**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15**:—Concert by the Station Orchestra—Military Symphony (Haydn); Selection from Rosamunde (Schubert); La Demoiselle élue, Arabesques and Myrrhes sexuales (Debussy); Songs; Prelude (Rachmaninoff); Juegos (Turina). Songs; Selection from Caligula (Lassa). **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—7.20:—Reading. **7.45**:—A Three Act Comedy (Gaza Gardonyi). **9.45**:—Concert of Pianoforte Duets by E. Dohnanyi and Imre Stefanial. **10.30**:—Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Hotel Royal.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw. and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—7:—News. **7.15**:—Time Signal. **7.20**:—Talk. **7.50**:—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission. **8**:—Concert—Opera in Your Auto (Blech), relayed from the Royal Theatre.

CRACOW (312.2m.), 1kw.—7.10:—Agricultural Report. **7.20**:—Talk. **7.50**:—An Opera, followed by News and Relay of Foreign Stations.

FRANKFURT (470m.), 5kw. and CASSEL (346m.).—7:—Time and Economic Notes. **7.5**:—See Stuttgart. **7.30**:—Orchestral Concert. **8.30**:—Topical Report. **9.10**:—See Stuttgart. **10.10**:—Literary Programme. **10.55**:—News, Sports Notes and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372.1m.), 3kw. and BREMEN (315.8m.):—FLENSBURG (315m.); HANOVER (296m.); KIEL (212.2m.).—7:—Agricultural Talk. **7.25**:—Economic Debate. **7.50**:—Frankfurt Exchange, Weather and Hamburg Egg-Market Report. **8**:—Orchestral and Vocal Concert of Waltzes, Jazz and Garden Suite. In an interval at **10**:—Programme from Berlin: Political and Miscellaneous Announcements and News.

HILVERSUM (1,071m.), 8kw.—After 8.40 p.m. on 1,071m. and 8.40 a.m.:—Time; Daily Service. **11.40**:—Quintette Concert. **1.40**:—Gramophone Records. **2.40**:—Talk. **3.40**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—Pianoforte and 'Cello Recital. **5.10**:—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Café Moderne, Amsterdam. **5.40**:—Time Signal. **5.41**:—Concert. **6.10**:—Exchange Quotations. **6.16**:—Gramophone Records. **6.40**:—Talk. **7.10**:—Gramophone Records. **7.40**:—Gramophone Records. **8.40**:—Orchestral Concert: Overture, Iphigenia in Aulis (Gluck); Suite for 'Cello (Scarlatti); Sonata in D major for 'Cello and Piano (Breval); Ballet Music from Pyramus and Thisbe (Hasse); Pianoforte and 'Cello Solos: (a) Andante from the Concerto in D major (Haydn); (b) Prelude, Sarabande and Gigue (Bach). **10.40**:—Concert, relayed from the Carlton Hotel, Amsterdam.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—7.55 a.m.:—Gramophone Concert. **10**:—Divine Service. **11.40**:—Time, Police Notes. **11.55**:—Concert. **12.55**:—New Gramophone Records. **1.40**:—Talk for Women. **4.40**:—Gramophone Records. **5.40**:—Time Signal. **5.41**:—Sports Notes. **5.55**:—Gramophone Records. **6.25**:—Ecclesiastical Latin Lesson. **6.55**:—Talk. **7.25**:—Police Notes. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Orchestral Concert: Selections (Mozart); (a) Overture, Don Juan; (b) Ein kleine Nacht-musik; (c) Overture, The Marriage of Figaro; Duet: Adoro te (Verdini); Songs: (a) Aria from La Cid (Massenet); (b) Aria from The Mute of Portici (Auber); (c) Verbergenheit (Wolf); Duet from St. Paul (Mendelssohn); Tenor Solos: (a) Aria from L'Elisir d'amore (Donizetti); (b) Romance (Trosti); (c) Verlangen (Strauss); Bass-Baritone Solos: (a) De Lagenaas (Kotlan); (b) Aan de Veluwsch Dorp (v.d. Byl); (c) Die on Hande van my Moeder (Lambrechts-Vos); Duet from the Pearl Fishers (Bizet); Overture, Bandiettenbraute (Suppé); Hungarian March, Attila (Pecht). **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,869m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—Orchestral Concert. **8**:—Gramophone Records. **8.45**:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (224m.).—8:—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15**:—French Conversation. **7.40**:—Talk. **8**:—Orchestral Concert: Overture: Canzonetta and Minuet (Boccherini); Little Suite (Coates); Symphonic Poem, Turkish Carnival (Lajtai); Serenade (Padilla); Selection from I Pagliacci (Leoncavallo); Waltz, Polar-Star (Waldteufel); Bonanza in Autumn (Schwela); Burlesque (Ackermann); Pot-pourri, Monik (Zimmer); In the Spa Interval, Mary Cantata—Four Scenes after German National Customs, for Soloists, Choir, Orchestra, and Mandoline (Gustav Kneip). After the Concert, News and Sports Notes.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 2kw. and DRESDEN (319m.).—2.30:—Concert. **5.55**:—Economic Notes, Weather, and Time. **6.15**:—Talk. **6.30**:—French Language Lesson. **7**:—Talk. **7.40**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—Reading. **9.30**:—Instrumental Concert. **10.15**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Gramophone Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA7 (424m.), 3kw.—8:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Programme for Children. **9**:—Dance Music. **9.25**:—News. **11**:—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Relay from Corunna of the Galician Fete Day. **1 a.m.** (Wednesday):—Chimes and News.

MILAN—Call IAI (501m.), 7kw.—7.15:—Variety Concert. **8**:—Announcements; Weather. **8.10**:—News. **8.30**:—Literary Review. **8.30**:—Time Signal. **8.33**:—Concert of Variety Music.

MUNICH (535m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (294m.).—7.15:—Debate. **7.40**:—Talk. **8**:—Orchestral Concert. **9.15**:—Peeps All the World Over; Dora sends Greetings by Radio. **10.20**:—News.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—8.30:—Sports Notes, Press Review, Club Notes, News, and Harbour Notes. **9**:—Time Signal. **9.2**:—Programme from Rome; in the Interval, Sports Notes. **10.35**:—Calendar and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (460m.), 15kw., and FREDRIKSTAD (365m.), HAMAR (367m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (483m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—7.15:—Weather and News. **7.30**:—Talk in Norwegian. **8**:—Time Signal. **8.2**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—Talk. **9.26**:—Weather and News. **9.55**:—Topical Talk. **10.10**:—Recitations.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert; in the interval at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at **1.30**:—Exchange Quotations:—Exchange: Market prices. **3.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **3.45**:—Concert—Orchestral Selections from Marrasch (Aube); 'Cello Solos—(a) Poème (De Beatti); (b) Regret (Koussetsoff); (c) Les Berceaux (Faure); Orchestral Selections, My Last Dream (Erge); Pianoforte Solo, Fête à Cythère (Zoudaloff); Orchestral Selection, Havanaise (Paladilhe-Tavan); Movements 1 and 2 from the Concerto in E flat for Violin (Mozart); Orchestral Selection from Madame Chrysanthème (Messager-Deleaux). **4.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **5.30**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7**:—Literary Review. **7.15**:—Jacques Chardonne. **7.30**:—Elementary English Lesson. **7.40**:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8**:—La Tosca—Opera (Puccini); in the Interval at **8.30**:—Sports Review, and at **9.15**:—Press Review, News and Time Signal. **10**:—Orchestral Concert—Symphonic Poem, Loreley (Messager); Danse macabre (Saint-Saëns).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7.30:—News. **7.35**:—Talks. **7.50**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—Songs from the Works of Franck. **9.25**:—Light Music. **10**:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **10.15**:—Popular Music from the Café Rokoko. **10.55**:—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes. **11**:—Time Signal.

ROME (441m.), 1kw.—8.20:—Giornale parlato, Announcements, Club and Sports Notes. **8.30**:—Exchange Quotations, Weather, News Bulletin, Press Review, and Time Signal. **9.2**:—Variety Concert; in the Interval, Theatre and Literary Reviews; after the Programme, News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (435m.), 1.5kw., and NATIONAL (1,348m.), 25kw., BODEN (1,389m.), GOTTORP (322m.), HORBY (287m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6.45:—Concert of Light Music. **7**:—Talk. **7.15**:—Talk for Women. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert—Military March (Wagner); Viennese Coste Opera Melodies (Roterschi); Au moulin (Gillet); the Cuckoo Clock (Collins); Waltz, Return of Spring (Waldteufel); Meditation from Thais (Massenet); Selections from The Duchess of Chicago (Kalman), March (Fuchs). **9.40**:—Literary Review. **10.10**:—Sonata No. 8 in D major for 'Cello and Pianoforte (Mendelssohn).

STUTTGART (505m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—7:—Time Signal. **7.5**:—Reading. **7.30**:—Programme from Frankfurt. **9.10**:—Chamber Music—Sonata No. 2 in D major for Violin and Pianoforte (Busoni); Variations on the Song, Ich bin der Schneider Kakadu, for Pianoforte, Violin, and 'Cello, in G major, Op. 121a (Beethoven). **10.10**:—Programme from Frankfurt. **10.30**:—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiostesis du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—7:—Week Tattoo. **7.15**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Pictures. **7.40**:—Violin Recital, followed by Choral Selections. **9**:—Exchange Quotations. **9.15**:—Song Recital, followed by Pianoforte Solos. **9**:—Concert. **10.15**:—North African News. **10.20**:—A relay from the Royal Chorus.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—7.15:—Concert. **8**:—Announcements; Weather. **8.10**:—News. **8.20**:—Literary Notes. **8.30**:—Time Signal. **8.32**:—Talk. **9.10**:—Symphony Concert. **11.30**:—News.

VIENNA (516.8m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (382.8m.), INNSBRUCK (283.1m.), KLAGENFURT (493.3m.), LINZ (346.8m.).—7:—French Language Lesson. **7.25**:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **7.30**:—Concert by the Viennese Male Voice Choir Society. **8.30**:—Das in Blüten. **9.15**:—The Meadow, Wireless Play (Emma Schiller). Light Music to follow.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 16kw.—11.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 2kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB3 (1,935m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (264m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 a.m. Programmes relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m. to 3 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 2.7kw.—12.30 p.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.5.5kw.—12.30 p.m.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.-COMMDR.—D. M. BRANSON, D.S.C., to Warspite (May 28); R. C. BAYNE, to Excellent (June 8); and E. G. A. CLIFFORD, to Dorsetshire (July 1).

LIEUTS.—J. JEFFERIS, to Coventry (June 5); E. D. HUGHES, to Adventure; and W. G. S. MACKENZIE, to Vivid (June 6); and S. S. C. MITCHELL, to Frobisher (June 8).

CAPT. QUINNELL.—C. MABONEY, to Argus; and A. T. SAMPELLS, to Comus (May 26); and S. J. CHAPPELL, to Penzance; and S. E. VEAL, to Hastings (July 1).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

Mssrs. R. B. JONES and R. S. HOWLETT, entered as Probs. Sub-Lieuts. (senr.: May 23).

EXTENSIONS TO EPPING FOREST HOSPITAL

LORD CARISBROOKE, who was accompanied by Lady Carisbrooke, opened extensions to the Forest Hospital, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, on Saturday afternoon. He recalled that his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, Chief Ranger of Epping Forest, opened some 10 years ago the previous extension to the hospital. Lord and Lady Carisbrooke were received by Sir Joseph Lowrey, president of the hospital, and BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. B. COLVIN. Lord Lieutenant of Essex, proposed a vote of thanks after the opening ceremony. The extensions, which have cost £9,000, include a ward as a memorial to Lord Lambourne, provided by Freemasons of West Essex, who raised £2,000.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

STAFF OFFICERS FOR FLAGSHIPS

The changes in the commands of the two principal Fleets, which take effect to-day, as already stated in *The Times*, will be accompanied by changes in the staffs in the two flagships. In the NELSON, Rear-Admiral R. M. Colvin, C.B.E., will become Chief of Staff to Admiral Sir Michael Hodges. Rear-Admiral W. M. James, C.B., who held this post under Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, will accompany that officer to the QUEEN ELIZABETH on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. The Chief of Staff during the two years Admiral Sir Frederick Field has been Commander-in-Chief is Rear-Admiral J. K. im Thurn, C.M.G., C.B.E.

There will be new Flag-Captains in both Fleets. In the NELSON, Captain T. H. Binney, D.S.O., is being succeeded by Captain F. Burges Watson, D.S.O., who has been Naval Assistant to Admiral Hodges as Second Sea Lord. In the QUEEN ELIZABETH, Captain R. D. Davenport will be the new Flag-Captain. He has hitherto been Captain of the Fleet on the staff of Admiral Chatfield in the NELSON, and is succeeded in that duty by Captain A. E. Evans, O.B.E., late Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence. Captain S. D. Tillard will continue for the present as Captain of the Fleet, Mediterranean, but will be relieved in August by Captain L. D. I. MacKinnon, from the Training and Staff Duties Division.

Admiral Hodges will have as his secretary in the NELSON Paymaster Captain E. P. Goldsmith, who was with him in a similar capacity at the Admiralty. The Assistant Secretary will be Paymaster Lie

Books of the Day

MODERN SPAIN

MR. DE MADARIAGA'S STUDY

SPAIN. By S. DE MADARIAGA. (The Modern World Series.) (Ernest Benn. 21s. net.)

It was a dramatic moment in the very dramatic history of Spain when at five o'clock on the morning of December 30, 1874, General Primo de Rivera informed the Republican Government at Madrid, which looked upon him as its most trusty weapon, that the Madrid garrison, which he commanded, had decided to accept the Monarchy. Marshal Serrano and the Government made an attempt at resistance, but in vain; and what has been described as perhaps the most troubled period in Spain's history (and that is not saying little) ended with the fall of the short-lived Spanish Republic. In this fascinating book, written with all the charm and insight we have learnt to expect from its author, Professor Madariaga claims that a single word from the lips of another man, this time King Alfonso XIII., would have been equally decisive 49 years later if, when faced by the *pronunciamiento* of another General Primo de Rivera, nephew of that first Marqués de Estella, he had refused to dismiss his Prime Minister, the Marqués de Alhucemas:—

> The final word which swept away the régime came from the King's own lips, and the definite move came from his own will. The Prime Minister asked leave to recall the Captains-General of Barcelona and Saragossa and to open the Cortes on the following Tuesday. The King answered that such measures needed time for reflection. The Prime Minister resigned, and the King accepted his resignation. Thus ended the Constitution which had been framed for his father by Cánovas and Sagasta, and under which his mother had saved his crown during the longest regency which Spain had known. With undaunted courage the King removed the very foundations of the Restoration. A devout Catholic, he made the sacrifice of his oath on the Gospels; a king, he broke his royal word.

Before accepting this somewhat melodramatic picture of a perjured king, the English reader will inquire carefully into the facts of the case. Professor Madariaga, who writes from the point of view of a rigid Constitutionist, holds that if "appropriate measures" had been adopted "in the divided and hesitating state of the Army, they would probably have been successful." It is on this vague and perhaps rash assumption that the charge against King Alfonso rests, since Professor Madariaga would scarcely contend that, from a too nice regard for the letter of the Constitution, the King ought to have plunged his country into civil war. Yet, in view of the resolute character of the younger Primo de Rivera, and considering the forces at his back, it is certain that civil war must have followed any serious resistance by the King and his Government. The Marqués de Alhucemas was not of a fibre to cope with General Primo de Rivera. When, continues Professor Madariaga on the very next page of his book, the King, half an hour after he had dismissed the last Civil Government of his reign, signified to the

> Captain-General of Madrid that he approved Primo de Rivera's step and would hear his views, but that he would have to think over the crisis and its solution, the rebellious generals of Madrid objected so hotly that they had to be received in a body that very morning at the Palace and, after a protracted scene, they emerged with the right to announce to the Press that General Primo de Rivera would be asked to form a Government.

We are asked to believe that in one short half-hour the rebel generals changed from dove to lion, while the King fell from autocracy to virtual imprisonment in the Palacio de Oriente. But the King has one of the quickest minds in Europe, far too quick to be thus taken in. It is human to err, and King Alfonso during his long reign has had occasion to make mistakes; but they have been the generous mistakes of a man unswervingly devoted to the welfare of his people, and should be met in the same generous spirit, not in a narrow application of the letter of the law. If before the dictatorship King Alfonso gathered power unconstitutionally into his own hands, that was the inevitable result of the shifting political quicksands of which Professor Madariaga gives a striking picture. In 21 years the King had been confronted with 33 Ministries. The King was the only solid ground in this morass. Essentially the King has been the democratic, national element keeping ambitious and restive minorities in check. A great, loyal, and conservative nation is now once more at the parting of the ways. The Spanish people must decide, and the choice, not for the first time in Spanish history, is between the reigning monarch and King Chaos.

NEW NOVEL

COLLINGRIDGE. By P. WHITEHOUSE. (Chapman and Hall. 7s. 6d. net.)

Perhaps because Miss Whitehouse relies too much on the ability of descriptive phrases to do the work of creating character and bringing a story to a coherent and satisfactory climax, "Collingridge" is something of a disappointment to the reader who knows the worth of her "Oscar Strom" and "Stairs of Sand." Her characters are obscured, at times it seems deliberately, by a mesh of phrases, beautiful, cloudy and evocative, she throws around them, and their movements towards the tragic end are sensed by the reader's instinct rather than perceived by his intelligence. She has chosen an island in the Azores as her background, and against it has placed the conventional figures that belong, in fiction, to the political intrigues of the Latin races, the remote, mysterious woman, the austere rebel and the power working in the background secretly and inscrutably for power. Miss Whitehouse pieces together her plot out of the facts that Pila, the woman, is the daughter and the enemy of Madame Villa France, who, behind a soft and over-civilized manner, hides a fanatical lust for power, and that she, Pila, is in love with Thomar, who is working for the same cause as Madame France, he because of his patriotic idealism and she because she sees in his victory the best chance of her own domination. Collingridge himself is nothing more than a spectator of, and philosophic commentator on, a situation and conflict that are never properly clarified, but his comments have a value of their own for those who care for good and imaginative writing.

SOME NEW BOOKS

THE NEW EDUCATION IN THE GERMAN REPUBLIC. By Thomas Alexander and Beryl Parker. (Williams and Norgate. 16s. n.)

THE NEW EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET REPUBLIC. By Albert P. Pinkevitch. Translated by Nucia Perlmutter. (Williams and Norgate. 16s. n.)

SCIENCE IN SOVIET RUSSIA. By J. G. Crowther. (Williams and Norgate. 7s. 6d. n.)

GEORGE EASTMAN. By Carl Ackerman. (Constable. 24s. n.)

THE MAKING OF AN EDITOR. By W. L. Courtney. (Macmillan. 6s. n.)

THE ENGLISH INN. By Thomas Burke. (Longmans. 3s. 6d. n.)

CRICKET. By Neville Cardus. (Longmans. 3s. 6d. n.)

THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. By Sir Maurice Amos. (Longmans. 3s. 6d. n.)

THE SAHARA

AN ARCHAEOLOGIST'S ADVENTURES

MYSTERIOUS SAHARA. By COUNT BYRON KHUN DE PROROK, F.R.G.S., Officier d'Académie, Officier de l'Instruction Publique. (Murray. 21s. net.)

The author of this book is primarily concerned to describe the process and results of archaeological research in North African deserts, and he does it with the gusto to make archaeology as much an adventure as a science. He did not need to be an archaeologist to have adventures in the ordinary sense in the places where his researches were conducted; for he climbed the rocks of Tunisia to investigate the caves of troglodytes, led a fleet of motor-cars across the sands of the Sahara to the country of the Tuaregs—compulsorily retired pirates fretting at their loss of employment—and he slept in the home of the ouragen—which is not the Tuareg name for a sand-storm but "a lizard-like reptile about 18 inches in length with four sharp teeth seated in poison sacs." But the adventures attributable to troglodytes, Tuaregs, and ouragen—though in combination with history and legend they yield several entertaining chapters—are "side-shows"; the most exciting adventure is made up of the incidents and emotions involved in the search for relics.

You must find your tomb before you can rifle it; you must hear of it before you can find it; when you have found it, "there is also the matter of digging, digging, digging"; and after you have overcome all the barriers put in your way by the dead, you have to reckon with the living. The heathen Chinee has his counterpart in Africa. The Arab workmen employed by the author to remove the drifted sand from the ruins to be examined made a trade of picking up and hiding whatever the local dealers in antiques would buy from them. One of these workmen went to the pay office for his weekly wage with his face so swollen as to arouse suspicion:—

> Two of us jumped on him at once, turned him upside down and shook him until the objects concealed in his mouth came pouring forth upon the ground. It may sound like exaggeration, but there was hardly a spot on that practised antique expert that did not conceal coins, bits of mosaic, bronze rings, hairpins, ivory buttons, &c. It was such an amusing scene that we forgave the young scoundrel on condition that we be allowed to re-enact the proceedings before the moving picture camera.

That camera and its expert operator play a big part in the book. From the quotation we learn something of what they did in excavations undertaken by the author in the Libyan desert and the Siwa oasis. They were equally busy among the Tuaregs, who figure in the narrative less as "The People of the Veil" than as the People of the Film. Forty thousand feet of film was used on them; and that is apparently exclusive of what went to photographing the objects found in and about the tomb of their Queen Tin Hinan, the discovery of which made a legendary personage historical. One of these photographs is a Morality Play in itself; for it shows "the skeletal remains" of the Queen, and, resting on them, the bracelets and other jewels that once adorned her crumbled flesh. In this—as in all the photographs—the details are admirably clear. The photographer is no less successful with gorges, buildings, oases, and ruins, and his contribution adds much to the interest of a book on the production of which no pains have been spared. It includes a coloured frontispiece by the author, an index, a bibliography, and an admirable map.

THE VATICAN COUNCIL

TWO NEW STUDIES

THE VATICAN COUNCIL. By DOM CUTHBERT BUTLER. Two Volumes. (Longmans. 25s. net.)

HISTORY OF THE PAPACY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By J. B. BURY. Edited, with a Memoir, by R. H. MURRAY. (Macmillan. 10s. net.)

Abbot Butler has done a real service to all students of Church history by his clear, fully documented, and honourably impartial account of the Vatican Council, attended by the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, which met at the end of 1869 and in the following year proclaimed the dogma of Papal Infallibility. The Franco-Prussian War, which broke out simultaneously, caused the indefinite prorogation of the sittings, and a few weeks later the occupation of Rome by the troops of the Italian Kingdom made an end of the Pope's temporal sovereignty and for the time put the reassembly of the Council outside the sphere of practical politics. It is not surprising that coincidently with the re-establishment of an independent Vatican State reports of a possible resumption of the Council should be current, and such a possibility gives an added interest to Dom Butler's volumes.

The definition of Papal Infallibility, which was the most substantial achievement of the gathering of 1870, marked, as Dom Butler allows us to see from his introductory chapters, the culmination of the Ultramontane movement in the Roman communion which had for its object to establish the central authority in the Church upon a basis independent of the various national episcopates. It marked the final extinction of the "Gallican" school which, strong in the traditions of the well-organized and relatively independent French Church, denied the separate personal infallibility of the Roman Pontiff in deciding matters of faith. It is interesting to note that, while the movement for exalting the Papal authority drew much of its strength from the campaigns of the French Ultramontanes headed by Louis Veuillot, the lay editor of the *Univers*, the decisive roles at the Council were played by two Englishmen, Archbishop (afterwards Cardinal) Manning, a convert from the Church of England, and Mr. Odo Russell, the agent of the British Government in Rome, who, though not himself a member of the Roman communion, assisted Manning in his labours and intrigues and was especially useful to him in disarming the possible opposition of the secular Governments, headed by that of England, to the work of the Council.

That work will be variously judged according to the religious principles of those who study it; but even those who most strongly hold that the triumph of Ultramontanism was a loss and not a gain for the Roman Catholic Church and for religion in general will probably admit, after reading Dom Butler's story of the Council, that many unfair charges were brought against its promoters and conductors in the heat of controversy, when Liberal Catholics like Döllinger, the Munich historian, and our own Lord Acton were fighting desperately to strengthen the hands of the minority of bishops who resisted the definition, and eminent English Churchmen, like Mr. Gladstone, were deploring a step which, in their view, would perpetuate the disunion of Christendom, besides creating new friction in all countries between the claims of Church and State. Hitherto English readers have drawn most of their knowledge of the Council from publications like the articles of "Janus" and the letters of "Quirinus," in which, under assumed names, the leaders of the opposition expressed not only their convictions but their fears and their resentments. It is now made clear that on such points as freedom of speech and the decorous conduct of debate the Vatican Council maintained a high level—higher, indeed, than that of some Church Councils which have been held in universal reverence. Basing himself largely on the unpublished letters of Dr. Ullathorne, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, at the Council, a prelate of calm and judicial mind, Dom Butler is able to present a view of the proceedings which is not without its picturesque and humorous touches, but on the whole brings out mainly the seriousness and conscientious purpose of the large and mixed assembly.

The late Professor Bury's lectures on the Papacy in the nineteenth century are also occupied with the Vatican Council, though they describe as well the chief movements that led up to it and its sequel in the fall of the Temporal Power. They show how very thoroughly their author examined the documents and literature of the period; but, writing as a convinced opponent of Ultramontanism and all its works, Bury makes little effort to understand the rival point of view and is not always correct in his hostile surmises. (For instance, he states that "Manning and the Jesuits succeeded in excluding" Newman from the preparatory work of the Council; but Newman was invited to participate and declined.) The book, however, must possess the interest attaching to the judgment of so great a scholar on a vital phase of European religious history.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1830. Price 7d.

No part of our system of ecclesiastical judicature calls more vociferously for reform than the country courts, which are possessed of jurisdictions of various dimensions. It will excite no little surprise amongst those who are ignorant of the fact, that there are upwards of three hundred distinct ecclesiastical tribunals existing in the province of Canterbury alone. Those which are termed manorial courts are restricted to the granting probate of wills; but most of the others entertain matrimonial suits, suits for subtraction of tithes and church-rates, for slander, chiding, brawling, smiting, perturbation of church-seat, *et id genus omne*. . . . We may assert, with little fear of contradiction, that the practice in these country courts, is, generally speaking, very badly conducted, and in some perfectly disgraceful. . . . One very important duty intrusted to the registrar, "who is keeper of the records," is the custody of wills. . . . A deputy-registrar of a Peculiar Court in the diocese of Gloucester had the sturdy honesty to subjoin the following memorandum to his return:—"The wills had been placed in a *dirty hole* in one end of the church, where, by great dint of chance, the deputy-registrar found them, about 1819, *saddened with wet*, and so mutilated as to render many of them unintelligible." The minister official of the Peculiar of Buildwas, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, returns that the wills are in his dwelling-house. "They were transmitted to me," he adds, "on my appointment, in a loose *piece of brown paper*, and are yet in the same."

* * * *

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¼ to ½.

The Great Western Railway Company have announced that their Plymouth to Yealmpton branch line will cease to operate passenger traffic from July 7, and that its five stations will be closed.

CARS OF TO-DAY

25-35 H.P. GRAHAM-PAIGE

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Graham-Paige, known as model "615," is a car with exceptional acceleration and it has twin top gears, the highest being really a geared-up speed.

The 6-cylinder engine is of 82.5 and 114.3mm. which make the capacity just over 3½ litres, namely, 3,670 c.c. The brake horse power is stated to be 75 at 3,200 r.p.m. The crankshaft runs in seven bearings and has a vibration damper in front; the pistons are of aluminium alloy with invar struts, and the connecting rods are of steel. The engine lubrication is forced throughout and such parts as the timing chain, the water pump shaft, and the valve tappets are included in the system. The head can be lifted after the horn and an oil filter have been detached and the distributor and make-and-break drawn out. The electrical units cannot be wrongly put back. The water circulation is governed by a thermostat, the cylinders are jacketed the full length of the bores, the fin and tube radiator has a dummy front and is carried in a shell, there is a neat filler cap without a screw thread, and the water can be run off by a tap. The pump, on the off side of the engine, is driven by the timing chain which can be adjusted outside. Both glands can be regulated and re-packing can be done without dismantling. The fan belt can be tightened. All the rubber hosing is to hand and a rubber connexion is made with the tandem driven generator. The oil filler is combined with the crankcase ventilator pipe which heads towards the ground. There is no strainer in the filler, and the base must be dropped to get at the filter, but there is a second filter attached, as I have said, to the outside of the engine. A float level indicator can be easily seen. Draining the oil can only be done by a plug underneath.

Steering is by cam and lever with a 15 to 1 constant ratio. The column can be moved. The fourwheel brakes work on the Lockheed hydraulic plan, and the master cylinder is neatly incorporated in the bearer arm just behind the steering. The self-feeding tank for the master cylinder is on the dash on the nearside. The assembly of engine, clutch, and gearbox is held at four points with rubber. The clutch and brake pedals are adjustable, and a sole pattern of accelerator pedal is fitted. The sparking plugs are get-at-able in the head, and the valves are on the nearside of the cylinder block. There is free enough access for tappet regulation without disturbance of other parts first, except the cover plates, which are held by studs. The distributor and make-and-break can be examined, and the advance and retard are largely automatic. The manifolding must obviously be efficient from the way the engine runs. The exhaust manifold has the pipe at its forward end, with an accessible connexion. The gas passes out from the cylinders by two branches at either end of the block and a do ble central one. The four-branch inlet is cast in one with the exhaust manifold at the centre. The carburettor has an acceleration pump, and the hand throttle and choke work together. The float chamber and needle can be dropped by undoing one nut; an air cleaner, which has a suction valve below it, can be taken off by removing one hand nut, and the petrol feed is by a mechanically-driven pump, which has a glass filter beside it. The glass might be protected. The ten-gallon petrol tank is at the back of the chassis. The fillerhas no strainer, and is rather close upunder the body. A petrol gauge and a water thermometer are in the instrument panel. The starter is built in. The single plate dry clutch has a vibration damper, the spigot has a roller bearing which is packed with grease, and there is an outside lubricator for the thrust race which can be reached from under the bonnet. There are grease valves also for the clutch pedal-shaft, although the floorboards on the saloon tried were very awkward to take out.

Graham-Paige were, I believe, the first American firm to adopt the twin-top type of gearbox with a high back axle ratio. The speeds are changed by a central flexible lever which has a catch for first or emergency gear. Reverse is opposite to second, and third opposite to top. Third and top speeds are self-contained, and consist of two outer members, which have internal teeth. Gear wheels mesh offset inside these. The outer member of the forward gear is connected with the gear wheel inside the after sleeve, and these are coupled to the propeller-shaft. Engagement of either of these gears, which are top and third, is by sliding a splined sleeve, which passes inside the inner gear wheels. If this splined sleeve is slid forward by the selector rod, the after constant-mesh gear is brought into play; if it is slid backwards, the forward one is connected with the drive, the back one being free. The gearbox has small top and level plugs and the speed positions are marked on the knob of the gear lever. Just behind is a band transmission brake with top nut adjustment and application by central hand lever. The open propeller shaft has spring and ball universal joints enclosed and packed with a special lubricant. The half-floating back axle has the bevel straddle-mounted; the mesh can be altered from outside. The banjo axle case allows the gear to be withdrawn. There is the usual small level plug. The springs front and back are half-elliptical, work with hydraulic shock absorbers, and are under the frame. There are no stops behind the back shackles of the front springs. Each pair of shoes of the Lockheed brakes can be regulated by two outside nuts and, after this setting, adjustment and also compensation should be automatic. The overall gear ratios are 3.9, 5.5, 9.0, 13.8, and (reverse) 11.7 to 1. The wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are 115in., 58in., and 8¼in., the tires measure 29 × 5.50in., and the turning radius is given at 20½ft.

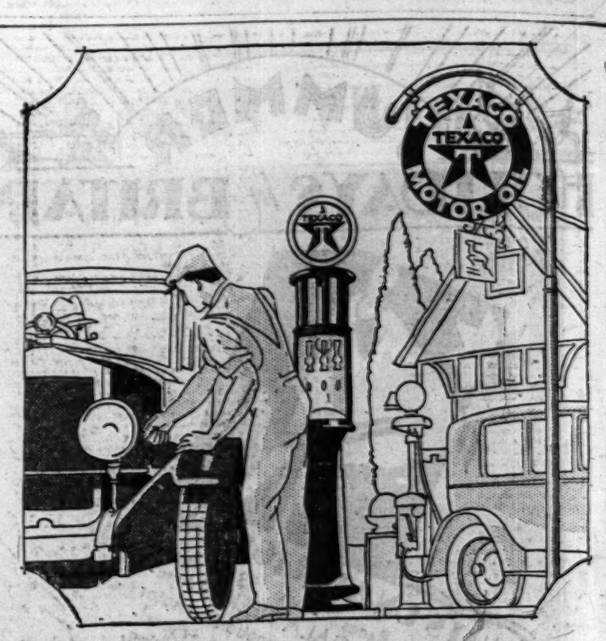
The saloon tried was a Mulliner Weymann costing £845. There is seating for five and the back seat has three arm rests, the central one of which can be put out of the way. The two adjustable front seats have backs which can be regulated and tipped; these help entrance at the back. Entrance forward by either doorway is very fair; the driver can get to his seat from the nearside. There are roof and scuttle ventilators, four of the six window glasses can be wound down—the after ones about two-thirds—the spare disk wheel and tire are at the back, the tools are under the back floorboard, and the battery under one of the front seats. The one-piece screen can be opened out.

Under favourable conditions on a short stretch I ran the speedometer up to the end—the 80 mark, but it was somewhat fast. The engine, however, was perfectly happy and quiet at this rate, which I put at a good 75, and the car should be able to do this speed well on the level. A good 65 miles an hour can be done on third, while the limit on second is about 45. There were three persons in the car, the roads were dry, and the wind was across and slightly against the car. Sixty-one was reached on the stretch, 30 and 58 were the rates on the new hill, and with standing starts on top and third the crest of the old Dashwood Hill was cleared at 19 and 41 m.p.h. respectively. All these were good climbs, especially the one with a standing start on top. The springs were on the hard side, and would probably be better with one leaf less in each. The engine was very free and the saloon has exceptionally rapid pick-up on top and third even from low speed under load. The fan was not connected, but the cooling was ample. The balance and the quietness of the engine were good. The steering action was excellent, and the lock most satisfactory. The clutch worked well and the pedal does not stand out too far. I liked the gear-change. The hand brake is for parking; the pedal brakes were powerful, progressive and well-balanced both ways.

The 1930 edition of "Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual one—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving," are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from newsagents, booksellers, and bookstalls.

"OLD CONTEMPTIBLES" AND THE LATE LORD YPRES

Members of the Margate, Canterbury, and other branches of the Old Contemptibles Association held a service in memory of Lord Ypres in Ripple churchyard on Sunday afternoon. In heavy rain the parade marched from Deal Town Hall to Deal Castle, where Lord Ypres died, and there observed a minute's silence. They then proceeded to Ripple, accompanied by members of the Deal and Walmer branch of the British Legion, the Mayors of Margate, Ramsgate, and Deal, and the chairman of the Broadstairs Urban District Council. The service at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. T. Varley, rector of Ripple. A wreath of Flanders poppies from the Old Contemptibles Association, which was placed on the grave by the Mayor of Deal, bore the inscription: "From the Margate and Canterbury branches, Old Contemptibles Association, to our old chum and friend Field-Marshal Lord Ypres. We remember."



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THE BOOK SOCIETY by SYLVIA LYND

When the Book Society was formed gloomy prophets foretold disaster. We were opening the door, we were told, to all kinds of corruption. Authors would wait on us, hat in one hand and bribe in the other, in order that their books might be chosen. Publishers would accept only such manuscripts as they thought would please us. The reading public (though it was certain that no one in these islands could be induced to read books) would be brought to so abject a state of mind that it would be unable to like, or dislike, a book unless we told it first to do so. In short, we should regiment opinion and destroy personal taste.

No criticism could have been more nonsensical. The Book Society Committee does not control other people's opinions; it merely expresses its own—as do the writers of reviews, booksellers in their shop-windows, the young people who are consulted in libraries, the publishers in their advertisements. What the divers members of this Committee set out to do is not to regiment opinion, but to tell good news. In order to read a book, it is first necessary to know that it exists. We love books, are inquisitive about books, are able to make discoveries and to share those discoveries promptly with our readers. If a book excites us or delights us, if we find it informing, amusing, ingenious, wise or beautiful, we share our pleasure with the members of the Book Society in print, as in talk, we share it with our friends.

Sylvia Lynd

The SELECTION COMMITTEE
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The Times, 27/5/30.

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CITY NOTES

STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE PUBLIC

TRUST COMPANY PROSPERITY

For some time past there has been increasing evidence of the vigilance exercised by the Committee of the London Stock Exchange in preventing the facilities of the Exchange being employed in a manner that appears to be contrary to the public interest. Such an instance occurred yesterday, and it is advisable to mention the facts, if only in order to avoid any unjust aspersion being cast upon an old-established and reputable company. It appears that circulars had been sent out by an outside firm "tipping" the shares of Edison Bell, Limited, and claiming to have special information which foreshadowed a doubling of their price. As a consequence there was unusual activity in the shares yesterday morning, and the price, which had been about 14s. 6d., rose sharply, business taking place up to 18s. 9d. The matter was promptly discussed by the Stock Exchange Committee, which had under consideration the stopping of the recording of markings in the shares, but on an assurance, given on behalf of the company, that the following notice would be sent to the shareholders, the Committee decided to take no action:—

Dear Sir or Madam,—The attention of your board has been drawn to certain telegrams and circulars despatched to shareholders and others by a firm purporting to give special information relative to the company's affairs, and to deal in its shares outside of the market quotation.

The board have no knowledge whatever of the above circumstances, and would advise shareholders and customers if they decided to deal in the company's shares to do so through the ordinary channels.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. FLETCHER, Secretary.

As a result of the intervention of the Committee and the company the excitement in the shares quickly subsided. We are asked to state that no reflection on the company itself was ever implied.

A Large London Trust Company

Year by year the earnings of the Investment Trust Corporation go on expanding, and the 12 months ended May 1, while not too happy a period for the business world, has proved no exception. Gross revenue of the trust increased by £28,148 to a total of £598,410, and the net revenue rose from £352,864 to £368,757. The surplus available for dividend on the increased amount of Deferred stock has risen from £274,864 to £287,757, showing that the company earned a dividend of 27.15 per cent., against 26.42 per cent. last year. The cash distribution is maintained at 20 per cent. The Investment Trust Corporation is now the largest of the London trust companies, but what is of more importance than mere size is the strength of the position that has been built up during its existence of 42 years. The trust owns investments of a book value of £8,481,000. According to a recent valuation these show an appreciation over the book value of £1,575,000, as compared with £1,750,000 last year. The fall on the year is £175,000, or 2 per cent. upon the balance-sheet figure, which is a surprisingly small decline having regard to the depressed state of the security markets as a whole. Adding together the reserve of £1,700,000, the appreciation of £1,575,000, and the revenue balance carried forward of £145,196 the total reserves of the company, after allowing for payment of the final dividends, amount to £3,420,196. This is in excess of the issued share capital, which amounts to £3,375,000. For the fourth year in succession it is proposed to issue 75,000 £1 Preferred shares and 50,000 £1 Deferred shares to the Deferred stockholders at par. Stockholders should be careful to attend to their allotment letters, which will be issued on June 4, as the allotment represents a valuable bonus, its worth being approximately 12 per cent.

Australian Exchange Difficulties

An example of the difficulties provided by the Australian exchange deadlock was provided by Mr. R. H. Caird in his speech at the general meeting of the Melbourne City Properties Trust. He pointed out that while the profits shown would have permitted the usual dividend to be declared, the profits were earned in Melbourne, and that the money was still there, and in order to pay the dividend recommended the directors would have to borrow in London against deposit of the funds in Melbourne. This, he explained, was a temporary expedient, but they did not know when or at what cost they would be able to transfer this money to London; at the moment it would probably cost £7 or £8 per cent., even if they could find a bank willing to make the transfer. Like many other observers, Mr. Caird has come to the conclusion that equilibrium in the Australian exchange was more or less maintained up to about a year ago by successive issues of federal and state loans in London, and by new capital or borrowing by companies trading with Australia, and that to this extent it may be said that Australia has been living for a number of years on borrowed money. Mr. Caird stated that the proceeds of the realization of the remainder of the trust's Collins-street property would be used to redeem the form of "purchasers' balances" coming in by instalments was more than sufficient to redeem the outstanding Debenture stock within seven years.

Forestal Land Scheme

An important development was announced by Baron Emile d'Erlanger in his speech to the shareholders of the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company yesterday. He announced the intention of the board to sell to an Argentine company, to be incorporated for the purpose, all its Argentine assets. Payment would be received in bonds, in notes and in shares of the Argentine company, and he declared that the directors would not part with any of the securities of the Argentine Company, except with the approval of the shareholders of the Forestal Company. Under this plan the Forestal Company in this country would act as distributors of the Argentine Company's production and would become a holding company for its Argentine interests. Dealing with the reasons prompting the step, Baron d'Erlanger stated that it was the part of prudence to minimize the effects of double taxation such as would exist when the Argentine Government adopted the now almost universal system of direct taxation by income-tax. Further, he pointed out that the desirable ideal of the rationalization of the quebracho industry by amalgamation would certainly remain beyond the realm of practical politics if this Argentine company were not formed. Owing to its preponderating position in the industry the Forestal must be the keystone of any such scheme and no Argentine or Paraguayan company would accept incorporation into an English company at the cost of having to pay heavy British income-tax on dividends, depreciation and reserves or at the cost of exposing the Argentine or Paraguay shareholders in the English company to the costs and formalities of probate. The Forestal Company in this country would only be answerable for income-tax upon such profits as it made as distributors and upon the interest on loans made to its subsidiary companies and dividends received from them. There would be no tax collectable in England upon the depreciation set aside on reserves made by the Argentine Company.

James Finlay Results

Smaller profits are shown by the accounts of James Finlay and Co. for 1929. As will be seen from the following table of results for the past three years the dividend was nevertheless maintained at the same rate as the company has paid since it was made a public undertaking in 1924:—

	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Net profit	430,000	508,500	502,516
Brought forward	278,562	277,062	279,546
Preference dividend	30,000 (6%)	30,000 (6%)	30,000 (6%)
Ordinary dividend	375,000 (25%)	375,000 (25%)	375,000 (25%)
To general reserve	100,000	100,000	100,000
Carried forward	303,562	278,562	277,062

The great strength of the company's position justifies the maintenance of the dividend. While nothing is placed to reserve out of profits for the past year the "carry forward" is increased by £25,000 to £303,562, and including this large balance of undivided profits the reserves, which are increased by profits on sales of investments amounting to £52,979, now stand at £2,530,000. Under the new Companies Act the investments are set forth in the balance-sheet in greater detail. While it possesses an extensive trading business the company's investments represent the larger part of its assets, their total being £3,995,864. Of this sum £702,622 consists of shares in subsidiaries and £117,011 of advances to subsidiaries, the other investments amounting to £3,176,232. Evidence of contraction in trading business is provided by smaller totals of goods consigned and in hand and a decrease in the amounts due by sundry debtors and payable to sundry creditors.

Argentine Navigation Earnings

Although not quite up to the level of the previous year the profits shown for 1929 by the Argentine Navigation Company, of which Lord Kylsant is chairman, indicate a maintenance of satisfactory conditions. Net earnings were £287,584, as compared with £310,591 in 1928, and after placing £90,000 (against £100,000) to reserve the surplus available for the Ordinary shares permits of the maintenance of a dividend of 10 per cent. The Preference shares, which, in addition to their fixed dividend of 6 per cent., are entitled to 10 per cent. of the total divisible profits, are receiving 12 per cent., against 10 per cent., the increased payment being derived from the credit brought to their account from 1928. The company has an issued capital, all in shares, of £2,000,000, and there is a general reserve of £290,000 and an insurance account of £246,128. The balance-sheet is more informative than its predecessors; the book value of the fleet and the company's investments in British Government securities, which were formerly lumped together, are now shown separately, their respective values being £1,149,350 and £627,473, as compared with the previous combined figure of £2,026,380. Of the balance-sheet total of £3,414,862 assets of a fixed nature account for £2,430,253, and current assets amount to £984,609, which compares with current liabilities of about £860,000.

Tax Rebates on Life Premiums

Mr. W. R. Glazebrook, presiding at the meeting of the Royal Insurance Company at Liverpool yesterday, made an effective point in discussing the departure in the present Budget from the principle governing the rebate of income-tax allowed on life assurance premiums. He recalled that the rebate was exhaustively considered by a Royal Commission as recently as 1920, and that the Commission recommended that the relief should bear a definite relation to the standard rate of income-tax, which, in the case of policies effected after 1916, should be one-half the standard rate. This recommendation was adopted in the Finance Act of 1920 and had since been continuously followed. Under the present Budget the relief, instead of being allowed at half the standard rate, *i.e.*, at 2s. 6d. in the £, is restricted to 2s., and rebates allowed in respect of policies effected before 1916 are also limited to fixed amounts instead of, as hitherto, being proportionate to the standard rate of tax. Mr. Glazebrook declared that the Chancellor's proposal prejudiced the policyholders "in that it altered an arrangement which was based on the findings of a Royal Commission, to whom the subject was specifically referred and to which, it was felt, the Government should adhere."

Genuine Single Premium Policies

The chairman of the Royal Company was also critical of some of the proposals in the Budget affecting single premium life policies. The action of the Chancellor had, he recognized, no doubt been influenced by the consideration that certain forms of policy, issued for a term often as short as five years, and containing little or no element of life assurance, had been designed to assist in the avoidance of surtax. The company, the chairman said, in common with most of the leading offices, had not issued short-term policies of this type, and its single-premium policies, which represented a comparatively small proportion of its business, provided the normal life assurance cover. In the interests of its policyholders the management "would have hoped that the Chancellor's object could have been effectively achieved without interference with their rights, hitherto available, in connexion with loan interest under genuine life assurance policies effected by single premiums." The proposals of the Budget bearing on life assurance are the subject of an article in the Insurance Number published as part of *The Times* of to-day. Indirectly the Budget affects life assurance through the increase in the estate duties, since a sound way of providing for these is by life assurance policies, which enable the duties to be paid out of income instead of out of capital.

Suggested Concessions

A drawback of this method of providing for death duties is that the assurances increase the estate on which the duty has to be paid, and so they might also raise the rate of the duty, while in some instances the whole of the assurance might be swallowed up by the taxation. In order to encourage the provision of the duties by life assurance the suggestion has been made that assurances earmarked for the purposes of the payment of the death duties should not be added to the estates, so far as they were employed for this particular purpose. The Budget, it is pointed out in the article, has not given relief to persons who invest their modest capital in annuities in order to secure the maximum income with safety. Reference is again made to the suggestion that a fair arrangement would be to exempt from taxation that portion of the annuity which represents a return of capital, and so remove the hardship that a deserving class of persons is now subject to a levy on capital.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET MARKETS

INTERNATIONAL SHARES FIRMER

The stock markets were quiet yesterday, and few outstanding movements took place. The Five per Cent. Conversion Loan was a strong feature in the gilt-edged market, in which there was a fair amount of investment buying. In the foreign market Peruvian Corporation stocks weakened further, but the tone of the market as a whole was firm, though business was small. Home railway stocks were idle, while in the South American railway market Leopoldina was weak. A better tendency prevailed for rubber shares, though it found little reflection in share prices. In the miscellaneous market standard British industrial shares showed few changes of importance, but Anglo-American securities advanced on the recovery in New York. Mining shares were quiet, Rhodesian Congo Border and Ashanti losing ground.

In the GILT-EDGED market the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan showed outstanding strength; the stock rose to 102¼, after being 102⅜ all the morning. A large amount of Local Loans stock changed hands, though the price was unaltered on balance. The new India Six per Cent. bonds hardened slightly to 1 premium, but other India loans were inclined to recede. New Zealand scrip was firmer at 1 premium, and Birmingham scrip was a good market at ⅛ premium. A number of Australian loans lost further ground. The HOME RAILWAY market was lifeless. Underground shares were firm at 23s. 3d., and the Income Bonds rose to 111.

In the FOREIGN market a little business was transacted in the Japanese scrip, which closed at 1⅛ premium, but otherwise the market was idle. Peruvian Corporation stocks weakened further, the Preference falling ⅛ to 50; and Peruvian "Sixes" again lost ground. The old Greek loans were very firm. Turkish Unified were dealt in ex dividend. The City of Riga loan advanced to 30. Portuguese bonds were harder. In the SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY market Leopoldina weakened rather sharply, falling 3½ points to 51 on the statements regarding the poorer traffic outlook made in the report. Argentine issues generally regained a little ground in the morning, but lost it again in the later dealings.

OIL shares were quiet all day. Lobitos recovered 1-16 to 2 5-16.

The London and Liverpool stocks of RUBBER showed an increase of 295 tons, which was rather less than had been anticipated, and the price of the commodity was higher. There were not many changes in share prices, but the tone of the market was harder. The few movements that occurred among TEA shares were mostly adverse.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION HIGHER

In the MISCELLANEOUS market international securities were generally higher. Brazilian Traction opened at 50⅛, and closed at 51⅛, and Barcelona Traction advanced to 37. Hydro Electric opened at 47⅞, touched 48⅛, and closed at 48⅛. International Nickel rose from 34⅛ at the opening to 34 7-16 at the close. General Electric was firmer at 49s. 9d. and Bourne-mouth and Poole moved up to 57s. 6d. Columbia Graphophone rose 5-16 to 3 27-32 on American buying, but Gramophone was rather easier. Kreuger and Toll rose ⅛ to 30⅛ and Swedish Match "B" finished rather higher at 16 1-16. United Molasses weakened to 3 9-16. Imperial Chemical issues were easier, the Ordinary being 14s. 3d. and the Deferred 2s. 6d. Borax Deferred fell 1s. 3d. to 11s. 3d. Textile shares had a rather weaker tendency. Calico Printers and J. and P. Coats both lost a little ground; Courtaulds were a fraction lower at 2 5-16, after being below that figure; and British Celanese fell 6d. to 14s. 3d. Among tobacco shares British-American and Imperial were easier, but Carreras "A" gained 1-16. Dunlop Rubber was dull at 12s. 9d. British Can weakened. Lewis Berger was strong at 46s. 3d. and Goodlass, Wall advanced to about 73s. In the engineering group Brush Electrical were dealt in ex dividend. The City and Suburban Electric Supply shares were harder. In the MINING market movements were mostly small. Rhodesian Congo Border finished ¼ below Friday's closing price at 19½, while Tanganyikas was steady at 3⅞. Tin advanced 17s. 6d., but the movement had little effect on the shares. Copper was slightly higher, and Rio Tinto gained a little ground, closing at 40½. Ashanti Goldfields were again lower at 31s.

THE INDIAN TRADE DIFFICULTIES

HONOURING OF CONTRACTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, MAY 26

A further telegram to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce from the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association says that the members of that body have always respected the sanctity of contracts and do not intend violating it in future. In view, however, of the present state of trade due to the political situation and a state of *force majeure* observance has become impossible. If any more goods are shipped all parties concerned will suffer great losses and a grave and delicate situation is likely to arise, resulting in a financial crisis consequent on the locking up of capital. The association therefore advises all parties to come to some arrangement with buyers by cancelling or suspending contracts from time to time as necessary. This telegram was considered by the executive of the India section of the Chamber this afternoon and the following reply was dispatched:—"Telegram received. Pleas of *force majeure* untenable. Shippers will expect dealers to continue honouring their contracts."

RUBBER RESTRICTION

JUNE MEETING OF PRODUCERS

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—M. Burger, a prominent member of the Dutch Rubber Committee, in a conversation to-day stated that the task of its delegate, Mr. Marinus, who had just died suddenly in Batavia, was exclusively to try to obtain cooperation between European and native growers. The next step would be the holding of a meeting of a joint committee of British and Dutch producers in June to consider further measures, but a restriction to 80 per cent., as rumoured, was out of the question.

The efforts of Mr. Marinus, added M. Burger, had won the support of the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies and other local authorities, but it was rather doubtful whether the support of the small producers would be obtainable, it being to their interest to increase the output at decreasing prices in order to maintain their receipts.—*Reuter.*

BRISBANE CITY LOAN IN AMERICA

BRISBANE, May 26.—The Lord Mayor of Brisbane to-day stated that the city council's loan of £1,000,000 to be raised in America will be issued at 6 per cent. for a term of 20 years, to be redeemable at the option of the council in 10 years' time.

The issue price is 92½, but the exchange will give the council approximately 95, and the effective rate of interest after allowing all charges over the period would be 6¼, with a sinking fund at 1 per cent. Inquiries were made in the Australian and London markets, but money was not available at present on such favourable terms as had been secured in America.—*Reuter.*

NEW ISSUE RESULTS

The list for the cash applications of the Conversion issue by the Port of London Authority (advertised in yesterday's issue) was closed at 10 a.m. yesterday.

Mount Isa Mines, Limited, announces that the issue of £1,500,000 Eight per Cent. Convertible and Redeemable Debenture stock has been subscribed to the extent of more than 95 per cent. and that allotment letters have been posted.

Particulars of Diamond Corporation, Limited, are given in Messrs. Jordan's register of new companies. The company, incorporated in the Union of South Africa and formed to carry on the business of diamond merchants in all its branches, has a nominal capital of £2,500,000 in £1 shares.

MONEY MARKET

CREDITS IN STRONG DEMAND

SILVER AT A NEW LOW RECORD

Expectations of tighter money conditions in Lombard-street this week were borne out yesterday, the loan market finding itself decidedly short of funds. Several large lenders called in money from the market, with the result that borrowers found it necessary to bid from 2½ per cent. up to 2¾ per cent. for fresh advances for the night, while occasionally 3 per cent. was paid. In the afternoon money became more plentiful, and the rate declined. As a rule old day-to-day loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were renewed at 2½ per cent. Owing to February being a short month there will be no maturities of Treasury Bills on the last three days of the week. With the assistance of dearer money discount rates were firmly maintained, 2 3-16 per cent. being the brokers' general buying quotation for three months fine bank bills. Bills were not plentiful at this rate, but the market reported a few sales at 2 5-32 per cent., and also sold July maturities at 2¼ per cent. Foreign exchanges usually showed narrow movements; in some instances, including the New York, Belgian, and German rates, these were unfavourable to sterling. Pronounced weakness was apparent in the Eastern silver exchanges and in silver.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2–2½	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛–2	2–1⅞
Discount (Treasury Bills)			**(Fine Trade Bills)**		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	6 months.		
⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞		
2⅛	2⅛	3–2⅛	2⅛–2⅛		

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM
(000's omitted)

	May 22	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	1,872,715	+ 11,301
Securities, Belgium and abroad	829,883	+ 10,355
Notes in circulation	2,874,990	— 27,806
Current accounts	178,516	+ 42,417

—*Reuter.*

REICHSBANK
(000's omitted)

	May 23	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Reichsmark	Reichsmark
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,585,880	+ 8,194
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	342,678	+ 44,050
Bills of exchange and cheques	1,519,682	— 65,224
Silver and other coin	167,772	+ 11,653
Notes of other German banks	53,157	+ 5,201
Advances	53,347	+ 13,720
Investments	101,125	+ 6,080
Other assets	618,529	+ 3,058
LIABILITIES		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,139	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,045,769	— 150,506
Other daily maturing obligations	680,188	+ 124,153
Other liabilities	192,243	+ 26,454

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved within a narrow range and closed slightly lower at $4.85⅜. The discount on forward dollars was ⅛c. one month, and ⅝c. three months. At 123.94f. the French exchange showed no alteration. Other Continental rates showed irregular movements. Italian and Spanish currencies were cheaper, the Milan rate being 92.76l., against 92.73½l. on Saturday, while the Madrid exchange closed at 39.93⅛p., compared with 39.86p. On the other hand, a number of exchanges moved against London, the Belgian (34.51b.), Dutch (12.07⅞d.), Swiss (25.11f.), Swedish (18.10kr.), and German (20.36m.), all showing declines. The Batavia rate fell to 12.07⅞d. Weakness in the eastern silver exchanges was a prominent feature, the Hong-kong rate falling to 1s. 5¼d. and the Shanghai rate to 1s. 9¼d. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate was slightly higher at 42⅛d. Venezuelan currency was cheaper.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	May 26	May 24
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.85⅞–4.86	4.85⅞–85 11/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.85⅞–85 11/16	4.86⅛–86⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.93–124.06	123.93–123.96
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81⅛–82½	34.82½–82¾
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.73–92.77½	92.82½–82¾
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.11¼–11¾	25.12–12.15
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅛–375¼	374⅛–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	195.23	1927⅛–193⅛	1927⅛–193⅛
Madrid	Pez. to £	25.2215	39.85–39.90	39.78–39.87
Lisbon	Escu. to£		108⅛–108⅝	108⅛–108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07⅞–08⅜	12.08⅛–08⅜
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36⅛–20.37	20.36⅛–20.37
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.563½	34.43–34.47	34.45–34.48
Budapest	Fr. to £	27.82	27.79–27.83	27.80–27.84
Prague	Kr. to £	1164.25	163⅛–15½	163⅛–15½
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.33–43.38	43.33–43.38
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17–25.27	25.17–25.25
Constantsi	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Belgrade	Din. to £	110	1.0232	1.0251
Kovno	Lit. to £	25.2215	275–275½	1.0251
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	483–487	275–275½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.22–18.27	483–487
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½–18.21	18.22–18.27
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10¼–18.11½	18.16–16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	18.16–18.16½	18.11–18.11⅝
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	97⅛–97⅜	18.16½–16¾
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 13–13 27/32	97¼–97⅜
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 13–13 27/32	1/3 13–13 27/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3 13–13 27/32	1/3 13–13 27/32
Kobe	Per yen.	24.58d.	1/4⅞–1/5⅛	1/3 13–13 27/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	2/0 13/32–0 7/16	1/5 1/4–1/5⅜
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	1/8⅞–1/9⅛	2/0 11/32–0 7/16
Batavia	Pf. to £	12.107	2/3 11/16–2 27/32	1/8⅞–1/9⅛
Manilla	Per dol.	48.67½	12.07⅞–07⅛	2/3 11/16–2 27/32
Rio de Jan	Per mil.	5.0694	5.0694	12.08⅛–08⅜
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.57⅞	5.05 5/32–5.05 3/4	5.0694
V'paraiso	Per dol.	40	42 13/16–42 15/16	5.05 3/32–5.05 5/32
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	39.75	42 13/16–42 15/16
Lima†	Soles to£	12.186	44⅞–45⅜	39.94
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.75	12.81¼	44⅞–45⅜
			10.15–10.30	12.81¼
				10.15–10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ² Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

Buying Rates per £100					
	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 19 0	90 18 9	
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	93 5 0	92 3 9	
Africa & Rhodesia	99 15 0	99 5 0	99 2 6	98 2 3	

Selling Rates	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	93 5 7	93 17 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 5 0
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 12 6

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.56	24.55
Venezuela	Bolivars to £	25.35	25.75	25.63
Columbia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.08	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.92	9.83
Bolivia	Pesos to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the setting aside of £100,000 in SOVEREIGNS and the sale of £618 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £214,309, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
May 22—	Nil	May 22—	
		Sovs.	5,000
May 23—		Bar gold	195
Bar gold	1,530	May 23—	
		Sovs. set aside	100,000
May 24—	Nil	Bar gold	12,026
May 26	Nil	May 24—	Nil
		May 26—	
		Sovs. set aside	100,000
Net efflux	214,309	Bar gold	618
Total	£215,839	Total	£215,839

Net influx for 1930 to date, £10,857,105; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

Following the sharp fall in the China exchanges, silver was a very weak market. General selling was reported and although it was not heavy in volume there was so little support that the price fell 4d. to 18½d. per oz. for cash and 18⅝d. for forward delivery. This is the lowest price ever recorded.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

EARLY RALLY NOT MAINTAINED

IRREGULAR AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Stock Exchange to-day failed to maintain the promise of broadening activity, the market after an early show of strength becoming quieter. Sales were returned at 2,243,000 shares.

The opening was firm and fairly active. Buying orders accumulated over the week-end were encouraged by the more favourable commercial and industrial advices. The feature of trading was the active buying of Steel Common, which was stimulated by the statement by the president of the United States Steel Corporation that an improvement was already noticeable in the steel industry and that a steady gain was likely for the remainder of the year. This had a stimulating effect on the general list and activity broadened. Heavy accumulation in various directions, attributed to important pools, created a nervous feeling among shorts and prices responded readily to covering, especially in the case of leading industrials, public utility issues, and favoured specialities. Brisk advances were noticeable in individual stocks, Westinghouse Electric being influenced by unconfirmed reports that a scheme for splitting the stock was contemplated, while the rise in American Can was attributed to the diminishing floating supply of the stock.

Irregularity developed in the afternoon, firmness in specialities being offset by realising in other directions. Allied Chemical and Dye was one of the firmest features on reports that the company's new plant will enable the United States to cease importing foreign nitrates. Later the volume of trading fell off considerably and easiness resulted from realising, particularly noticeable in stocks which were prominent in the morning's rally. The close was barely steady.

The Stock Exchange and Curb Exchange will be closed next Friday and Saturday.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 26	May 24
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	$ 4.86⅔	$ 4.86 15/16	$ 4.86 1/4
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85 11/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 15/16	4.85 15/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.85 1/32	4.83⅝
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85⅜
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85 1/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅛	3.92⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.24⅛
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.17¾	40.16½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84⅜	26.83
Prague, cheques	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	23.86¼	23.86
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.93⅜	13.96
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	19.85¼	19.84¼
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	12.18	12.17½
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.99	14.11¼	14.11¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	17.49	17.49
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.76¾	1.76¼
		Cents	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.25	38.18
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.84	11.81

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	May 26	May 24
Atchison	227⅛	228
Atl. Coast.	168	167
B. & O.	116	115½
Do., Pref.	83	83
Brooklyn	70	69
Can. Pac.	20½	20⅞
Cent. N.J.	270	251¼
Ches. & O.	222	222
Ch., G.W.	14⅛	14¼
Do., Pref.	49¾	49½
Ch., N.W.	83	82½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	20	20¼
Ch.Rock.Is.	115½	115
Del.& Hud.	173½	175
Del. Lack.	127¼	128½
Erie	47¾	48½
Do., 1st Pf.	65	65
G. N. Pref.	90¾	91
Ill. Cent.	128	127½
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30½	29½

Closing Prices	May 26	May 24
Int. C.Amer	72	74
KansasCity	154	153½
Louisville	25	25
Minn.St. P.	83	84
Mk. Pac.	35	35
Do., Pref.	135⅛	133
N.Mex.I.Pf.	5	5
Do., 2 Pf.	4	4
N.Y. Cent.	176	177⅜
N.Y., C. & W.	237	237
N. Pacific	82	82
Pennsylv'a	78½	78½
Reading	119	119
S.L. & S.F.	114¾	114⅜
S.L. & S.W.	72	72½
S. Pacific	121¼	122
Southern	112½	113¾
Do., Pref.	98¼	98¼
U. Pacific	228¼	229
Do., Pref.	85¾	85¾
Wabash	51⅞	51½
Do., Pf. A	85	85

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	145½	145
AlliedChem	309	306
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	30¼	30
Am. Bank Note	80¾	80¾
Am. Can.	145	143½
Am. Loco.	55¼	54¾
Am. Rolling Mills	75¼	74
Am. Smelt.	72⅝	71¼
Am.Sug. R.	61⅝	61¼
Am. Tel.	229	229½
Am. Tob.	259	265
Am. Woolen	14	14
Anaconda	59¾	59¼
Armour 'D'	7⅝	7⅝
As.DryGds.	44⅞	45¼
AtlG. Ref.	42	42¼
Baldwins	28	27¼
BarnsdallA	27	26½
Beth. Steel	96	95½
Cda Pascoe	54¼	55
Chile Copp.	50	50
Chrysler	37⅝	36⅞
Col. Fuel	61¼	61¼
Colum. Gas	85¼	85¼
Col. Graph.	28⅝	28⅝
Cons. Gas	127¾	126⅜
Cont. Can	65	64
Cont. Oil	27⅛	26¼
Corn. Prod.	106½	106½
Crucible	76½	76½
DavisonCh.	35½	34⅞
Du Pont	131	133
Eastman K.	238¼	238¼
Elec. P.& L.	88¼	87⅝
Electric Storage	70	69
Fox Films	50¼	50
Gen. Elec.	82¼	82¼
Gen. Foods	58¼	58¼
Gen. Motors	51¾	52
Gillette	86⅛	86
Goodrich	40¾	41
Goodyear	102¾	103
Hou.OilTx.	97⅞	98¼
Ind. Mtrs.	44¼	45⅛
Ind. Rayon	102	101
Int. Harv.	97¾	101½
Int. Match	83¾	83½

Int. Nickel	33⅝	33⅝
Int. Paper	26⅛	26¼
Int. Tele.	62⅝	63⅛
Kennecott	45⅜	47
K'ger, 5%	30⅛	30¾
Liggett&M.	106¼	106½
Loose Wile	64½	65
MackTrcks.	73½	73½
Monts'y Ward	44⅜	43⅞
Nash Mtrs.	41¼	41¼
Nat. Biscu.	89¼	89⅜
Nat.

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS DURING 1929

"A HIGHLY SATISFACTORY YEAR"

FUNDS EXCEED £41,000,000

STRIKING LIFE RESULTS

RECORD SURPLUS

U.S.A. DEVELOPMENTS

MR. W. R. GLAZEBROOK'S SPEECH

The EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Liverpool.

Mr. W. R. GLAZEBROOK (chairman of the company) presided over a good attendance.

Mr. ROBERT M'CONNELL (general manager) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before proceeding to a review of the operations of the year I would wish to refer to the loss we have sustained through the death of Mr. Thomas H. Jackson. Mr. Jackson's directorial associations with the company, and with the Queen Insurance Company, of which he was chairman on its amalgamation with the "Royal" in 1891, existed continuously for more than half a century. During that long period Mr. Jackson rendered signal services to the "Queen" and the "Royal," and he retained to the very end of his association the keenest interest in our affairs. We shall miss his presence and familiar figure.

Following upon the decision I had the pleasure of communicating to you at the last annual general meeting, to the effect that closer co-ordination would be developed between the "Royal" and the "Liverpool and London and Globe," the aftermentioned directors of the latter company joined the board:—Sir Frederick C. Bowring, Messrs. J. Bruce Ismay, Hugh Lewis, W. F. Moore, W. J. Orr and R. Q. Wilson. Unfortunately Mr. Bruce Ismay, who had for many years been a valued member of the board of the "Liverpool and London and Globe," found that he was unable to attend the meetings of the board and tendered his resignation, which we accepted with great regret. A resolution proposing the re-election of the other directors referred to will be submitted to you at a later stage.

I turn now to the report and accounts for the past year, which are already in your hands and which I presume it will be your wish to take as read.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

I am glad to be able to report an increase of £112,000 in the premiums as compared with last year, an achievement brought about without in any way departing from the strict standards of underwriting which we endeavour to maintain. Fire losses, including contributions to fire brigades, were higher by approximately £200,000, representing 47.89 per cent. of the premiums as compared with 45.82 per cent. for 1928. This expansion in the loss ratio was not due to any major catastrophe, or series of fires of exceptional importance, but rather to a general widespread increase in the number of outbreaks. Particularly was this noticeable in this country, where the experience was much more severe than we have been accustomed to for a number of years past. To a certain extent this more adverse loss experience also characterized the general foreign field, but I am glad to report that in North America, where, as you are aware, the company transacts a very extensive business, the results, though not quite on the high level of 1928, were very satisfactory, and reflect great credit on our management, both in the United States and in Canada. The expenses continue to be high and, including commissions, amount to 40.39 per cent.

FIRE COSTS AND PROBLEMS

The increase in the ratio as compared with 1928 is consequent on a world-wide tendency for the commission costs of our business to advance, a factor which, stimulated as it is by the pressure of competition, is largely outside our control. This question of expenses is one of the most important problems we have to face in the conduct of our business, and constant effort is directed to secure the fullest measure of economy, consistent with the maintenance of a high level of efficiency. The result of the year's working in this department is a profit of £562,000 representing 8.07 per cent. of the premiums, and in all the circumstances I think this can be regarded as very favourable. After the transfer of £100,000 to the additional fire reserve, the percentage of the fire funds to premiums is slightly higher than in the preceding year, and now amounts to 104.18. Our operations in the fire department are world-wide, our results consequently reflecting world conditions, and, while the year has possibly been uneventful so far as occurrences of outstanding importance are concerned, the developing competitive elements to which I have referred, and the necessity of meeting the requirements of the public in ever-widening forms of insurance protection, have provided problems of their own in maintaining the position and prestige of the company in the forefront of insurance enterprise.

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The new policies issued during the past year were 8,123 for a net sum assured of £3,699,593, an amount slightly in excess of the previous year. In the annuity branch the operations are on a more modest scale than last year, the purchase money amounting to £92,563.

On this occasion the life department calls for more extended reference than usual, seeing that at the close of the year the company's actuary made the customary quinquennial investigation into the position of the life and annuity business of the company. His report has been circulated along with our other reports, and I feel sure that the results will be read with satisfaction by you and by our policyholders.

The liability for the large new business written during the past five years, as well as for the old business, including all special reserves, has been provided for up to the full level of the stringent standard adopted five years ago. The surplus disclosed reaches the record total of £2,966,407, which is sufficient to provide a bonus to policyholders at the increased rate of 42s. per cent. on the sum assured for each full year's premium paid during the quinquennium on participating policies. This will absorb £1,854,879, and, after the allocation of £300,000 to the shareholders as their share of the profits of the quinquennium, a balance of £911,528 will remain to be carried forward unappropriated. The result of the valuation of the annuity fund enables the sum of £65,000 to be transferred to the assurance fund, thus bringing the amount carried forward in each section of the life fund more nearly to the same proportion to liabilities.

INCREASED BONUS

The directors have very carefully considered the question of our rate of bonus. We have maintained an unbroken series of "Royal" bonuses for 65 years, without any reduction in the rate, even during the difficulties of the War period, a record attained by few companies. The position now disclosed is so strong, and our valuation basis so stringent, that, notwithstanding that the bonus rate for the past quinquennium is raised to 42s. per cent., the amount carried forward as an additional safeguard against the unknown contingencies of the future is, in the opinion of the actuary, sufficient to cover all fluctuations which can be foreseen, and permit of the payment, during the coming quinquennium, of an increased interim bonus. These striking results have been achieved without in any way impairing the profit-earning capacity of the future. We have, therefore, been able to announce that the interim bonus for "Royal" participating policies terminated during the year 1930 shall be at the rate of 45s. per cent. The subsequent rate of interim bonus will be determined from year to year in continuation of the present practice.

We are satisfied that the company's record in the past, when considered along with the present strong position of the life fund, will enhance the confidence of the public in the safety, and security, of the life assurance contracts of the company. Recent experience of declining markets for Stock Exchange securities, in which many people have put their savings as provision for the future, emphasizes the value for such purposes of a life policy as a stable security.

The popularity of endowment assurances for a long time past has been very marked, but there can be no doubt that, from the point of view of investment, coupled with the protection and security which the policyholder obtains immediately upon payment of his first premium, a whole-life, with profits, policy in the "Royal" is peculiarly attractive.

SINGLE-PREMIUM POLICIES

During the last few years a considerable increase has taken place in the demand for single-premium policies. Our prospectus has always provided for assurances of this description, but a tendency has developed for policies to be taken out in order to secure loans, the interest on which can be applied for the purpose of ameliorating the incidence of taxation, particularly on large incomes. In the Finance Bill now before Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes by legislation to disallow the deduction of such interest from the policyholder's income, in calculating surtax. No doubt this course has been influenced by the fact that certain forms of policy, issued for a term often as short as five years, and which contain little or no element of life assurance, have been designed to assist in the avoidance of surtax payment. We, in common with most of the leading companies, have not issued short-term policies of this type, and our single-premium policies, which represent a comparatively small proportion of our business, all provide the normal life assurance cover. In the interests of our policyholders we would have hoped that the Chancellor's object could have been effectively achieved without interference with their rights, hitherto available, in connexion with loan interest under genuine life assurance policies effected by single premiums. There is nothing to prevent the free issue of policies of the kind, and, apart altogether from the question of taxation, they should become increasingly popular for the investor who has a fixed sum of money to dispose of, and who in this form secures, without risk of market fluctuations, a permanent and increasing investment in addition to the financial protection provided in the event of early death.

INSURANCE AND INCOME-TAX

The Finance Bill also detrimentally affects the interests of all life policyholders in connexion with the rebate of income-tax allowable on premiums. The extent to which the payment of life assurance premiums should entitle the policyholder to rebate of income-tax was exhaustively considered by a Royal Commission as recently as 1920. The Commission recommended that the relief should bear a definite relation to the standard rate of the tax and that, in the case of policies effected after June 22, 1916, this should be one-half the standard rate. This was adopted in the Finance Act, 1920, and has since been continuously followed. The Chancellor's proposal prejudices our policyholders, in that it alters an arrangement which was based on the findings of a Royal Commission, to whom the subject was specifically referred, and to which we feel the Government should adhere.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

We are again able to show a satisfactory profit in this department, the amount transferred to profit and loss account in respect of the year 1928 being £104,489.

To have attained such a substantial measure of success in this class of business, which, as is generally known, has presented particular difficulties in recent years, is very gratifying, and I find much pleasure in again extending congratulations to our underwriters for their careful selection of business.

I do not think there are any points of importance relative to the marine market which call for special comment on this occasion. The Joint Hull Committee has done, and continues to do good work in gradually improving the hull business, but the competition for cargo business continues to be extremely keen, and it is only by careful underwriting that this business can be successfully written.

The year 1929 has not been a good one as regards the general experience, due rather to the number of claims than to the importance of individual items. The results were very considerably affected by the violence and long continuance of the stormy weather and recurrent gales experienced during the later months of the year. Our own first year settlements on the 1929 account are appreciably heavier than in the previous year, the percentage being 29.44, as compared with 25.15. I would not like to prophesy in regard to our 1929 account at the present time, but it is at least clear that we must be satisfied with a considerably smaller return on that year than we have fortunately secured on the one now closed.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT

In the personal accident section our premiums at £220,000 are approximately the same as last year, and a small profit of £4,800 is produced. The employers' liability account, which represents the operations in this class in the United Kingdom, shows a decrease of some £20,000 in premiums, which is not surprising in view of the continued stagnation in so many of the principal industries in this country. The profit of £58,000 is, in all the circumstances, a matter for congratulation.

The general insurances account includes, as you are aware, a large number of miscellaneous classes of insurance, and, while the majority show a normal expansion, there is in the aggregate a decrease of some £65,000, due to a reduction in the United States in the premiums of the Royal Indemnity Company. This follows a period of considerable development, and is a normal reflex of the efforts of the management of that company, under the able direction of their president, Mr. F. J. O'Neill, to secure, and develop, a business of high quality in the difficult casualty field in the United States, rather than merely to aim at volume of premium. The resulting profit of £293,000, representing 5.84 per cent. of the premiums, is very gratifying, and I may say here that the aggregate profit produced by the accident department as a whole of £356,461 has only once been exceeded in the history of the company.

MOTOR INSURANCE

Our motor business, both at home and abroad, which is now an important section of our operations, has continued to expand with the growth of vehicles on the road, but the resultant profit is meagre. The outlook for this class of business is not encouraging, as, despite all efforts, the dangers inherent in the constant increase in the number of vehicles on the road are inevitably reflected in the claims, while competition keeps the premiums down to a very moderate level. This competition may be a healthy feature of the business, and be welcomed from the point of view of the public, but it necessitates the exercise of a rigorous selection if we are to maintain our present modest ratio of profit.

The Road Traffic Bill at present before a Committee in the House of Commons will, we fear, not lighten our burdens, nor add to our business. As you will be aware, one of its provisions is that motorists must be able to prove their ability, financially, to meet any legal liability for injuries they may cause to third parties, and an insurance policy will be accepted as proof of financial responsibility. We do not contemplate any appreciable increase in our premium income if this Bill becomes law, because, from all the information in our possession, it is not thought that any considerable number of motorists are uninsured; but, if the experience of other countries where similar legislation has been introduced may be taken as a guide, claims on companies, both as regards number and amount, will certainly not be reduced.

With the object of strengthening still further the reserves allocated to the general insurances account, we have transferred the sum of £300,000 from profit and loss account, bringing the reserve fund in this account up to 92.37 per cent. of the premium.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The interest and dividends show an increase of over £44,000 as compared with last year, and, while the transfers from the individual departments have already been touched upon in my remarks, I would like to direct your attention to the total underwriting profit of £1,063,000. This figure, notwithstanding the less favourable results of insurance business generally as compared with the previous year, falls short of our total profits in 1928 by only £68,000, and the only other occasion, previous to 1928, in the history of the company when a larger underwriting profit was recorded was in the year 1919. Taking into consideration the circumstances of the year under review, I think we are justly entitled to regard this as highly satisfactory.

DIVIDEND INCREASE

The recommendation with regard to the dividend has already been made known to you, and it is a matter of gratification to the directors that they have felt justified in proposing an increase in the final dividend from 3s. to 3s. 3d. per share. This increase would have represented an increase of 1s. 3d. per share on the basis prior to the division of the shares two years ago. Under the provisions of the law the dividend will be paid after deduction of income-tax at 4s. 6d., that is to say, the rate in force at the time of payment, less the customary small relief in regard to Dominion taxation. Unfortunately, however, payment of income-tax is not restricted to that part of the company's total earnings which is distributed in dividend, but is charged also upon portions retained to augment capital and funds required for the carrying on, and development of, our business. The higher rate of tax now imposed will therefore have an influence on our net interest earnings during the coming year, as well as on the amount of tax appearing in profit and loss account in respect of trading profits.

The other items do not call for particular comment, beyond saying that the loss realized on the sale of investments is merely a normal outcome of the continuous process of revising the investments of the company, a task which is one of the constant and paramount preoccupations of your board.

BALANCE-SHEET

You will have noticed this year a change in the form in which our accounts are presented. In addition to the consolidated balance-sheet, in which it has been our custom to include the figures of our associated companies whose results are incorporated in the revenue accounts, we are publishing a balance-sheet of the Royal Insurance Company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929. We have felt, however, that it was advisable to continue to submit to you the consolidated balance-sheet, with which you are more familiar, and which, I think you will agree, gives a truer and more informing picture of the position of the company. I think the only feature to which I need draw your attention is the further growth in the funds of the company by over £1,500,000 to not far short of £41,500,000.

The past year has been a very eventful one in the financial world. On several occasions I have touched upon the market value of our investments, and at the end of 1928 these showed a substantial appreciation over the figures at which they appeared in the balance-sheet. During 1929 the gilt-edged market experienced a steady decline, influenced, among other factors, by the development of speculative activities in New York and the attraction of investors to other classes of stocks. In view of our extensive interests in America we were, of course, largely affected, though as a matter of fact this decline in gilt-edged securities, in which the vast bulk of our investments is engaged, was more marked in this country, and it is satisfactory to record that the percentage of depreciation over all our investments was less than that shown by representative British Government securities. Following the sensational break in the New York stock markets in October and November last year a recovery took place in gilt-edged securities, which has been further assisted by the fall in money rates both here and in America.

While touching on the investments of the company, it might be appropriate to refer to a new position—that of financial secretary—which has been created during the past year. We have been fortunate in securing in Mr. P. M. Spence a gentleman of wide experience in financial and investment matters, and we have no doubt that his collaboration will prove of great assistance to the board and of benefit to the company.

U.S.A. DEVELOPMENTS

When speaking to you three years ago I referred to the new building the company had erected in New York. You will be interested to know that an opportunity has presented itself of acquiring the remainder of the block in which the building is situated, and it is our intention to erect an extension, which will cover the entire block. Not only will this satisfactorily round off our property, and provide adequate and dignified accommodation for the concentration of all our varied and important interests in that great city, but will, I am satisfied, prove a thoroughly remunerative investment for the funds of the company.

Following the retirement of our general attorney in the United States, Mr. F. B. Kellam, to whose valuable services I pay a warm tribute, Messrs. H. A. Fortington, F. J. O'Neill, A. Duncan Reid, and Harold Warner were appointed general attorneys of the company, the latter gentleman at the same time assuming the duties of United States fire manager. Mr. Fortington, as our financial adviser, and Mr. O'Neill, as president of the Royal Indemnity Company, are already known to you. We welcome in the capacities referred to Mr. A. Duncan Reid, the president of the Globe Indemnity Company, and Mr. Harold Warner, now the United States fire manager both of our own company and of the "Liverpool and London and Globe," and are confident that the association together of these gentlemen will be a factor of the greatest benefit in developing our varied interests in the United States.

Since our last meeting we have suffered a loss through the retirement from our local board of management in New York of Mr. Gates W. McGarrah and Mr. Francis D. Bartow. Mr. McGarrah has assumed the heavy responsibilities of president of the Bank for International Settlements, and I am sure it will be your wish to be associated with our congratulations to him on his selection to that distinguished position; while in the case of Mr. Bartow his withdrawal is solely on account of other imperious demands on his time. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to know that our associations with Mr. Bartow will be maintained, as he has found it possible to retain his membership of the boards of some of our associated companies. I would like to take this opportunity of voicing our sincere thanks to both these gentlemen for the valuable services they have rendered to the company.

"ROYAL" AND "GLOBE"

I referred in my speech last year to the closer co-ordination between the "Royal" and "Globe" which it was our object to achieve, and I am glad to be able to report that progress has already been made both at home and abroad to secure the greatest possible advantages from our association, and extend the scope of useful cooperation to its widest limits. Shortly after the annual general meeting the general manager, in company with some of your directors, paid a visit to the United States in connexion with our plans regarding the organization in that country. We are satisfied that this visit was very helpful, and we are already seeing signs of the benefits we have every confidence will ultimately accrue from the steps that are being taken to bring the organization of the two companies into a closer working harmony.

THE OUTLOOK

In concluding my remarks it is customary to touch on the outlook for the present year. It is satisfactory to be able to report that, so far, there is no marked deviation from the results achieved in the same period last year. The depression that unfortunately exists in our dominant home industries, and which is not lightened by increased taxation, has its inevitable effect on our business. These conditions are not confined to our own country, however, as business in the United States has also slowed up. Temporary though no doubt it is, this check to the extraordinary growth of prosperity which has been enjoyed by that great country, together with the world-wide fall in commodity prices and the difficult times through which such producing countries as Australia are consequently passing, all touch us closely. There is also the recrudescence of unrest in India, where we have important interests, and the continued turmoil to which China is unhappily subjected. Widespread as our activities are throughout the world, catering for the public needs in the varied forms of insurance protection that it is necessary to-day to offer, we are acutely conscious of these disturbances, both political and commercial; but, while we cannot anticipate how our future profits may compare with the high level of the past few years, we are satisfied that the "Royal" organization maintains a standard of efficiency that enables us to look forward to the future with reasonable optimism. (Cheers.)

I beg to propose the following resolution:—"That the report, accounts, and balance-sheets be adopted, and that a dividend of 3s. 3d. per share, less income-tax, be payable on and after Tuesday, the 27th inst., making, with the interim dividend paid in November last, 6s. 3d. per share, less income-tax, for the year 1929."

Mr. A. ALLAN PATON, C.B. (one of the deputy chairmen), in seconding the motion, emphasized the pleasure the directors felt in being able to increase the dividend. (Cheers.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Mr. A. E. PATTINSON proposed the re-election of the following directors:—Mr. W. S. Crichton, Mr. F. H. Fox, Mr. M. H. Maxwell, C.B.E., Mr. W. R. Glazebrook, Mr. A. Allan Paton, C.B., Colonel Sir James P. Reynolds, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., Mr. J. J. Atkinson, Sir Frederick C. Bowring, Mr. Hugh Lewis, Mr. W. F. Moore, Mr. W. J. Orr, C.B.E., and Mr. R. Q. Wilson.

Sir EDMUND F. BUSHBY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. W. G. SUTCLIFFE RHODES, seconded by Mr. F. E. TOWNLEY, Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son were re-appointed auditors.

TRIBUTE TO THE MANAGEMENT

COLONEL J. G. B. BEAZLEY proposed: "That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the directors of the company and to the London boards, also to the members of the company's local boards, and to its officials and agents at home and abroad, and to the boards of directors and officials of allied companies, for their valuable services during the past year." In view of the very difficult times which were being experienced, he said, the hearty thanks of shareholders were extended not only for the services of directors and officials, but for the most admirable results that had been achieved. (Hear, hear.) The fact that in spite of the circumstances it had been found possible to increase the dividend was the surest testimony to the sound policy of the board in the past in husbanding and reserving its resources against any possible rainy day. The history of the "Royal," since it was founded in 1845, had been remarkable. There was keen competition in the insurance world, but under the present direction shareholders were convinced that the company, together with its associated companies, would go from strength to strength.

This meeting marked the termination of the first year of the general managership of Mr. Robert M'Connell, and they were glad to express to him their sincere gratitude for his contribution towards the results of the past year. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. E. MOUNSEY having seconded the motion, it was carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote, expressed the hope that the results of the present year would be as satisfactory as those under review.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPLY

Mr. ROBERT M'CONNELL (general manager), who met with a cordial reception, also responded. He said it was a matter of great satisfaction to the underwriters and managers that in a year of difficulty it had been possible finally to produce an account so very favourable. Those results, of course, were the outcome of the inherent value of the business which had been built up through generations of good management, and of the team work which the company obtained all over the world from its staff and officers. He had been greatly helped and encouraged by the directors, and also particularly by his colleagues Mr. Williams and Mr. Simpson, the assistant managers, who discharged their duties with great efficiency, ability, and loyalty. To Mr. Carter, the London manager, to Mr. Graves and Mr. Briscoe, the sub-managers at Liverpool, and other officials Mr. M'Connell also paid a tribute for their valued cooperation.

The meeting then concluded.

THE BRITISH RUBBER ESTATES OF JAVA

THE REGULATION OF CROPS

MR. HUGH MITCHELL'S VIEWS

The TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Rubber Estates of Java, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Mr. HUGH F. MITCHELL, J.P., who presided, said that it would not have escaped the notice of the shareholders that if the company's liquid assets were set against their current liabilities of approximately £53,500 there was little left for working capital. That was not to be wondered at in view of their expenditure on capital account in 1929 of £48,500 and in 1928 of £43,000. All of that expenditure had been met out of their cash reserves and current revenue, and they had hoped to continue doing so and also to pay regular dividends. The low price ruling for rubber and tea, however, had made that impossible, and, rather than ask shareholders to forgo dividends, the directors had decided to make an issue of debentures. An issue of £120,000 of 7 per Cent. Convertible and Redeemable Debentures was made on February 7 to shareholders only and had been largely oversubscribed. Financially, therefore, they were now in a very comfortable position.

Almost without exception agricultural products at the present time were being produced in excess of requirements, and on most of them the producers were losing money on the crops produced. They were interested in three such products, rubber, coffee, and tea, and all three were among the articles which had been or were the subject of regulation. All three products, however, were not in the same category, and at least one of them—coffee—was very difficult to control. For the company it represented 29 per cent. of their mature planted area and this year had contributed £18,552 to their profit. Coffee was a fruit crop, and when it ripened it must be harvested or it would be lost. Financial arrangements had now been made whereby the stock which had been held off the market was to be disposed of gradually over the next 10 years. That probably meant lower prices in future for their coffee, unless the position was rectified by the usual periodic shortage of crop.

TEA AND RUBBER POSITION

Tea was quite different. The crop depended on the quantity of leaf plucked from the growing bush. The plucking of the leaf was in reality a sort of pruning, and if less drastic plucking was indulged in for a season the result would be of benefit to the tea bush, and a smaller quantity of tea, consisting almost entirely of the better qualities, would be harvested. During the past three years there had been a continuous increase in the stock of tea in London, and for the same three years there had been a fall in the average price of 3d. per lb. The position was, therefore, that tea was being produced largely in excess of requirements, and at a price wholly unremunerative to the majority of producers. An effort to regulate crops was being made, and the company were supporting that effort. As far as their estates were concerned, they were reducing crops by adopting finer plucking on all estates. That meant that their reduction would be almost entirely in lower grades. The aggregate reduction to be effected this year in India, Ceylon, and the Dutch East Indies was expected to amount to about 56,000,000lb.

Rubber also was an article that was easy to regulate to market requirements so long as there was a common desire to do so among producers. The difficulty at present was the large area controlled by natives, who were so numerous and so scattered as to make it impossible to get their adherence to any scheme unless through Government regulation. The suspension of tapping during the month of May was a wholly justifiable effort, and if no improvement took place they hoped a further effort would be made later on in the year. The directors were in complete agreement with the suggestion recently ventilated that, as long as the price of rubber averaged less than 9d. per lb. in London in any one month, European producers should cooperate to restrict production.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS

ENERGETIC SALES EXPANSION POLICY

ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY

DESIRABILITY OF QUEBRACHO RATIONALIZATION

PROPOSED ARGENTINE COMPANY

CURRENT YEAR'S PROGRESS

BARON EMILE D'ERLANGER'S ADDRESS

The TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

BARON EMILE B. D'ERLANGER (chairman of the company) presided.

The notice convening the meeting having been taken as read, the SECRETARY (Mr. E. A. Gayler) read the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said,—My lords, ladies and gentlemen,—We will, as usual, deal with the accounts first. You will have seen that these have been presented to you in the form prescribed by the new Act.

In order that these accounts should be more intelligible to the shareholders in their new form as compared to the old we have set out all the figures of the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of 1928 as they would have appeared had the regulations affecting the 1929 accounts then been in force. The 1928 figures appear in red, the corresponding figures for 1929 in black.

You will see that in 1929 we have been unable to add anything to our general reserve and trade contingency and exchange reserves; some £3,686 is the increase shown by the insurance reserve. As to the depreciation account, it has been increased by the sum of £168,713, whilst last year £203,000 had been added to that account. I must tell you that the depreciation fund has been put by our accountants and technical experts on a scientific basis. A fixed amount, namely, £160,000, has been laid down as the minimum depreciation irrespective of the minimum consumption of wood. This minimum amount of depreciation is increased by approximately £1 a ton for every ton of extract produced over a certain minimum, so that the wasting assets in Argentina will have been completely written off within a period of 15-20 years. (Hear, hear.)

RESULTS OF THE NOTE ISSUE

The next item of interest on the debit side of the balance-sheet is £1,000,000 for the 6 per cent. notes we issued last year; they netted the company 95 per cent. and the discount of 5 per cent., as well as the expenses of the issue—which was not underwritten—have been written off. Our trade creditors show a reduction of £400,000, and we owe certain of our subsidiary companies £15,000 more than in 1928.

We brought in £253,000 from last year as the balance to the credit of the profit and loss account, to which we only added £303,000 in 1929, a total of £556,000, which, after the deduction of £112,000 Preference dividend, leaves £444,000 to the credit of the account.

On the credit side of the balance-sheet the figure for the first item, Forests, &c., shows no material alteration. I should like to point out, however, that a new survey is being made of our freehold properties and that one portion recently completed shows 200,000 acres in excess of the former figure. We have, however, not altered the figure shown in our accounts pending completion of the survey, as there might be other adjustments to be made.

The figures corresponding to the four items, Factory Buildings, Town Buildings, Railways, Research Laboratories, call for no comment.

WELL COVERED ADVANCES

Subsidiaries show a considerable increase, especially as to advances, which have risen by some £300,000, but we are satisfied that these advances are well covered. I should explain that in accordance with the Companies Act, 1929, we now show those subsidiary companies which have credit balances with us on one side of the balance-sheet and those which have debit balances on the other.

Stocks of extract and felled timber now stand at £1,343,061, an increase of £120,000, which reflects the bad condition of the extract market. The other items on the credit side of the balance-sheet require no explanation. Our cash in hand and at bankers stands at £555,615, as against £417,081. In bad times an industrial company cannot keep its finances in too strong a position.

I only wish that the profit and loss account reflected as good a picture as the balance-sheet, but, as you will see, our trading profits have been very poor, amounting only to £684,000, as against £837,000, being £153,000 less than last year. We have been able to add to this figure some £17,000 from the release of reserves and £488 for transfer fees, &c. The debit side of the profit and loss account speaks for itself and needs no comment at this stage of my speech. The result is a net profit of £303,000, as against £442,000, or £139,000 less than in 1928.

CONTRIBUTORY PROVIDENT FUND INSTITUTED

We have instituted a contributory provident fund for all the staff of the company and subsidiary companies at home and abroad. We in the past have made no special provision for those who having rendered good service to the company are compelled to give up owing to old age or for any other reason. The board have always considered that such people have a moral although not a legal claim on the company. (Hear, hear.) The procedure has formerly been to make some special grant on retirement. This did not encourage thrift, which is difficult in these days, but we must do what we can to encourage it. Neither did it foster the spirit of good will, which is so desirable.

The scheme which we have adopted is one that takes the place of our old procedure and at the same time gives employees a financial interest in the company, because in addition to making a yearly contribution equal to what the employee puts by himself we have decided to add a further amount when the dividend distributed exceeds 7 per cent. Unfortunately this year this extra grant does not come into operation, but it is hoped that ere long it will do so. Your board have satisfied themselves that it will be of considerable benefit to the staff and that the interests of the shareholders will not suffer in any way—rather the reverse.

EFFORTS IN OVERSEA MARKETS

As mentioned in the report, we have been taking energetic steps to expand the sales of tanning extracts both in this country and in markets as far distant as China, where nearly all tanning is at present done with raw barks and nuts. As far as Western Europe and North America are concerned, the greater portion of leather tanned is already tanned with the aid of tanning extracts, and so it is difficult to extend the use of extracts unless the consumption of leather is also increased.

Leather is one of the most venerable materials which is still in common use in the human race. Like all things venerable in this democratic age it is being hustled by something newer that wishes to take its place. Your board, however, have complete confidence that hitherto nothing has been discovered which will substitute the essential qualities of leather.

I am glad to tell you that the leather trade in this country is taking measures to bring home to the public the merits of leather as a material for many purposes, an enterprise in which they have the heartiest sympathy and cooperation of your company.

When we met here last year I did not disguise from you my anxiety as to the immediate prospects. We were burdened with heavy stocks, there was little or no demand for extract, practically all the factories were closed down, and our exchequer was weak in consequence. Our first duty was to make ourselves financially strong so as to be able to weather even a prolonged storm, and the board informed you of their intention to issue £1,000,000 of Six per Cent. 10-Year Notes. These were placed successfully in the nick of time, before the stringency of the money market became acute. Owing to the deservedly high credit your company enjoys, the terms obtained were satisfactory and the expense of the issue low. (Hear, hear.)

THE ADMINISTRATION OVERHAULED

The board immediately set to work to overhaul the whole administration and to enforce the most rigid economy compatible with efficient administration, though the benefits of this economy will only fully reflect themselves in the accounts of future years. In this task we were energetically assisted by Mr. Sullivan, who spent several months in Europe and is again with us to-day, after having in the meantime returned to his post in Argentina. Mr. Sullivan took advantage of his stay in Europe to visit our principal centres of activity on the Continent and, thanks largely to his energy and *savoir-faire*, aided by concessions rendered advisable to assist the leather and tanning industries in the very hard times they were and are still experiencing, we succeeded in disposing of a sufficient quantity of extract, as did also our friendly competitors, to enable the factories in Argentina to resume operations in January on a low but yet economical scale of production.

Whether this output can be maintained without piling up stocks again will entirely depend upon world conditions. That these at present are anything but satisfactory is, alas! a secret to no one. Notwithstanding the fact that the cost of production of all raw materials and manufactured commodities has risen considerably since the War, prices have since 1921 suffered a steady and severe decline.

MARKET PRICES

I have had certain statistics prepared to give you an illustration:—

Commodity.	1914. Pre-War.	April, 1920.	April, 1930.
1. Argentine wheat (per cwt.) ..	8s. 6d.	22s. 0d.	9s. 9d.
2. Egyptian cotton (per lb.)	9d.	86½d.	14½d.
American cotton (per lb.)	7.4d.	27.4d.	9.12d.
3. Wool (per lb.)	20½d.	74d.	17d.
4. Sugar (per cwt.)	13s. 2d.	80s. 4d.	12s. 5d.
5. Rubber (per lb.)	28d.	26d.	7½d.
6. Copper (per ton)	£65	£103	£53 10s.
7. Hides (per lb.)	7½d.	13½d.	6½d.

It will be apparent to you from these statistics that there is an over-production; and over-production, however slight, has at times the result of bringing down prices to a level out of all proportion to the relationship between production and consumption.

THE SMALL MARGIN OF OVER-PRODUCTION

It is, however, an encouraging and hopeful sign to see how very small the over-production is in many cases, so that a very slight improvement in the purchasing and consuming power of the world would re-establish an equilibrium between production and consumption.

In the present condition of such countries as Russia and China it is idle to prophesy what the future has in store for them, but any return or approaching return to normal conditions would spell an enormous change not only in their own economic position but in that of the world at large.

If individuals or corporations can exercise but little or no influence on world conditions in their own respective and limited sphere of action, they are in duty bound to take every legitimate step to strengthen their position so as to tide over the present crisis.

For a long time past I have had in contemplation a step which would greatly benefit the Forestal Company and its shareholders, but which I hesitated for various reasons to submit to your board for its approval and your subsequent sanction. Yet we have been forced to the conclusion that unless this step is taken, this important company (which, when its career of over 24 years is reviewed, can boast of a proud past, and has, I believe, a successful future ahead of it) might have to pass into foreign hands.

REASONS FOR THE PROPOSED ARGENTINE COMPANY

The step which we intend to take is to sell to an Argentine company, to be incorporated for the purpose, all our Argentine assets, whether represented by property directly held by the English company at present or by the securities we hold in Argentina in subsidiary companies, such as Fontana Ltda., the Lighterage Company, and the Ocampo Railway. We would receive payment in bonds (as foreseen in the Trust Deed for the Notes) in notes and in shares of the Argentine Company, and I most emphatically declare that it is not our intention to part with any of the securities of the Argentine Company thus received in payment except with the approval of the shareholders of the Forestal Company in general meeting. If this plan is carried into execution, the Forestal Company here will act as distributors of the Argentine Company's production on approved and commercial terms, and will become a holding company for its Argentine interests through the ownership of all the securities of the Argentine Company, as it already is a holding company for its South African interests through its ownership of the securities of the Natal Tanning Extract Company and for other interests through the ownership of the shares of the St. Helen's Holdings Limited of Montreal, which owns participations in companies in North America, Spain, and Germany, and through its ownership of shares in the Calder and Mersey Extract Company, Limited, and various other companies.

Among the important reasons which prompt us to form the Argentine Company are the following:—It is the part of prudence to minimise the effects of double taxation such as it may now exist, or will exist when the Argentine Government adopts the now almost universal system of direct taxation by income-tax.

BRITISH TAXATION OF FOREIGN ENTERPRISES

The rationalization of the quebracho industry by amalgamation—desirable as it may seem—may well prove to be an unattainable ideal, but it certainly will remain beyond the realms of practical politics if our Argentine Company is not formed, for, owing to its preponderating position in the industry, the Forestal must be the keystone of any such scheme; but what company engaged in the quebracho industry in Argentina or Paraguay would accept incorporation into an English company at the cost of having to pay heavy British income-tax on dividends, depreciation and reserves, and of exposing the Argentine or Paraguayan shareholders in the English company to the costs and formalities of probate? (Hear, hear.)

Speaking some months ago at the Royal Institute of International Affairs on the occasion of Lord D'Abernon's lecture after his return from his Argentine Mission, I drew the attention of my audience to the national loss sustained by the impossibility of forming English companies for foreign enterprises or interesting foreigners in existing English companies owing to our onerous taxation. In the answer from the chair I was advised that the best remedy in present circumstances was to incorporate foreign enterprises into local companies and to make an English Holding Company.

CHANGES UNDER THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS

I must, however, emphasize that the formation of an Argentine Company means a loss of direct control and of intervention in the management of the Argentine Company, for such control and intervention would stultify the whole process from the point of view of British taxation.

We all feel, however, that the organization created in the Argentine by our local board and Mr. Sullivan is so firmly established that the management of the Argentine Company can be safely left in their very competent hands. As shareholders in the Argentine Company we can always exercise our rights as such in general or in extraordinary general meetings.

Incidentally I may add that the Forestal Company here will only be answerable for income-tax upon such profits as it makes as distributors and upon the interest on loans made to its subsidiary companies and dividends received from them. There will be no tax collectible in England upon the depreciation set aside or reserves made by the Argentine Company. Adequate depreciation will be provided out of the profits of the various subsidiaries and retained by these companies.

Apart from the savings above explained, I am going to suggest a further economy—one which I think will particularly appeal to you:—The articles of association of a company have, among many objects, the one of defining the contractual relations between the company and the board, and, therefore, of establishing a *modus* of their remuneration. Articles of association can be modified by special resolution, and if the Argentine Company is formed the board propose to convene a general meeting of our company for the purpose of modifying the articles of association relative to number and remuneration of directors.

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

The immediate future, whereby I mean the results of the year ending 1930, is naturally very difficult to forecast. At the reduced prices now ruling we shall have to sell during the year a larger tonnage than in 1929 to realize the same profit. Whether we shall succeed in doing so depends upon world conditions and more especially upon the leather trade.

All I can say at present is that we are ahead of our programme of sales, and that if the sales for the last seven months of the year equal on average those of the first five months our expectations will have been fulfilled.

As to your assets, they appear to us to have lost none of their value. (Hear, hear.) A complete revision has been made of your timber reserves by our best experts and on the strength of these it is estimated that the reserves are sufficient to provide the factories working at normal rates, which they are not doing at present, for the next 15 to 20 years. Further, I would point out that at the normal rate of production the Forestal is by far the cheapest producer in Argentina and Paraguay.

Apart from

THE MELBOURNE CITY PROPERTIES TRUST

RESULTS FOR THE PAST YEAR

AUSTRALIAN CREDIT CONDITIONS

FICTITIOUS PROSPERITY AND LABOUR DEMANDS

INCREASED COSTS OF PRODUCTION

MR. R. H. CAIRD ON THE EXCHANGE POSITION

The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Melbourne City Properties Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at 20, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2.

Mr. ROBERT HENRYSON CAIRD (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Edwin W. Gyton) having read the reports of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I assume that as usual you will take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

The profit earned for the year is slightly better than in the previous year and that is almost entirely due to the fact that no great sum had to be spent on repairs.

THE TRANSFER OF MONEY TO LONDON

The profits shown would therefore have permitted the usual dividend to be declared, but the profits were earned in Melbourne and the money is still there, and in order to pay the dividend of 1s. 9d. which we recommend we shall have to borrow in London against deposit of the funds in Melbourne. This, of course, is only a temporary expedient, and we do not know when or at what cost we will be able to transfer this money to London; at the moment it would probably cost seven or eight pounds per cent., even if we could find a bank willing to make the transfer, but Australia is a very productive country and it is reasonable to suppose that the difficulty is only temporary and that later on a transfer can be made on more reasonable terms, and in the meantime we will probably be able to get nearly as good a rate of interest in Australia as we have to pay in London.

Of course, it is quite impossible to say how long this state of affairs will continue, it is governed by so many different factors, and I will endeavour to explain the position as briefly as I can.

The reason is the paucity of London cover, and that is due to the heavy fall in the value of wool and base metals, the low price of wheat, and the cessation of Australian borrowing in London, while the imports into Australia have continued on a large scale up to the end of 1929.

FALL IN PRICE OF WOOL

Australia has a very large exportable surplus of the products of pastoral and agricultural farming. By far the largest is wool, and this has commanded high prices till recently when a heavy fall has taken place.

The sale of these commodities in England has provided a large amount of money in London to Australia's credit, but even with the high prices, this has not been sufficient to cover her London liabilities for interest and to pay for the purchases of manufactured and other goods she has imported.

Equilibrium has been more or less maintained up to about a year ago by successive issues of Federal and State loans in London and by new capital or borrowing by companies trading with Australia, and to this extent it may be said that Australia has been living for a number of years on borrowed money.

This fact, together with the exceptionally high price of wool and other products, has resulted in a state of fictitious prosperity which has been availed of by the trades unions to force up wages far beyond what is justified by the world price of the commodities produced.

The desire to increase the secondary industries has led to the imposition of high tariffs to foster and protect these budding industries.

These factors have, of course, forced up the cost of living, and as the Arbitration Courts base their awards on their conception of what it costs the workers to live, without any regard to the question of what any particular industry can afford to pay, the inevitable effect of such disregard of economic laws is unemployment for the workers.

EFFECTS OF HIGH WAGES AND HEAVY TAXATION

The combined effects of high wages, heavy taxation and heavy duties have raised the cost of production to such an extent that even with high prices for wool there was little profit left for the producer, and now that the price of wool has fallen, profit to the producer is still less, and there is little to attract capital to Australia.

This no doubt is one of the causes for the depreciation of Australian credit in London, but it should not apply to Government Loans, for the resources of the country are abundantly sufficient to give ample security to lenders, provided that issues are on a moderate scale and that the money thus obtained should be expended on remunerative public works.

That there is room for such public works in a new country like Australia is undoubted, and it is regrettable that a total cessation of public borrowing should have supervened, and I am inclined to think that the disinclination of lenders here to take up Australian issues should be attributed to the utterances of the very men in Australia who complain that the people connected with the Anglo-Australian companies are doing their best to damage Australian credits.

MR. LANG AND AUSTRALIAN CREDIT

To take one example, I quote the words attributed to Mr. Lang, a former Labour Premier of New South Wales, who, in the Legislative Assembly on March 25, is reported to have said, "Most of the holders of these issues are English companies, the very people who at this moment are doing their best to destroy the credit of Australia in London, and who, by their ability to prevent the flotation of Australian Loans, are causing all the trouble associated with the trade position between Australia and the outside world." Of course, there is not a scintilla of justification for Mr. Lang's accusation, but taken along with the usual denunciations of capital in which he and other members of his party indulge, I cannot imagine any pronouncement better calculated to damage Australian credit and produce the very effect which Mr. Lang pretends to think has been produced by the machinations of the Anglo-Australian companies.

FAILURE OF THE ARBITRATION COURTS

There can be no doubt that the system of Arbitration Courts is largely responsible for the difficulties of the situation. The disastrous and protracted strikes which have done more harm to Australia than even her periodic droughts prove that the system of arbitration has lamentably failed to bring the employers and workmen into harmony, and I think the economic stress at present existing is bringing near the time when the workers will recognize that half a loaf is better than no bread, and will insist on the restoration of their freedom to work where and how they choose, and when that time arrives the prosperity of Australia will be restored.

Already there are indications that the price of wool is on the up grade, the long continued drought has ended over a large area of Australia; the coal strike in New South Wales after a duration of 15 months has at last ended, the men having accepted the wage reduction which their leaders advised them to accept six months ago, and the latest trade figures for the month of February this year show an excess of exports over imports of several millions, though it is true they include bullion shipments, and altogether I think we may take it that the provision we have made for the eventual cost of transferring the money to London is ample.

SALE OF COLLINS-STREET PROPERTY

Though the sale of the remainder of the Collins-street property comes into next year's operations, as we have mentioned it in the report I think it is right to make some observations now.

From what I said last year you would have gathered that we were considering the advisability of selling, and subsequently we actually decided to put the property up for auction. The difficult exchange position gradually developed and made the chances of a successful auction somewhat doubtful. However, quite late in 1929, an opportunity arose to treat with the tenants of the major portion of the premises, and after extended negotiations we effected a sale early in this year.

As we have indicated in our report, the price obtained is a good deal less than the figure which remained on our books representing the balance of the freehold property inherited from the McCracken Company, but the more we consider the transaction since it was effected the more are we convinced that we have done the right thing.

There was always the risk that we might lose tenants, and the cost of upkeep was always considerable, while the land taxes were a heavy burden and there was always the possibility that they might be increased.

REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURE STOCK

The purchase money has to be used for redeeming Debenture stock. It must be borne in mind that the constitution of the company demands that we should realize for that purpose. It was our duty to realize as favourable opportunities offered. Those proceeds of realization go to redeem a Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock, and we not only save that interest charge but we also secure an advantage in the discount earned, as recently we have made purchases of stock round about 88 to 90 per cent. of face value. That method of redemption obviously improves the position of the shareholders.

At the same time we think it right to point out to the Debenture-holders that the fund now provided in the form of "purchasers' balances" coming in by instalments (secured by mortgages on the properties sold) is more than sufficient to redeem the outstanding Debenture stock within seven years from now.

Turning to our other main asset and source of income—the brewery shares—you will observe that the share dividend was maintained, but we received a trifle less on the barrelage consumed in the tied houses in which we are interested. This is an indication that trade was slightly below that of the previous year, but it is a variation of a very slight character.

QUESTION OF PROHIBITION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Last year I referred in my speech to a recent referendum in New South Wales on the question of prohibition. At the end of March last a similar referendum took place in Victoria, and I think every one was surprised at the strength of the prohibitionist campaign. However, the result was decisive, a vote of 43 per cent. in favour of "No Licence," as against the 60 per cent. vote required by the Act to effect that restriction.

This sets the matter at rest for eight years, which is the period prescribed by the Act before any further referendum can be taken, and whatever may be the trend of public opinion during that interval I think it is sufficiently far ahead to occasion us no anxiety at this present time.

Before I put the resolution, I will be glad to answer any questions. I will now move: "That the report of the directors, dated May 12, 1930, with the annexed statement of the company's accounts as at December 31, 1929, duly audited, be received, approved and adopted, and that a final dividend of 1s. 9d. per share, less income-tax at 2s. 3d. in the £, be and is hereby declared upon the company's capital of £150,000 payable to the shareholders on the register on this date out of the net profits of the company to December 31, 1929."

Mr. GEORGE STRACHAN PAWLE seconded the motion.

ALL COMPANY'S REAL ESTATE SOLD

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to questions, said that with the sale of the balance of the property in Collins-street they had disposed of all their real estate.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the re-election of Mr. George Strachan Pawle as a director, said that Mr. Pawle had been his colleague since the foundation of the company and was largely connected with the starting of the company. He had performed remarkably good services for the shareholders ever since, and he was sure shareholders could not do better than re-elect him to the board.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. B. ELMSLIE, C.B., C.M.G., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. P. PELLY, seconded by Mr. FRANK PAWLE, Messrs. Broads, Paterson and Co., London, were reappointed auditors of the head office (London) accounts, and Mr. Clyde Bicknell Norton, F.C.A. (Australia), was reappointed auditor of the Melbourne office accounts.

VOTE OF THANKS TO DIRECTORS AND STAFF

Mr. L. A. STRIDE, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, his colleagues on the board, the secretary and staff in London, and the local board, secretary, and staff in Australia, for their services during the past year, said shareholders appreciated that last year was an exceedingly difficult one for all concerned in Australian business. It would be a shame in a year when, for reasons entirely beyond the board's control, the dividend had been reduced, for shareholders not to pass this vote which was customary and always so well earned.

Mr. FRANK PAWLE seconded the proposal, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said they were all very pleased to receive such a vote. They had done their best. They could not alter the conditions prevailing in Australia, but, as a matter of fact, the company had actually done very well, and it might be that the exchange would get right again quicker than was expected at the moment. If wool improved in price they might see a change, especially as the Labour Government in Australia was putting up tariffs to such an extent as to check imports into Australia. Whether that was the right way of dealing with the matter he did not care to say, but it would certainly check imports and affect the exchange position.

The proceedings then terminated.

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

The undermentioned securities have been ordered to be quoted in the Stock Exchange Official List:—

BALDWINS, LIMITED.—1,570 Ordinary shares of 4s. each, fully-paid, Nos. 7,181,597 to 7,183,346.

BOOTH (JAMES) AND CO. (1925), LIMITED.—250,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 1 to 250,000; and 160,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 250,001 to 410,000.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—800,000 Common shares of $100 each, fully-paid.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY, LIMITED.—£3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock, 1967-1987.

COVENTRY CHAIN COMPANY, LIMITED.—45,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 70,001 to 115,000.

FRIARS INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED.—£300,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. First Debenture stock.

GRAYSON, ROLLO AND CLOVER DOCKS, LIMITED.—24,800 Ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. each, fully-paid, within Nos. 1 to 840,800.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LIMITED.—16,032 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 43,559,018 to 43,575,049; 687 Deferred shares of 10s. each, fully-paid, Nos. 19,492,780 to 19,493,475; and 23,706 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 22,110,277 to 22,133,982.

IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL GAS ASSOCIATION.—£334,000 Capital stock.

KRONBORG AND TOLL COMPANY.—110,000 "B" shares of Kr.100 each, fully-paid, Nos. 855,001 to 965,000; and Kr.20,000,000 Participating Debentures, Nos. 199,334 to 232,333 (Kr.500).

MAY (JOSEPH) AND SONS (LEEDS), LIMITED.—200,000 Preference (Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative and Participating) shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 1 to 200,000.

METROPOLITAN HOUSING CORPORATION, LIMITED.—650,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 1 to 650,000.

PERUVIAN CORPORATION, LIMITED.—£300,000 Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures, Nos. 14,425 to 15,319 (£50), 41,189 to 42,504 (£100) and 48,521 to 48,560 (£500).

PINCHIN, JOHNSON AND CO., LIMITED.—287,904 Ordinary shares of 10s. each, fully-paid, Nos. 2,809,059 to 3,186,984.

ROUMANIA (KINGDOM OF).—£871 4s. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1913 Bonds of Schedule 3, Part II., of the Agreement of 4th July, 1928.

SHROPSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.—300,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 2,300,001 to 2,500,000.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.—177,383 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 7,000,849 to 8,174,705.

WARNER ESTATE, LIMITED.—12,996 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 311,506 to 324,901.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Receipts for week to date given	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. fm. April 1*
Baird Light (May 3)	Rs.39,500	−4,100	−39,700
Bengal and N.W. (May 3)	Rs.7,71,540	−22,170	−92,999
Gt. S. of Spain (May 17)	Rs.98,540	−27,572	−158,184 (Jan. 1)
Robilk. & Kumaon (May 3)	Rs.1,85,476	+2,223	+34,977
Zafra and Huelva (Spain) (April)	Pts.372,516	−91,135	−144,596 (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.—Traffic return for March.—Miles flown, 119,871 (against 84,327); miles flown since April 1, 1,307,485 (against 1,008,531); ton miles for month, 72,291 (against 62,608); ton miles since April 1, 1,017,772 (against 810,928); receipts, £60,918 (against £44,686); receipts since April 1, £505,998 (against £393,680).

ASSAM OIL COMPANY

TRADING CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

THE DIGBOI FIELD AND MARKET OUTLETS

"A GEOGRAPHICAL HANDICAP"

THE INDIAN BUDGET AND KEROSENE DUTIES

SIR JOHN CARGILL'S CRITICISM

The THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Assam Oil Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Britannic House, London, E.C.

SIR JOHN T. CARGILL, Bt. (chairman of the company), presided.

The ACTING SECRETARY (Mr. C. Murdoch) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and I presume I may take them as read.

When I last addressed you I had to deal with a financial year which included nearly six further months of the Indian kerosene rate war. The conditions created by that war increased the balance at the debit of your profit and loss account to a sum approximately equal to the total issued capital of your company, and threw us back in our advance to an improved position which we had, up to the outbreak of the war, been surely, if slowly, making. Happily a more favourable situation ruled in the Indian kerosene market when I spoke, and its continued enjoyment for the whole of the past year has enabled us to resume our advance to conditions which we have been hopeful would, in due course, restore your company to a dividend-paying position. For causes which have only recently developed I am afraid, however, that that happier state of affairs may yet be much farther off than we had any reason to anticipate even only three months ago, but before going into these causes I propose very briefly reviewing the results of last year.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

As stated in the report, all products went freely into consumption through our marketing arrangements with the Burmah Oil Company, Limited, but the increased make of petrol and kerosene had to be sold at markets nearer the seaboard where selling rates are lower and costs higher, and this had an adverse effect on average returns for these products. On the other hand, additional revenue was secured by the manufacture and sale of increased wax production at prices which showed little change from those of the previous year.

If you will now turn to the accounts you will see that, after writing off all fields expenditure as usual to revenue, and providing £60,000 for depreciation in place of £50,000 last year, and after charging directors' fees and interest on loans, there being no income-tax due, the profit for the year amounted to £7,033 1s. 6d. Deducting this from the debit balance of £401,793 7s. brought forward from 1928 there still remains a loss of £394,760 5s. 6d. to be carried forward.

On the assets side of the balance-sheet there has been a net increase in the block account of £45,462 13s., the cost chiefly of improvements in the refinery and of additions to housing accommodation. Stocks of stores and materials at fields and refinery are down by £51,815 15s. 2d., while stocks of crude oil and products are up by £25,699 19s. 4d. The excess of sundry creditors and credit balances over sundry debtors and debit balances is up by £19,699 14s. 11d., due to increased borrowings to finance the improvements and additions to which I have referred and the fields developments on which we are engaged. Loans were arranged on the same favourable terms as before, but this year the cost of interest should benefit from the lower value of money, since our finance arrangements enable us to participate in the advantages of that position.

I regret that, for the eighth year in succession—to say nothing at all as to the Ordinary shares which have received nothing now for 10 years—we have to pass the dividend on the Preference shares, but clearly no distributions can be considered until we have liquidated the balance at the debit of profit and loss account.

CURRENT YEAR'S OPERATIONS

It is impossible to express any definite opinion on the prospects for the current year in view of the present political conditions in India and of the world-wide economic depression which peculiarly affects India, a predominantly agricultural country. Given no deterioration in the conditions experienced to date, however, the increased operations of the current year should have secured a considerable improvement in the company's position so that it is particularly disheartening that this patiently and painfully sought-after amelioration seems likely to be further seriously delayed, and in any case diminished, by the reduction of the difference between import and excise duties on kerosene imposed this spring by the Indian Budget.

The increased scope of our operations to which I have referred does not unfortunately mean a proportionate improvement in trading results even had there been no change in fiscal conditions, since, as you are aware, situated as we are at Digboi away from any considerable consuming centre, increased production has to go farther and farther afield at increasing costs in transport to find an outlet in markets where values are increasingly lower the nearer they are to the seaboard. For it is seaborne oil which determines these, and its prices decline the nearer one gets to the seaboard itself. The measure of the damage to your position of the change in taxation is nine pies per gallon on the volume of your kerosene production, and the current year's trading will therefore reflect both this and the lower average value of your products caused by the geographical handicap referred to.

DIFFICULTIES OF COMPANY'S POSITION

Your balance-sheet figures and the fact that there has been nothing available for shareholders for eight to ten years speak eloquently of the difficulties attendant on the establishment and maintenance of an oil company situated geographically so unfavourably as is yours and operating a field whose productive area is small and whose production comes from wells of comparatively poor calibre costing as much as, or more than, wells of enormously greater capacity elsewhere. The difficulties of your position and those of the more or less analogously situated smaller indigenous producing companies have been stressed in representations to the Government of India, who have been plainly advised of the fears which your company and these others hold of the disastrous effect which this movement of theirs towards the levelling up of import and excise duties may have on their operations and their very existence. But it would appear that the Government of India are inclined to risk from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the indigenous industry going to the wall rather than allow the remaining healthy portion of it incidentally to continue to benefit from conditions which, if never actually designed to that end, have nevertheless provided some measure of protection for more than a generation. And this view of the Government of India appears to be in no way affected by the fact that the healthy 70 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the industry through its price limitation policy has, by selling below world parity throughout all this period, voluntarily given back on occasions much more than the whole, and always a considerable proportion of the "protection" which the difference between import and excise duties ostensibly gave the industry.

INDIAN BUDGET PROPOSAL

The balancing of Budgets, at least by British Governments, can nowadays apparently be done only by the method of increased taxation. In business one has to cut one's coat according to the cloth, but our Governments have lost the knack—or is it the courage?—which their predecessors of last century had, of doing the same thing, and we are becoming so inured to this general resort to the easier way out that we merely shrug our shoulders—and pay up! One does have cause for complaint, however, when, as in this case, the plea of essential additional revenue synchronizes an increased exaction from the home production with a reduction of that being made from the foreign. But that complaint has been made and ignored.

The Government of India's spokesmen in the debate on these Budget proposals in the Council of State suggested that means were available to Government whereby companies situated like yours might be relieved of their burden, but that such companies must make out a case. If, as would appear, there is no such case where, as with you, the debit at profit and loss account is practically the whole capital, then I think you will agree with me that such a suggestion is like the rubbing of salt into an open wound, and that you would be well advised to rely solely on your own efforts for the salvation you have been striving for so painfully all these years. We shall continue to do our best. We can do no more.

Capital is not indefinitely forthcoming for hope constantly deferred. Those who have been financing your company for the last 10 years, and whose finance and assistance generally have increased your production six-fold in that period, will naturally do everything possible and reasonable to help your company to repay their advances. It must, however, be quite clear to you, as it is to them, that in these new circumstances the justification for such further financial assistance as may be required from them will be most carefully scrutinized and that this will certainly not be rendered unless and until they are clearly satisfied that provision for repayment of it at least is secure.

FIELD AND REFINERY OPERATIONS

While the deeper levels of the Digboi field are giving us wells of somewhat better calibre than the comparatively shallow horizons on which we have hitherto largely relied for our production, the cost of this deeper drilling is considerably greater per well, though fortunately, in our experience so far, less expensive per barrel of oil. The commercial attractiveness or otherwise of mining the shallow sands of the field is now also under consideration.

Refinery extensions and reconstruction are now complete to the capacity to which fields production is being raised, but changes in refining practice are constantly involving modifications in, or additions to, plant, and one can never say that any refinery has reached its definitive condition. Even now, while we are at present able to deal adequately and efficiently with the crude production aimed at, it is becoming increasingly evident that owing to the changing demands for certain products in India we shall be forced at an early date to consider additional plant for further treatments. Proposals in this direction, which must necessarily entail serious capital expenditure, are now having the careful consideration of your board, but are dependent also on our ability to persuade those on whom we have to rely for finance that they are worth while.

I am once again able to report that the Tinsukia filling and despatch installation and the pipe-lines connecting it with the Digboi refinery worked smoothly and uninterruptedly, and no difficulty is anticipated in dealing with the increased volume of products which will be received from full refinery throughout. A possible shortage of tank wagons to deal with bulk despatches is causing us some anxiety, but this matter is under constant discussion with the railway authorities.

LABOUR CONDITIONS

We were fortunately free from any serious labour difficulties during the year, despite the attempts of paid and imported agitators to stir up trouble. The communal riots—for they were communal and not political—in which four were killed and 64 injured, reported in the Press at the beginning of this month, caused some disorganization both at fields and at the refinery, but normal conditions now prevail. No damage was done to the company's properties.

I would once again express our high appreciation of the excellent work of our own staff and of those on loan to us from the Burmah Oil Company, Limited. The increasing activities of the company place additional burdens of responsibility on those in charge in the East. They have, however, our full confidence and support, and they may rest assured of our sympathy with them in the difficult political times through which they are passing.

The CHAIRMAN concluded by moving: "That the report and accounts and balance-sheet be received and adopted."

Mr. H. S. ASHTON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. R. I. WATSON, the retiring directors (Mr. G. C. Whigham and Mr. W. G. Corfield) were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. J. M. HAMILTON proposed, and Mr. J. N. REEVES seconded, the reappointment of the auditors (Messrs. Brown, Fleming and Murray), which was also carried unanimously.

Mr. J. GILLESPIE, on behalf of the shareholders, proposed that a vote of thanks be accorded to the chairman for his interesting and statesmanlike address, and expressed the hope that the company would at no distant date follow in the distinguished steps of its sponsor company, the Burmah Oil Company, Limited.

Mr. G. MACDONALD seconded the vote, which was unanimously accorded.

The proceedings then terminated.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, May 26.—Eight thousand bales were offered at the wool sale held here to-day. The selection covered a wide range, but was only average. The opening rates were fully maintained. Competition was keen, Japan and Yorkshire being the chief buyers, though strong support was given by Continental and local representatives.

SYDNEY, May 26.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings totalled 10,005 bales, out of which 9,401 were sold; private sales consisted of 1,101 bales. There was an average selection. Under good and general competition from all sections of buyers the market ruled equal to last week's best rates for all descriptions of fleece and skirtings. Greasy merino fetched up to 22½d.; comeback, 15d.; and crossbreds, 15½d.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Financial Chronicle* publishes the following summary of its reports received from correspondents in the cotton growing states:—The weather has been more favourable. Considerable replanting has been necessary in the South-west as a result of the recent damaging rains. The week's plantation deliveries amount to 31,000 bales, against 25,000 bales last week, and nil bales last year. The quantity of cotton now on shipboard, but not yet cleared, amounts to 72,000 bales, against 93,000 bales last year. Of the current week's total 10,000 bales are for Great Britain, 12,000 bales for Germany, 7,000 bales for France, 41,000 bales for the rest of the Continent, and 2,000 bales coastwise.

The same authority makes the quantity of cotton in sight since Aug. 1 as follows:—

	This year	Last year
Aggregate port receipts	7,951,000	8,848,000
Net overland	892,000	507,000
Southern consumption	4,420,000	4,771,000
Excess interior stocks	893,000	192,000
Total in sight to date*	*14,348,000	14,998,000
Brought into sight during the week	195,000	127,000
Northern spinners' takings since Aug. 1	678,000	1,231,000

* Includes 585,000 bales excess Southern mill takings over consumption against 578,000 bales last year.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 24.—EXCHANGE on London declined 1-64d. to 5-32nd. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 13$950. Receipts were, 9,000 bags, making 2,789,000 bags for the season to date, against 2,749,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 1,000 bags to the United States, none to Europe, and 20,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 815,000 bags, against 942,000 bags a year ago. Clearances during the past week amounted to 7,000 bags to the United States and 26,000 bags to Europe. At Santos No. 7, N.Y. standard was again quoted at 21$000. Receipts totalled 38,000 bags, which makes 8,704,000 bags so far this season, against 7,958,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 21,000 bags to the United States and 7,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,121,000 bags, against 1,140,000 bags a year ago. Purchases for the United States during the past week totalled 184,000 bags and for Europe 49,000 bags, while clearances were 122,000 bags to the United States and 41,000 bags to Europe.

RHODESIAN MINES.—At the annual meeting held on May 23 in Rhodesia Mr. Bailey Southwell stated that the board anticipated that they would be able fully to maintain present profits this year, and a distribution of an interim dividend of 12½ per cent. at the end of June was indicated.

BIRMINGHAM & DISTRICT INVESTMENT TRUST

SALE OF IMPORTANT HOLDINGS

INCREASED PROFITS

CO-ORDINATION OF ROAD AND RAIL INTERESTS

MR. P. M. ROSSDALE ON THE RAILWAY AGREEMENTS

The FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Birmingham and District Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the Electrical Federation Offices, 88, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Mr. P. M. ROSSDALE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. J. Allen) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I rise to submit to you the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929. A copy of these documents has been in your hands for some time and I presume you will take them as read. (Agreed.) The business of your company is now mainly that of an investment trust, and its name has accordingly been changed to "The Birmingham and District Investment Trust, Limited." Mr. Howley, through pressure of other work, has resigned his seat on the board, but I am glad to be able to tell you that he remains chairman and managing director of the Birmingham and Midland Motor Omnibus Company, Limited, in which, until quite recently, your company held all the issued Ordinary share capital. I shall refer to this company later in my remarks. Mr. Bower and Mr. Drayton have joined the board. Their names will be submitted to you for confirmation as directors later on in our proceedings.

SALE OF SHROPSHIRE INTEREST

The outstanding event of the year has been the sale of our holding of shares in the Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire Electric Power Company. We developed that company from a very small beginning until to-day it is one of the foremost electric power supply companies in Great Britain. We received the sum of 50s. for each £1 Ordinary share we held in the company, providing a surplus over book value of £508,990 9s. You will find this figure referred to against the item "profit on sale of investment" under the heading of "reserve" on the debtor side of our balance-sheet. The realization of this surplus enabled your directors to carry through a scheme of arrangement in respect of the issued share capital of the company. The £1 Six per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares were converted into an equal number of £1 Ordinary shares, and a bonus of one fully-paid £1 Ordinary share was distributed to the shareholders for each share then held.

RESULT OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

If you will turn to the profit and loss account, you will find that the revenue for the year amounted to £166,252 17s. 8d. The comparative figure for the year 1928 was £118,218 2s. 9d. Out of this profit we propose placing the sum of £38,913 2s. 10d. to reserve. An interim dividend of 3 per cent. was paid on both classes of shares prior to the adoption of the scheme of arrangement, absorbing £16,793 8s. 1d. We propose to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent. on the shares of the company, which will require £67,173 12s. After these amounts have been paid there remains the sum of £46,671 9s. to be placed to an undivided profits account, as against £45,854 18s. 7d. brought in to the accounts. The proposed final dividend of 6 per cent. is, of course, equivalent to 12 per cent. on the original share capital, so that shareholders will have received in respect of the year 1929 a dividend of 15 per cent. on their original holding, or 7½ per cent. on the doubled share capital of the company, whichever way they prefer to look at it.

If you will now turn to the balance-sheet, you will see that the cost price of our general investments on the 31st December, 1929, was £1,116,537 3s. 4d. Particulars of these investments have been printed on a schedule to the report and accounts. There are in all 185 investments, making an average of £6,035 per investment. A great portion of these investments was acquired during the latter part of 1929 with the proceeds of the sale of our shares in the Shropshire Power Company, and, accordingly, have not yielded a full year's return. The actual amount which we received from these investments during the year is set out on the creditor side of the profit and loss account, and amounted to £40,100 16s. 1d. We shall receive a greater sum from this source during the current year. On the other hand, the sum of £20,639 18s. 3d., which is shown as our return from the investment in the Shropshire Power Company, will not recur.

SUBSIDIARY TRAMWAY COMPANIES

I should now like to say a few words with regard to our subsidiary tramway companies. You may have gathered from what is printed in the report that the policy of disposing of the tramway assets of these companies, which we have pursued for many years, is now reaching its final stage. I hope when I have the privilege of addressing you next year to be able to tell you that these companies have been liquidated. I must, however, draw your attention to the statement which the directors have appended to the balance-sheet, in accordance with the provisions of section 126 of the Companies Act, 1929.

That statement includes a qualification by the auditors on the balance-sheets of the three subsidiary tramway companies, to the effect that the amounts expended on tramway equipment shown in such balance-sheets are greatly in excess of the value of such assets, and that the value of the investment of one of the companies is considerably less than their cost price. Your directors have, of course, been well aware of these facts for many years and have made ample provision in the company's balance-sheet to meet any possible depreciation in this connexion. The total sum at which our interest in subsidiary companies stands in our balance-sheet is, as you will see, £345,660 1s. 4d. This includes not only our holding of shares and debentures, but also our advances bearing interest and "open accounts" in these companies.

AGREEMENTS WITH RAILWAY COMPANIES

There is included among our subsidiary companies not only the tramway companies to which I have been referring, and certain other small companies, but also our holding of 400,000 £1 Ordinary shares in the Birmingham and Midland Motor Omnibus Company, Limited. A few weeks ago, on April 23, we concluded negotiations with the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company and the Great Western Railway Company for the co-ordination of rail and road interests in the area served by the Birmingham and Midland Motor Omnibus Company, Limited, and for the sale to the railway companies of 200,000 of our Ordinary shares in that company. The price that we received for those 200,000 Ordinary shares was considerably in excess of the figure at which our total interests in subsidiary companies stood in the balance-sheet. Shareholders will, therefore, readily agree with me that the book value of our investments in subsidiary companies on December 31, 1929, was, to say the least of it, conservative.

PROPOSED BONUS ISSUE

Your directors have decided to utilize the surplus derived from the sale of these shares, together with certain other moneys available for distribution, for the purpose of paying up in full 1,119,380 £1 Six per Cent. Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares. These shares will be redeemable at the company's option at the price of 22s. per share. When the shares are thus fully paid they will be distributed to the shareholders in the proportion of one share for every share now held. Shareholders will thus find themselves possessed of two Preference and two Ordinary shares in respect of each share held immediately prior to the adoption of the scheme of arrangement in the latter part of 1929. In the opinion of the board the value of the assets of your company is considerably in excess of the nominal amount of the outstanding Debenture stock and of the issued Ordinary share capital,

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE ABOUKIR COMPANY

RATE OF DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

END OF BOURLOS ESTATE LAW SUIT

COMPANY'S RIGHTS MAINTAINED

The FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the members of The Aboukir Company was held yesterday at the offices, Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Mr. GERALD A. SHEPPARD (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. B. Carnegy) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission, I will take the report as read. (Agreed.) The year 1929-30 has been one of considerable difficulty and disappointment, though it is satisfactory that we are able to pay the same dividend as last year.

INCREASED COTTON CROP

The crop of cotton (pillion) showed a very satisfactory increase in yield over that of the previous year; and it was indeed fortunate that it was so, as the price was very disappointing. For pillion we obtained only 458 pt., which equals £4 13s. 11d., per cantar, and for the sakell 520 pt., equal to £5 6s. 9d., whereas in 1928 pillion fetched £6 3s. 1d. per cantar, and in 1927 £7 3s. 7d.

Commodities all the world over seem to have suffered in the same way as cotton, and I fear to a large extent world politics are responsible. However, we must look forward to a time, which surely must come, when we can raise a big crop and get a good price simultaneously. As far as reports have reached us the present season's 1930 crop is starting well. It is sown and watered, and so far there has been no serious complaint as regards scarcity of water for irrigation.

EXPENDITURE IN EGYPT

If you will now turn to the profit and loss figures you will find that expenditure in Egypt has increased by something over £3,500. This increase is due to expenditure on the Bourlos Estate coming into the account. As you will remember, this property has been the subject of a law suit which has now come to an end. I will deal with this matter fully when we come to the balance-sheet. I will only point out now that on the other side of the profit and loss account rents were increased owing to those from Bourlos being included, but the costs cover 16 months, while the rents come from only one cotton crop.

The balance of interest is considerably less on the credit side, but on the debtor side there was a sum of nearly £1,500 of Debenture interest last year, which does not appear in this account. The result is that a profit of £19,641 1s. 3d. has been made. From this must be deducted £4,000 provision for income-tax, leaving £15,641 1s. 3d. This, added to the carry forward from last year of £10,900 5s. 4d., gives £26,541 6s. 7d. to be dealt with. The board recommend that a dividend of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, be paid, which requires £15,000, leaving to be carried forward £11,541 6s. 7d.

BALANCE-SHEET ALTERATIONS

I now come to the balance-sheet, in which you will notice very considerable alterations, which apparently diminish our assets by something like £100,000. For the past three years I have not failed in my speeches to foreshadow the great change that would ensue in the figures when once the Bourlos law suit came to an end. This has now taken place, and the property of 1,838 feddans has now reverted to the company. The law suit has been a very expensive one for us, and it has taken nine years for the company to maintain its rights. I can assure you these nine years have been years of intense worry and anxiety for the board and staff. The result is that from sundry debtors and land sales over £144,000 has been deducted, reducing that item to £65,802 2s. 1d. This £144,000 represents the instalments over a number of years, which ought to have come in year by year, but on which the purchaser defaulted. This sum includes capital profit and law costs, the land returns to the company at £46,828 13s. 11d., and appears in estates accounts. This represents about £25 per feddan, so there is room here for a very substantial profit by sale at some future date. During the years of the law suit the company has had no benefit from the property, which has been in the hands of sequestrators appointed by the Court, and there is noticeable deterioration in land and crops, but under our management it should soon return to its former productive state. This, I trust, will be greatly helped by the Government's new drainage scheme, to which I referred in my speech at the last general meeting.

Under the new Companies Act, which came into force in November last, certain additions have been made in the accounts to comply with its terms.

THE WORK OF THE MANAGER AND STAFF

Before I sit down I would like to congratulate the manager and the staff on the work they have done during the past year. Especially it has been difficult for the manager to know what to do about selling the cotton, as at the critical moment when the crop was ready for sale the price

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES—continued from page 25

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad	13/9	–3d	Imperial Tob.	42⅝	–1/32
Am. Dent. Dt.	4/3	..	Imp. Tob. (Can.	41/3	..
Apollinaris	8/0	..	Int. Nickel	54⅞	+1/16
Asd. Cmncal	25/1½	..	Krenger & T.	30⅝*	+⅛
Bovril, Def.	40/3	–1d	Lautaro, Pf.	3⅛	..
Brit. Alum.	42/6	–3d	Do. Delaware	7¾	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅛32	..	Lever 7% Pf.	23⅛	+⅛
Brit. & S. Pac.	15/0	..	Liverpool Nit.	9/0	..
Brit. Match.	25/9*	+1d	London Brick	42/0	..
Brit. Oil Cake	31/6	–6d	Manbre G. Df	16/9	+5d
Brit. Port. Cm.	2⅝16	..	Marconi Mar.	1⅝16	..
Brit. Ropes	4/0	..	Do., Can.	1⅝	..
Cab. W. "B"	22½	..	Mather & P.	43/9	+1/16
Do. 7% "A"	50	+½	Nairn. M. & G.	93	..
Do. 5½% Pf.	93	..	New Tam'y G	18/0	..
Carreras "A"	6⅝16	+1/16	P. & O., Def.	45/6	..
Col. Graph.	5⅜32	+1/16	Phillips (G.)	1/9	..
Crittall	24/6	..	Pinchin Johnson	46/0	–3d
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf	15/10½	..	Prim. Hldgs.	30/0	..
Cunard 8% m	20/9	..	Royal Mail	25⅝	..
Dunlop Rbr.	12/9*	–3d	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	..	..
E. Ready G.B.	19/1½	+1d	Sth. Met. Gas	103	..
Finlay, Jas.	61/10½	+2d	Spillers	19/0	..
Furness, W.	32/6	–6d	Swed. Match. B	16⅛*	+1/16
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0	+1d	Tarapacna Mt.	7/6	–6d
Gaumont Br.	16/10½	–1d	Turner & Nl.	71/0	–3d
Globe Tel.	20	..	Utd. Dairies	31/9	+5d
Gramophone	42⅜32	..	Un. Molasses	3⅝16	–1/16
Harrison & C.	6⅝	+1/16	Unilever	3⅝32	..
Imp. Con. Gas	55⅝	..	Utd. Tob. (S.)	4⅛	..
Imp. Smelt.	17/6	..	Wallpaper D.	44/0	..

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/10½	..	Howard & B.	7/16	..
Armstrong.	0/7	..	Lamberts	35/0	..
Babcock & W.	58/0	+3d	Pease & Ptns.	2 4½	..
Baldwins	2 7½	..	Platt Bros.	5/0	..
Bengal	8/6	..	Powell, Duff	8/6	..
B.S.A.	10/3	..	Richds., West	3/3	..
Bolsover	15/9	–3d	Ruston & H.	7/0	..
Brown (John)	3/0	+6d	S. Speakman	12/9	..
Cammell Ld.	1/3	..	Staveley	19/6	..
Consett	9/0	..	Stew. & L. Def.	25/0	..
Cory (Wm.)	60/6	..	S. Durham	21/0	..
Dorman Long	4/3	..	Swan, Hunter	20 11⅛	..
Ebbw Vale	10½d	..	Tata, Def.	99	..
Guest, Keen	54/0	..	Thomas, R.	2 1½	..
Hadfields	7/6	..	Vickers	7 1½	..
Harld. A. W. P.	9/0	..	Weardale. Dt.	17/9	..
Hopkinson	53/9	..	Yk. Am. A & D	8/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	31/6*	+1/0	National Bus	25/0	..
Dennis Bros.	44/3	+3d	Rolls-Royce	43/3	..
Ford	75/0	..	Rover	9/0	..
Guy Motors	17/6	+1/0	Singer	29/9	..
Humber	17/9	..	S.T.D., Pref.	9/9	..
Imp. Airways	26/3	..	Smith's, S., Def.	4 7½	..
Leyland	75/0	..	Thornycroft	66/0	–6d
Lucas, J.	75/0	..	Till. & Brit.	42/6	+1/6
Morris, 7½ Pf.	21 7½	..	Till. Stevens	12/6	..
Napier, D.	12/3	..	Tilling, T.	4 15⅛	+1/16

BREWERIES

Allsopp	28/6	–6d	Ind. Coope	66/9*	..
Bass, Ratcl.	67/0*	..	Meux's	38/0	..
Benskin's	36/6	+6d	Mitch's & B.	57/0	..
C. of Lon., Def.	12/9	..	S. African	61/6	–3d
Courage	65/6	..	Taylor, Wlkr.	34/6	..
Distillers	70/0	..	Threlfalls	56/0	..
Guinness	108/3	+3d	Walker P. & C.	18/6*	..
Hoare	68/0	–3d	Watney, Def.	61/6	–3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	19/3	..	Lewis, Ptd.	47/6	..
Army & N.	40/0	–3d	Lipton	4/6	–1½d
Barker	65/0	..	Lyons, "A"	48⅝	..
Boots Pure D.	6	–1/16	Maple	33/9	..
Carlton	34/0	..	Map. & Webb	11/0	..
Debenhams	9 4½	+3d	Maypole Def.	5/3	+1½d
Fredk. Hotels	11/6	..	Savoy Hotel	54/0	..
Gordon Htls.	12/6	..	Selfridge, Pf.	26/6	..
Harrods	67/0	–3d	Smart Bros.	1⅜	..
Hotels (B.A.)	18 4½	–1½d	Spiers & P.	10/0	18/6	..
House & C. A/0	17/6	..	Waring & G.	24/9	..
Internat. Tea	25/9	..	Whiteley	52/6	–1/3

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	40/0	..	Daigety	10	..
Arg. Sthn. Ld.	21/0	..	Forestal	16/0	..
Aust. Est. M.	52	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	29/0	..
Aust. Merc. f. p	6½	..	Hudson's B.	37⅜	–1/16
Brit. N. Born.	7/0	..	Int. Cmml.	7/9	+3d
Chr. Ld. Real	18/9	..	N.Z.L. & M.	99	+1/16
Cordova	2/0	..	Sudan Plants	2¾	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	13 4½	..	L. Asiatic	4/1½	+1½d
An.-Dutch.	29/3	..	Lumut	53/9	..
An.-Java	6/6	+1½d	Malacca	1 1/16	..
An.-Malay	1/10½	–1/3	Malayalam	23/0	..
Bah. Lias	22/6	..	Mendaris	14/6	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅛	..	Merlimau	2/3	..
Batu Tiga	1⅛	..	Pataling	2/3	..
Bertam Cons.	3/9	..	Perak	2 2½	–3d
Bukit Mert'm	2/6	..	Rembau Jelei	21/3	..
Castlefield	5/3	..	Rubber Tst.	52/3*	..
Cons. Malay	3/9	..	Sarawak	1/10½	..
Duff Devt.	..	..	Selangor Un.	2/0	..
E. Asiatic	1/10½	..	Senna	1⅜	..
Grand Cont.	2 9/32	..	Sialang	1 3/32	+1/32
Gula Kalumpg.	1⅛	..	Straits Rbr.	1 3/32	+1/32
Highlands	1 5/16	..	Sum. Para	2/9	..
Java Invest.	1 7/16	..	Tandjong	1 5/16	..
Java United	1¼	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅛	+1/32
Jugra & Carey	12/9	..	Telogoredja	1 9/32	..
Kapar Para	1⅛	..	U. Serdang	3/3	..
Kuala Lump.	1 1/16	..	U. Sua B't'g	22 3/32	+1/32
Labu	1 1/16	..	U. Sumatra	1 7/32	..
Landron	1 1/16	..	U. Temiang	1/10½	..
Linggi	1 3/32	..	Vallambrosa	10/3	..

TEA

Amal. Est.	19 3/32	..	East'n Prod.	3 15/16	–1/16
Assam Co.	1 15/32	..	Empire	1 1/16	..
Assam Front.	19/9	–3d	Galaha	2 5/16	..
Bogaw'tawa	3 7/16	..	Imperial Tea	2 1/4	..
Brahmap'tra	28	..	Jhanzie	2 1/16	..
Brit. Indian	2 9/16	..	Jokai	3 1/4	–1/16
Scottish Powr. Ord.	61	..	Jorehaut	3 1/8	–1/16
Carolina	3	..	Lanka Plant.	40/9*	–6d
Ceylon Plant.	5	..	Lebong	1 1/16	..
Chargola	5/16	..	Lungia	12/0	..
Chubwa	3 9/16	..	Makum	1 11/16	..
Cons. T. & L.	21	–1/4	Nedeem	1 13/16	–1/16
Darjeeling	2 5/8*	..	New Dimbula	6	..
Darj. Cons.	3 5/16	..	Rungam	5/3	..
Deundi	15/0	..	Pabbojan	2/6	..
Doars	50/0	–6d	Scot. Teas & L.	2/6	..
DoomDooma	4	..	Singlo	2 1/4	..
East'n Assam	3 5/8	..	Travancore	2 7/16	..
			Upper Assam	1 7/8	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	19/6	..	Lobitos	2 5/16	+1/16
A.-Egypt., B	2 5/16	..	Mex. Eagle	13/0	..
A.-Persian	4/-	+1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex. Trin.	1 5/32	..	Phoenix Lish.	11/3	–1½d
Attock	1¼	–1/32	R. Dutch	3 5/8	..
Brit. Borneo	10/9	..	Shell	42 7/32	..
Brit. Burmah	5/3	..	Spies (2/-)	0/6	..
Brit. Coal. Pf	7/7½	–1½d	Steaua Rom.	8/9	..
Burmah	4 9/16	–1/32	Trinidad C.	3/6	..
Canad. Eagle	13 4½	..	Trinidad L.	3 1/32*	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6	..	Trinidad Tris.	6/10½	..
Creole Trin.	1 3/32	..	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River	5/0	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2 15/16	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

A/4 Europ'n	15/6	..	Modder. Deep	11¼	..
Anglo-Amer.	1 5/16	..	Modder. East	1 1/16	–1/32
An.-French	1 1/16	..	Mozambique	10/6	..
Brakpan	2 3/16	..	Natal N. Col.	3	..
City Deep	6/0	..	New Jagers.	12 3/32	–1/32
Cons. Inds.	11/0	..	New Modder.	4 1/8	..
Cons. G. Flds	1 13/16	..	New State A.	12 5/32	..
Cons. M.R.	14/6	..	Nourse	8/9	..
Cons. M., Sel.	14/6	..	Rand'fn'n E.	5/9	–3d
Crown	3 1/32	..	Rand Mines	3 5/16	..
Daggafontein	1 5/16	..	Rand Selec.	11/3	..
De Beers, D.	8¾	..	Rob. Deep B.	8/3	+1½d
Durban Deep	10/3	..	S.A. Gold Tst.	1/3	..
East Geduld	1 1/16	..	S.A. Town	6/3	..
East Rand	9/9	..	S.W. Africa	17/0	..
Geduld	3 15/32	..	Springs	3 9/32	..
Gen. Mining	1 1/16	..	Sub Nigel	2	..
Govt. Areas	1¾	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 7/16	..
J'b'g C'sal'ty	39/9	..	Union Corp.	3 5/16	..
Knights	9/0	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 1/16	..
Langlaagte	23/3	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 15/16	..
Meyer & C.	1 1/16	..	Village Deep	2/9	..
Modder. B.	14/3	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/0	..
			West Springs	14/3	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'k'b	17/3	+3d	Rhod. Cong. B	19⅞	–1/4
Cam & Motor	1 1/16	..	Rhod. Ant'c	1 5/8	–1/16
Chartered	37/0	..	Rhod. Sel. Tst.	2¼	..
Gd. of Rhod.	9/6	..	Roan Antel.	1 5/16	+1/32
Loangwa	5/6	–1½d	Selukwe	3/6	..
Lonely Reef	7/9	..	Shamva	1/9	..
N'Changa	3⅞	..	Tang'ikaCon.	2 1/32	+1/32
Rhod. Ang.-A	1 7/16	–1/32	Wanki Coll.	1 1/16	..
Rhod. B. H.	2/3	..	Zambesia Ex.	12⅛	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	8/0	..	Fanti Cons.	12/9	..
Ashanti	31/0	–6d	KadunaSyndt	9⅜	..
Assoc. Nigeria	6/3	..	Naraguta	9 16	..
Bisichi	7/9	..			..

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	13/9	..	Pahang	8/9	..
Bangrin	1 3/32	+1/32	Penang	11/6	..
Gopeng	2¼	..	Renong	1 1/16	..
Hong-kong	18/3	..	Siamese	10/3	..
Idris	9/6	..	Sthn. Mala'n	14/3	..
Ipoh	22/3	+3d	Sths. Perak	2 1/16	..
Kampar Mal.	17/0	..	Sungei Besi	10/9	+3d
Kamunting	8/3	..	Tavoy	22/0	–3d
London Tin	22/0	..	Tekka Talp.	20/6	..
Malayan	23/6	–6d	Tronoh	19/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	20/6	..	Mt. Lyell	1⅜	..
Aramayo	2/9	..	Nat. Mining	10/0	..
Bahariah	1 1/16	..	Nundydroog	15/0	–3d
Base Met. Min	1 1/16	..	Ooregum	5/0	..
Bkn. H. Prop.	19/6	..	Patino	4¼	..
Do., North	3⅛	..	Rio Tinto	40⅜	+⅛
Do., South	2⅜	..	Rua. A. Cons.	0/4¼	..
Burma Corp.	12/10½	–1½d	St. J. Del Rey	16/6	..
Cent. P. Mang.	5	..	San Francisco	19/6	..
Champion R.	7/0	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	1/6	..
East. Prod. Pf.	1/9	..	Sulphide	12/3	..
Edle Devt.	4	..	Tharsis	4½	..
Elec. Zinc. P.	1 1/16	..	Vlyond	4/9	..
Ex. V. & Star	12/6	..	Wiluna	17/6	+6d
Min. Segov.	7/8	–1/16	Zinc Corp.	1 3/32	..
Mining Corp.	6/6	–3d	Zinc Mid.	3 5/16	..
Mining Trust	9/6	..			
Mount Isa	11/6	..			

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights and ex d.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Agric. Mt. Corp., 6% Deb.	100	1/4 dis.	..
Barnsley, 5% 1956-86	100	99½	+⅛
Belfast Water, 5% 1956-60	100	99½	..
Birmingham, 5% 1948-58	100½	½ prem.	+ ⅛
Bristol, 5% 1956-60	100½	½ prem.	+ ⅛
Conversion, 4½%	99½	1½ prem.	– ⅛
Dublin, 5% 1956-76	95	½ dis.	..
Grimsby, 5% 1950-60	95½	¼ dis.	..
Hants. & Dor. Bds., 1933-55	99	¼ dis.	..
Ind. Mt. Bk. of Fin'd. 6% Bds.	95	1 prem.	+ ⅛
Inverness, 5% 1956-76	99½	2 dis.	..
L.C.C., 4½% 1945-65	100	1½ prem.	+ ⅛
Met. Dist., 3½% "A" Deb.	80½	¾ dis.	+ ⅛
Newport, 5% 1947-67	99½	¼ prem.	..
New Zealand, 5% 1949	99¼	¼ dis.	..
Queensland, 5½% 1954-94	97	1 prem.	+ ⅛
Rhymney Sewerage, 6%	97	3¼ dis.	..
Rhod. and Mash. R., 6% Deb.	100½	Par	..
San Paulo Coffee, 7% Bds.	96	1½ dis.	..
Scottish Power, Ord., £1	67/6	68 prem.	..
Shell Transport, 7% 2ndPf.	25/0	3d. dis.	..
South Africa, 5%, 1945-75	100	1 dis.	..
Southampton, 5% 1947-67	99½	¼ dis.	..
Southern Ry., 5% Guar. Pf.	98½	2½ prem.	+ ⅛
Sunderland, 5% 1950-60	100	½ dis.	..
Swansea, 5% Red., 1945-55	99	¼ prem.	..
Tate and Lyle, 5½% Deb.	97½	103⅜	..
Unilever, Ltd., Ord. (£1)	£3	2/3 dis.	– 3d.
West Ham, 5%, 1948-68	99½	1¾ dis.	..
Wiggins, Teape, 5½% Deb.	98	¼ prem.	..

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :— ‡ Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡2, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; ‡‡3, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns., 53⅞ ; 2½% Cons., 55⅝ ; 3% Cons., 71⅝ ; 3½% Cons., 81⅛ ; 4% Cons., 91⅛ ; 4½% Cons., 101⅛ ; 5% Cons., 111⅛ ; 3½% Conv. Lo., 78⅜ ; 4% Conv., 90⅜ ; 5% Do., 1944-64, 102⅞ ; 4% Funding Lo., 1960-90, 90¼ ; 5% Do., 1929-47, 107⅛ ; 4% Treas. Bds., 1930-33, A, 100⅜ ; 4% Do., 1932-34, A, 101⅝ ; 4% Do., 1933-35, A, 102⅛ ; 4% Do., 1934-36, A, 102⅝ ; 4% Do., 1935-37, A, 103⅛ ; 4% Do., 1936-38, A, 103⅝ ; 4% Do., 1937-39, A, 104⅛ ; 4% Do., 1938-40, A, 104⅝ ; 4% Vic. Bds., Small, 94⅛ ; 4% Do., Large, 94¼ ; War Ln., 1929-42, 101¹³⁄₁₆ ; 4½% War Ln., 1925-45, 97⅝ ; 4½% War Ln. Stk., 1925-45, 97⅝ ; 5% War Ln., 1929-47, 109⅝ ; 5% Do., Trans. by Deed, 102½ ; 5% Do., Trans. by Deed, 102½ ; 5% Do., 1944-64, 107⅝ ; 5% Do., 1945-75, 113⅛ ; 3½% Stk., 1958-68, 82¾ ; 3½% Do., 1952-55, 87¼ ; 3½% Do., 1962, 100⅞ ; 3½% Irish Free State, 41⅝ ; 3½% Land Bds., 93¾ ; Local Loans, 65¼ ; Do., Red. Bds., 1927-47, 99⅛ ; Sudan Govt., 5% Bds., 107 7/8 ; Turkish, 1855 (4%), 87¼ ;

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

4½% Conv. Ln., 1940-4, "A," 98⅝ ; 5% Do., 1944-64, 107⅝ ; 4% Bds., 1953-55, 99¹³⁄₁₆ ; 3½% Do., 1952-57, 87⅛ ; 3½% Do., 1962, 100⅞ ; 3½% Do., 1960-90, 90⅝ ; 3½% Do., 1961-66, 90⅛ ; 3½% Do., 1962-67, 89⅞ ; 3½% Do., 1963-65, 89⅝ ; 3½% Do., 1964-66, 89⅜ ; 3½% Do., 1965-68, 89⅛ ; 3½% Do., 1966-68, 88⅞ ; 3½% Do., 1967-69, 88⅝ ; 3½% Do., 1968-71, 88⅜ ; 3½% Do., 1969-72, 88⅛ ; 3½% Do., 1970-73, 87⅞ ; 3½% Do., 1971-74, 87⅝ ; 3½% Do., 1972-75, 87⅜ ; 3½% Do., 1973-76, 87⅛ ; 3½% Do., 1974-77, 86⅞ ; 3½% Do., 1975-78, 86⅝ ; 3½% Do., 1976-79, 86⅜ ; 3½% Do., 1977-80, 86⅛ ; 3½% Do., 1978-81, 85⅞ ; 3½% Do., 1979-82, 85⅝ ; 3½% Do., 1980-83, 85⅜ ; 3½% Do., 1981-84, 85⅛ ; 3½% Do., 1982-85, 84⅞ ; 3½% Do., 1983-86, 84⅝ ; 3½% Do., 1984-87, 84⅜ ; 3½% Do., 1985-88, 84⅛ ; 3½% Do., 1986-89, 83⅞ ; 3½% Do., 1987-90, 83⅝ ; 3½% Do., 1988-91, 83⅜ ; 3½% Do., 1989-92, 83⅛ ; 3½% Do., 1990-93, 82⅞ ; 3½% Do., 1991-94, 82⅝ ; 3½% Do., 1992-95, 82⅜ ; 3½% Do., 1993-96, 82⅛ ; 3½% Do., 1994-97, 81⅞ ; 3½% Do., 1995-98, 81⅝ ; 3½% Do., 1996-99, 81⅜ ; 3½% Do., 1997-2000, 81⅛ ; 3½% Do., 1998-2001, 80⅞ ; 3½% Do., 1999-2002, 80⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2000-03, 80⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2001-04, 80⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2002-05, 79⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2003-06, 79⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2004-07, 79⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2005-08, 79⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2006-09, 78⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2007-10, 78⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2008-11, 78⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2009-12, 78⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2010-13, 77⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2011-14, 77⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2012-15, 77⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2013-16, 77⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2014-17, 76⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2015-18, 76⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2016-19, 76⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2017-20, 76⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2018-21, 75⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2019-22, 75⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2020-23, 75⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2021-24, 75⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2022-25, 74⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2023-26, 74⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2024-27, 74⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2025-28, 74⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2026-29, 73⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2027-30, 73⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2028-31, 73⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2029-32, 73⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2030-33, 72⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2031-34, 72⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2032-35, 72⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2033-36, 72⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2034-37, 71⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2035-38, 71⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2036-39, 71⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2037-40, 71⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2038-41, 70⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2039-42, 70⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2040-43, 70⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2041-44, 70⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2042-45, 69⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2043-46, 69⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2044-47, 69⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2045-48, 69⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2046-49, 68⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2047-50, 68⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2048-51, 68⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2049-52, 68⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2050-53, 67⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2051-54, 67⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2052-55, 67⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2053-56, 67⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2054-57, 66⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2055-58, 66⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2056-59, 66⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2057-60, 66⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2058-61, 65⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2059-62, 65⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2060-63, 65⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2061-64, 65⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2062-65, 64⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2063-66, 64⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2064-67, 64⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2065-68, 64⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2066-69, 63⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2067-70, 63⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2068-71, 63⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2069-72, 63⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2070-73, 62⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2071-74, 62⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2072-75, 62⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2073-76, 62⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2074-77, 61⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2075-78, 61⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2076-79, 61⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2077-80, 61⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2078-81, 60⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2079-82, 60⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2080-83, 60⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2081-84, 60⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2082-85, 59⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2083-86, 59⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2084-87, 59⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2085-88, 59⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2086-89, 58⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2087-90, 58⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2088-91, 58⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2089-92, 58⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2090-93, 57⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2091-94, 57⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2092-95, 57⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2093-96, 57⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2094-97, 56⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2095-98, 56⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2096-99, 56⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2097-2000, 56⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2098-2001, 55⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2099-2002, 55⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2100-03, 55⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2101-04, 55⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2102-05, 54⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2103-06, 54⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2104-07, 54⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2105-08, 54⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2106-09, 53⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2107-10, 53⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2108-11, 53⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2109-12, 53⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2110-13, 52⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2111-14, 52⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2112-15, 52⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2113-16, 52⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2114-17, 51⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2115-18, 51⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2116-19, 51⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2117-20, 51⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2118-21, 50⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2119-22, 50⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2120-23, 50⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2121-24, 50⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2122-25, 49⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2123-26, 49⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2124-27, 49⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2125-28, 49⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2126-29, 48⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2127-30, 48⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2128-31, 48⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2129-32, 48⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2130-33, 47⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2131-34, 47⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2132-35, 47⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2133-36, 47⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2134-37, 46⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2135-38, 46⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2136-39, 46⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2137-40, 46⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2138-41, 45⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2139-42, 45⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2140-43, 45⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2141-44, 45⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2142-45, 44⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2143-46, 44⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2144-47, 44⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2145-48, 44⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2146-49, 43⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2147-50, 43⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2148-51, 43⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2149-52, 43⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2150-53, 42⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2151-54, 42⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2152-55, 42⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2153-56, 42⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2154-57, 41⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2155-58, 41⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2156-59, 41⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2157-60, 41⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2158-61, 40⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2159-62, 40⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2160-63, 40⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2161-64, 40⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2162-65, 39⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2163-66, 39⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2164-67, 39⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2165-68, 39⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2166-69, 38⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2167-70, 38⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2168-71, 38⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2169-72, 38⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2170-73, 37⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2171-74, 37⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2172-75, 37⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2173-76, 37⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2174-77, 36⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2175-78, 36⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2176-79, 36⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2177-80, 36⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2178-81, 35⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2179-82, 35⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2180-83, 35⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2181-84, 35⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2182-85, 34⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2183-86, 34⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2184-87, 34⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2185-88, 34⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2186-89, 33⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2187-90, 33⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2188-91, 33⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2189-92, 33⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2190-93, 32⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2191-94, 32⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2192-95, 32⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2193-96, 32⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2194-97, 31⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2195-98, 31⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2196-99, 31⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2197-2000, 31⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2198-2001, 30⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2199-2002, 30⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2200-03, 30⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2201-04, 30⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2202-05, 29⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2203-06, 29⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2204-07, 29⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2205-08, 29⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2206-09, 28⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2207-10, 28⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2208-11, 28⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2209-12, 28⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2210-13, 27⅞ ; 3½% Do., 2211-14, 27⅝ ; 3½% Do., 2212-15, 27⅜ ; 3½% Do., 2213-16, 27⅛ ; 3½% Do., 2214-

Friars, 21/10½ 2/3
General Invest. and Trustees, 220
Globe Telegraph, 19½†† 20
Do., 6% Pref., 11 11 11
Gov. and Gen., 6% Pref., 72
Gov. Stk. and other Sec., 3% Pref., 85
Do., 4½% Deb., 84½†† 1½ 3½ 4½
Guardian, 4½% Pref., 79½
Indust. and Gen., 301 98
Internat. Invest., Deb., 104
Investment, Deb., 482
Lake View, 24/9 9 -/9
London, Deb., 417
Melbourne City Prop., 41/6
Mercantile, 339 42 39
Do., 5% Pref., 92 5
Do., 4½% Deb., 77½
Metropolitan, 4% Deb., 76½
New York and Gen., 130
Do., 5% Pref., 85 5
Do., 5% Deb., 90½ 2½
Omnium, 41½ Deb., 86
Premier, 181
Railway Deb., 173
Do., Pref. (4½%), 83¼†† 3
Rio Claro Rail., 5% Deb., 92½
Scottish Amer., A., 6½
Scottish Invest., 5% Pref., 99
Second Guardian, 135
Second Indust., 13¹¹/₁₆
Second Scottish Invest., 28/-
Sphere, 21/-
Do., 6% Pref., 21/- 1/-
Sterling, 263½
Do., 5% Pref., 93½ 3
Third Guardian, 105½
Traction and Gen., 4½% Deb., 86½††
Trustees Corpn., 4½% Pref., 84 3/ 4
U.S. and E. Amer., 4% Deb., 74
Utd. States Deb., 252
West Lon. and Provincial, 158
Do., 5% Pref., 82½ ¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alliance, 4½% Pref., 82½
Caledonian, 4½% Pref., 78½
Do., 4% Pref., 70½
Consolidated, New Deb., 88 11/- 71/-
English and Internat., 5½% Pref., 84½
Nineteen Twenty-Nine Invest., 98
Winterbottom, 5% Prefce., 85¼

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 4/10½ 5/- -/3
Do., 7% Pref., 14 11½
Armstrong, Whitworth, -/6†† -/6
Barrow and Wilcox, 58/- /3 -/3 7/6 8/- 8/- 7/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/6
Baldwins, 2/4½
Do., 4½% Deb., 87
Do., Non-Convert., 61½% Deb., 582
Do., Convert., 61½% Deb., 661
Cammell, Laird, 1/2¼ -/3¼
Do., 5% Deb., 97
Cons. Coal, 11 11 11
Consett Iron, 6/10½ 7/- -/3 -/6
Do., 4% Deb., 75 4½
Dominion Iron and Steel, Lond. Dep. Rec., 94½
Dorman, Long, 4/11½
Do., 5% Deb., 97
Guest, Keen, 34/- /3 -/3 4/- 4/-
Hadfields, 7/3
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 8/9 9/11½ 9/- 9/- 9/- 8/10½
Hawthorn, 19/-
Hilsdonkby's Cons., 8 8¼
Lysaght, 31½% Deb., 101½ 1
Pease and Partners, 2/3†† 2/- -/3 -/2½
Richardsons, Westgarth, 3/11½
Shawley, 19/6
Stephenson, 13/10½
Stewarts and Lloyds, Debd., 24/9
Stewarts and Lloyds of S. Africa, 6% Pref., 21/- -/6 -/6
Summers, 7% Pref., 20-
Thomas (Richard), 46½ Pref. (1½), 9/3† 9/- 9/-
Thornycroft, 66/9 5/11½ 6/3 -/6½ -/9
T. S. Steel Corp., 17/6½ 7/-
United Steel, 8/10½ 7/ -/11½ -/12
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., 87
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1½), 18/3 -/11½ -/2¼ 18/- -/2¼
Do., 5½% Deb., 96
Weardale, Debd., 17/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Amal. Anthracite, New 7% Prefce., "B," 12/6
B. and I., Preferred, Pref., 1/11½ -/6
Bolsover, 16/11½
Brown, Bailey's, 4/111½Δ
Canada, Pref., 89½
Clarke, Chapman, 22/6 -/10½
Dorman, Part. Pref., -/3
Dorman Long, New 6% Prefce., 14/9††
Dunlop, Iron Corp., 3/9½ -/9 9 -/9 -/10½ -/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Ellingworth Carbon., 7/3½
Fraser, T. and W., Pref., 2/- 2/-
G.C. Heating, "A," 63/-
Ordem, 4
W. Canadian, 14/-
Yorkshire Amal. (Group A and D), 7/9½

MINES

Anaconda, 12½ 13½
Ashanti, 21/11- -/6 -/4½ -/7½ -/7½ -/9 1/- 30/9 -/9 -/10½ 1/- 30 30/9 1/4½
Central Prov. Mang. Ore, 59/9 -/9
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 36/9½ 30/-1 5/7½ -/3¼ 6/0¼
5/3½ 5/-
Do., 6% Pref., 19/- 17/9½ 18/-2
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 17/3 17½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 125½
Do., Debd. (Bearer), 3½ 3¼ ¼
Globe and Phœnix, 4
London Tin Corp., 22/3 1/9 -/4½ 2/6 1/6 2/- -/6 -/6½ 1/4½ -/6 2/6 1/9½ 2/3
Do., 7½% Pref., 7/9 -/6 8/3 7/6 -/6 8/- 8/- 7/7½ -/10½ 8/- -/3½ -/3 -/3 -/3½ -/3
Mason and Barry, 27/6
Mysore, 5/-†† 9/9
New Ingwenzi, 35/†† 5/-
Rio Tinto, 405/-
Tanganyika Concessions, 38/6½ 40/-1 40/-
Union Corpn., 70/- 1/3 70/3¾ -/7½ -/11½ 1/- 70/7½
Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, 6% Bds., 100
Van Ryn, 6/6 -/3½
Vereeniging Ests., 39/4½ 8/11½ -/3 -/1½
Walsh, 13/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Finance and Ind., -/6
Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/6¼ -/6½ -/7½
Lake View and Star, 44/3 -/3 -/6 11½ -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/3½ -/6½ -/6 -/6½ -/3 -/9 -/9½ -/7½
London, Australian and Gen., -/3 -/3 -/3
Mt. Isa, 22/6 -/3 -/2 4 1/6 -/10½ 2/- -/2¼ -3½† -/6††
Wiluna, 17/8½ -/10½ -/4½ -/6 -/9½ -/10½ -/6½ -/7½ -/6½ -/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Bangrin, 20/4½
Burma Corp., 12/11½ -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/11½ -/10½ -/9¼
Camp Bird, 3/1½
Do., New, -/9
Esperanza Copper, 21/10½
Mexico, 20/- -/6 -/6½ -/9¼
Kampar Malaya, 16/4½ -/6 -/6½ -/9 -/10½
Killingball (as at 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 10/-††
Kinta Kellas, 7/3
Lena, -/5 -/10½
London Tin Corpn., Pract. Certs., -/9½ -/9¼ -/9¾ -/9½
-/9¼ -/9½ -/10½ -/11¼ -/11¼ -/11¼ -/11¼ -/9¼
Do., 7½% Pref., Pract. Certs., -/9¼ -/9¼ -/9¼ -/9½
-/9¼ -/9¼ -/9¼
Malaya Consd., -/6 -/6 -/6¼
Malayan Dredging, 23/9 -/7½ -/9 4/- 4/- -/4½ 3/7½
Malayan Tinfields, 6/3 5/10½
Mexican Corpn., -/- -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/9
Mexico el Oro (Reconstn.), 35/- 6/3 -/3
Nigerian Selection, 7/16†† 7/- -/11½ -/12
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 29/6½ -/4½ 8/11½ -/11½ -/3½ -/3½ -/3½ -/6
Rhodesian Congo Border, 19½ 4 4 4 4 4 3 7/8
Rhodesian Corpn., 2/- 1/10½
Rhodesian Selection, 43/9 -/9 2/7½ 4/4½
San Antonio, 28/10½ 4/6†
Selukwe, 3/7½ -/4½ -/2½ -/4½
Sumner and Jack, 2/3½
Sutherland Consolidated, 8/11½
Tekka, 11/6††
Tharsis, 22/6 -/3 -/2 4/- 4/-
Hadfields, 7/3
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 8/9 9/11½ 9/- 9/- 9/- 8/10½
Hawthorn, 19/-
Hilsdonkby's Cons., 8 8¼
Lysaght, 31½% Deb., 101½ 1
Pease and Partners, 2/3†† 2/- -/3 -/2½
Richardsons, Westgarth, 3/11½
Shawley, 19/6
Stephenson, 13/10½
Stewarts and Lloyds, Debd., 24/9
Stewarts and Lloyds of S. Africa, 6% Pref., 21/- -/6 -/6
Summers, 7% Pref., 20-
Thomas (Richard), 46½ Pref. (1½), 9/3† 9/- 9/-
Thornycroft, 66/9 5/11½ 6/3 -/6½ -/9
T. S. Steel Corp., 17/6½ 7/-
United Steel, 8/10½ 7/ -/11½ -/12
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., 87
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1½), 18/3 -/11½ -/2¼ 18/- -/2¼
Do., 5½% Deb., 96
Weardale, Debd., 17/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Amal. Anthracite, New 7% Prefce., "B," 12/6
B. and I., Preferred, Pref., 1/11½ -/6
Bolsover, 16/11½
Brown, Bailey's, 4/111½Δ
Canada, Pref., 89½
Clarke, Chapman, 22/6 -/10½
Dorman, Part. Pref., -/3
Dorman Long, New 6% Prefce., 14/9††
Dunlop, Iron Corp., 3/9½ -/9 9 -/9 -/10½ -/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/6
Ellingworth Carbon., 7/3½
Fraser, T. and W., Pref., 2/- 2/-
G.C. Heating, "A," 63/-
Ordem, 4
W. Canadian, 14/-
Yorkshire Amal. (Group A and D), 7/9½

MINES

Anaconda, 12½ 13½
Ashanti, 21/11- -/6 -/4½ -/7½ -/7½ -/9 1/- 30/9 -/9 -/10½ 1/- 30 30/9 1/4½
Central Prov. Mang. Ore, 59/9 -/9
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 36/9½ 30/-1 5/7½ -/3¼ 6/0¼
5/3½ 5/-
Do., 6% Pref., 19/- 17/9½ 18/-2
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 17/3 17½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 125½
Do., Debd. (Bearer), 3½ 3¼ ¼
Globe and Phœnix, 4
London Tin Corp., 22/3 1/9 -/4½ 2/6 1/6 2/- -/6 -/6½ 1/4½ -/6 2/6 1/9½ 2/3
Do., 7½% Pref., 7/9 -/6 8/3 7/6 -/6 8/- 8/- 7/7½ -/10½ 8/- -/3½ -/3 -/3 -/3½ -/3
Mason and Barry, 27/6
Mysore, 5/-†† 9/9
New Ingwenzi, 35/†† 5/-
Rio Tinto, 405/-
Tanganyika Concessions, 38/6½ 40/-1 40/-
Union Corpn., 70/- 1/3 70/3¾ -/7½ -/11½ 1/- 70/7½
Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, 6% Bds., 100
Van Ryn, 6/6 -/3½
Vereeniging Ests., 39/4½ 8/11½ -/3 -/1½
Walsh, 13/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Finance and Ind., -/6
Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/6¼ -/6½ -/7½
Lake View and Star, 44/3 -/3 -/6 11½ -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/3½ -/6½ -/6 -/6½ -/3 -/9 -/9½ -/7½
London, Australian and Gen., -/3 -/3 -/3
Mt. Isa, 22/6 -/3 -/2 4 1/6 -/10½ 2/- -/2¼ -3½† -/6††
Wiluna, 17/8½ -/10½ -/4½ -/6 -/9½ -/10½ -/6½ -/7½ -/6½ -/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Bangrin, 20/4½
Burma Corp., 12/11½ -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/11½ -/10½ -/9¼
Camp Bird, 3/1½
Do., New, -/9
Esperanza Copper, 21/10½
Mexico, 20/- -/6 -/6½ -/9¼
Kampar Malaya, 16/4½ -/6 -/6½ -/9 -/10½
Killingball (as at 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 10/-††
Kinta Kellas, 7/3
Lena, -/5 -/10½
London Tin Corpn., Pract. Certs., -/9½ -/9¼ -/9¾ -/9½
-/9¼ -/9½ -/10½ -/11¼ -/11¼ -/11¼ -/11¼ -/9¼
Do., 7½% Pref., Pract. Certs., -/9¼ -/9¼ -/9¼ -/9½
-/9¼ -/9¼ -/9¼
Malaya Consd., -/6 -/6 -/6¼
Malayan Dredging, 23/9 -/7½ -/9 4/- 4/- -/4½ 3/7½
Malayan Tinfields, 6/3 5/10½
Mexican Corpn., -/- -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/9
Mexico el Oro (Reconstn.), 35/- 6/3 -/3
Nigerian Selection, 7/16†† 7/- -/11½ -/12
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 29/6½ -/4½ 8/11½ -/11½ -/3½ -/3½ -/3½ -/6
Rhodesian Congo Border, 19½ 4 4 4 4 4 3 7/8
Rhodesian Corpn., 2/- 1/10½
Rhodesian Selection, 43/9 -/9 2/7½ 4/4½
San Antonio, 28/10½ 4/6†
Selukwe, 3/7½ -/4½ -/2½ -/4½
Sumner and Jack, 2/3½
Sutherland Consolidated, 8/11½
Tekka, 11/6††
Tharsis, 22/6 -/3 -/2 4/- 4/-

Brit. Controlled, 4/6 -/6¼ -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Do., 7% Prefd., 7/10½ -/3½ -/9 -/9¼ -/9¼ -/9
Creole Petrol. Corpn., 24/4½†† -/8¼
Franco-Brit., -/1½††
Petroleum Stor., 17/10½ 18/- -/1½ 18/-
Royal Dutch, 339
Shell, New 7% 2nd Pref. (issue at 25/-, 10/- pd.), 9/9 -/7½ -/7½
Do., fully pd., 24/9½†† -/10½ -/9¼ -/9¼ -/9¼ -/7½ -/7½
Standard Export, Certs. for 5% Pref., 10½ -/7½ -/9¼ -/9
Tocuyo, of Venezuela, 14/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/9
Trinidad Cent., 3/11½
Trinidad Leaseholds, 80/7½†† 80/- 80/- -/11¼
Utd. Brit. of Trinidad, 6/9
Venezuelan Consols, 6 7½
Venezuelan Consortium (ex rights), 58/9†† -/9 -/7½ -/4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/9 -/11½ -/5½ -/9 -/9 -/9¼ -/7½ -/4½

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 13/6 -/3 -/3¼
Anglo-Dutch, 20/4½ -/3 9/- 8/10½ 9/11½ -/3¼ -/3
Do., 6% Deb., 99½
Anglo-Java, 2/5½ -/6 -/6
Anglo-Malay, 11/3†† 12/6
Bertam Java, 27½
Brit. Malay, 6/6
Cheroenee, 2/- -/9¼
Crelgelaya, 2/-
Emerald, 18/9
Gd. Central, 15/6 -/11½ -/11½
Gula-Kalumpong, 21/3
Kuala Lumpur, 57/9½
Labu, 29/7½ 30/3
Lanadron, 10/7½
Larut, 2/6½ 2/-
Do., 7% Debs., 94††
Linggi, 19/4½
Lond. Asiatic, 3/11½ 4/1 -/11½ 3/11¾
Malacca, 6% Deb., 105 42
Mendarie, 14/3
Nebodh, 11/3
Perak, 2/6 -/6 -/7½ -/7½
Rand Travancore, 3/-
Rubber Est. of Johore, 10/-
Tangoel, 4/-
Telogorredjo Ud., 25/- 3/9 5/7½ 5/- -/4½ -/3 -/6 -/6
Ud. Tennang, 11/-
Ud. Sedang, 3/3½†† -/3¼ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/2½ -/3¼ 3/- -/3
-/3¼ -/11½ -/3 -/11½ -/3¼ -/4 -/3 -/2½
Ud. Sua Betong, 34/4½ 3/9
Val d'Or, 1/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Amal. Finance, -/4
Anglo-Johore, 3 -3¼ -3 -3½
Bidor, 28/9 2/6
Baru (Java), 30/6 1/3 30/6 -/11½ 1/-
Bertam Ext., 1/-
Bila, 1/4½ -/6
Brink, -/10½
Brit. Ests. of Java, 1/5 -/7
Do., 7% Deb., £50 pd., 51 1
Brockbanks Selangor, 2/6¼ -/7½ -/8¼
Bukit Selangor, -/7½
Bukit Sembawang, -/11¼
Bukit Tupah, 12/6 -/3
Cent. Perak, 4/10½
Chimpul, -/6
Darjan, -/7½
Dunlop Java, 1/0¾ -/2¼
Jurlaya, 2/6, 2/-
Kamunsut, 34/9
Malay United, 7 7½ -/6
Malayalam, 23/7½ -/11½ -/11½ 3/- -/6 -/6 -/11½ 3/-
Mentigi Ests., 15/-2
Mount Austin, 14/3
Padang Jawa, 1/-
Pataling, 20/3
Permuda, -/2
Rambutan, -/10½ -/10¾
Ratanul, 12/3 -/6
Rembat Jelei, 20/6†† -/6 -/6
Remokol, 10/3 -/6
Rubber of Krian, 1/4½
Sagga, 23/9
Selangor Ud., 1/7½
Serdang, 1/2
Sepang Selangor, 15/11½ -/7½
Singapore Para, -/11 1/-
Sittang Valley, -/3
8th. Perak, 15/3
Straits, 15/- 14/9
Sungei Batu, 20/6 -/6
Sungei Kapar, 2/7½
Sungei Puntar, 1/9½
Sungei Siput, -/7½
Sungei Tiram, 4½ -/4½
Sungkai Chunnor, 2/4½ -3 -/4½
Talpbar, 1/6 -/2¼
Tambira, 23/11½
Temper, 1/0½
Third Mile, 3/11½
Tillyfour, -/10½
Timbang-Deli, -/10½
Ud. Sea Betong, ex at 60/-, 30/- pd., 21/3
Ud. Temboni, 1/11 -/11
Vallambrosa, 10/3††

SHIPPING

African Steam Ship, 6% Deb., 81 72
Australasian Ud. Stm. Nav., 6% Deb., 97½
Brit. Indis Stm. Nav., 5½% Pref., 97 7
Do., 4½% Deb., 81½ 3½
Clan Line, 6% Deb., 97
Ind. Steam Nav., 6% Deb., 97
Do., 5% Deb., 90 90
Do., 5% Deb., 97
Eagle Oil Transport, 6% Pfd. Pref., 6¼ 1¾
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 4/3 -/9 -/9 -/6
Furness, 5% Widby., 27/6 -/3 -/3 3/- 2/9 3/- 2/3
Do., 5% Pref., 91 3½
Houlder, 5½% Pref., 87/6
P. and O., Debd., 45/3 -/3 5/-
Do., 5½% Deb., 101 100 ¾
R.M.S.P., 6½% Pref., 29 9
Do., 4½% Deb., 74 4
Do., 5% Deb., 86½
Union-Castle, 6% Pref., 11/6 -/6 12/-
Do., 6½% Pref., 12/-
White Star, 6½% Pref., 9/9 -/6 -/9 10/- 9/7½ 10/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canada, 17
Chilean, 3% Funding Certs., 28½
Ud. British, 8/9†† -/9

TEA AND COFFEE

Agra Santa, 3 3½††
Assam, 29/4½ 30/- 30/- 29/6
Assam Com., 9-11/-
Assam Frontier, 19/4½ -/10½
Ceylon Plantns., 5/-
Chargola Assn., 10/-††
Cons. Tea and Lands, 21
Do., 5% Pref., 81½
Doonrs, 49/6
Gen. Ceylon, 24/6
Jhanzie, 44/6 -/6
Jokai, 65/-
Jorehaut, 62/6
Lungla, 12/3Δ
Nedeem, 35/- 6/3 -/3
Pandan, 19/6†† 20/11½ 20/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Assam-Dooars, 37½
Hanipha (Ceylon), New, 4/-†† 3/- 3/- pm.
Kurugama, 40/-
Monabond, 34 9
Poonmudi, 1 3½ -/3¼
Rosehaugh, 23.9 -/6
Travancore, 50/-
Yattiyantota, 12/6††

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 239 ex rights
Anglo-American, 6% Pref., 103¼ 3 3 ¼ 3 ¼
Do., Def., 24½
Cables and Wireless, 7½% 49¼†† 50% 49¼ 50 50 50 49¾ ¼ 50¾ 49¾
Do., "B," 23†† 2 2 3¼ ¼ 2¼†
Do., 5½% Pref., 93¼ ¼ ¼ ½ ½ 2¼½ ¼ ¼†† ¾ ¼ ¼
Constantinople, 55½ 5/- 6/3
Cuban, 5% Bds., 92¼
Eastern Exten., 4% Deb., 77
Eastern, 4% Deb., 78 7 8
Gt. Northern, 31½
Marconi Intl. Marine, 38/11½
Oriental, 34/9
Postal, 5% Deb., 90 ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Portuguese, New, -/1½ -/4½ -/1½ pm
Radio Corp. of America, 85¾†† 27† 2 1½ ½ 2 1½ ¾

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5% Deb., 67¾ ¾
Brazilian Traction, 50% Pref., 104¼ ¼ ¼ ½ ½ ¾ ¼ 1¼ 50¾ 1½ ¼ ¼ ¼

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Straits Settlements*, West Coast of Africa (French Senegal and Sudan, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon).

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts)‡, Colombia (Buenaventura)‡, Cook and Society Islands, Costa Rica, Fiji, Jamaica, Newfoundland‡, New Zealand‡, Venezuela, United States‡, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta and Buenaventura), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos)‡, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta and Buenaventura), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

1.30 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.

6 P.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan.

8 P.M.—To Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos), Canary Islands (Las Palmas), Colombia (Buenaventura), Ecuador, Peru (Iquitos), Jamaica.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : B. Star (Stuart Star)	May 29	7.30 a.m.
Nelson (Highland Princess)	May 31	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Princess)	May 31	2 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	June 4	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	May 29	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orontes*)	May 29	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Narkunda)	June 5	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails‡	May 29	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PANAMA (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	May 28	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt. (Flandria)	May 28	8 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	May 30	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Princess)	May 31	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Princess)	May 31	6 p.m.
(Pernambuco, Bahia) : R.M.S.P. (Sirarus)	June 5	7.30 a.m.
(Ceara, Maranhao) : Booth (Benedict)	June 5	8 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 28	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Duchess of York) (Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Emp. of Australia)	May 30	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 31	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic) ..	May 31	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt. (Ital. pkt.) : Direct (Emp. of Australia)	May 31	6 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas) : Du. pkt. (Flandria)	May 30	5.30 p.m.
(Las Palmas) : U.-Castle†† (Llandovery Castle)	May 28	8 p.m.
(Tenerife) : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	May 29	6 a.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Flandria) ..	May 29	7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife) : R.D. (Dagomba)	May 30	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Princess)	May 31	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Princess)	May 31	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERDE Is. : Via Lisbon	May 31	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	June 7	6 p.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Orontes*)	May 28	2 a.m.
P. & O. (Narkunda and Kalyan) ..	May 29	6 p.m.
CHILE (all parts) : Via Siberia* ..	June 5	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Holt† (Asnes)	Daily	Noon
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Rasmak)	May 27	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver (Emp. of Australia and Emp. of Canada) ..	May 31	2 a.m.
CHILE (exc. S. Marta and Buenaventura), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 28	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 28	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura) : Gulf (Cherry Branch)	May 28	8 p.m.
(S. Marta) : R. & P. (Camito)	May 30	7.30 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY Is. : Via 'Frisco (Majestic and Makura)	May 28	2 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Mauretania and Makura)	May 31	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	May 28	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Carare)	May 31	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 31	6 p.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Johan de Witt)	May 27	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Johan de Witt)	May 29	1.30 p.m.
P. & O. (Rasmak)	May 29	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Rasmak)	May 29	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	May 29	6 p.m.
Gulf (Cherry Branch)	May 28	2 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	May 28	8 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	May 27	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	May 28	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	May 28	6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Rasmak)	May 29	9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails‡	May 29	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	May 31	6 a.m.
FALKLAND Is. : Via M'video (Highland Princess)	May 31	7.30 a.m.
FIJI : Via 'Frisco and N.Z. (Majestic, Makura, and Aorangi)	May 28	2 a.m.
Via 'Frisco and N.Z. (Mauretania, Makura, and Aorangi)	May 31	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Auditor) ..	May 29	8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : R. & F. (Carare)	May 31	9 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	May 31	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	June 2	6 p.m.
(Carare)	June 3	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	May 31	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	June 2	6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Thysville)	May 31	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Thysville)	June 4	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Lingah)	May 27	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Horgar)	May 29	6 p.m.
R.D. (Dagomba)	May 31	2 a.m.
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Horgar)	May 29	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone : R.D. (Roma)	May 30	9 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast : Du. pkt.†† (Maaskerk)	May 30	7.30 a.m.
Gambia, Fr. Guinea : R.D. (Dagomba)	May 31	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : R.D. (Accra)	June 4	2 a.m.
Br. Cameroons, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Du. pkt. (Wadai)	June 6	8 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 28	2 a.m.
(Barbados) : R. & F. (Carare) ..	May 28	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : R. & F. (Carare) ..	May 31	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Macoris) ..	May 31	9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Macoris) ..	June 2	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Macoris) ..	June 3	6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

†† Air fees, to be prepaid, by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. .. .. 2d. per half oz.
" Iraq .. .. .. 3½d. "
" Persia and India (Karachi) .. .. 5d. "
" India (Delhi) .. .. .. 7d. "

All Air Mail label should be attached.

‡ Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this despatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡‡ Specially addressed unregistered correspondence only.

‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Majestic to Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, United States and the countries to which mails are sent *viâ* New York may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on May 28 from 8 a.m. to 8.50 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Bolivia (by direct ship to Mollendo), Chile (all parts) (sea direct), China (*viâ* U.S.A.), Cuba, Ecuador (*viâ* U.S.A.), Guatemala, Honduras Republic (Pacific Side), Japan (*viâ* U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (*viâ* U.S.A.), Panama (Canal Zone and Republic), Nicaragua and Salvador, Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (direct), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (*viâ* U.S.A.), United States. **1.15 P.M.**—To Ascension and St. Helena, India (*viâ* France), Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Syria (*viâ* France), Iraq and Persia (*viâ* France and Desert Motor Service), Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia (*viâ* Beira). **6 P.M.**—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (*viâ* Argentine). **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Colombia (Pacific Coast), Ecuador (by direct ship to Guayaquil), Estonia, Jamaica, British Honduras (*viâ* Jamaica), Guatemala (*viâ* Jamaica). **11 A.M.**—To Guianas (British and Dutch). **1.15 P.M.**—To Australia, Ceylon, China (*viâ* Suez), Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, Hong-kong (*viâ* Suez), India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Japan (*viâ* Suez), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, New Zealand (*viâ* Australia), Straits Settlements, Siam, &c.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Barbados, Trinidad, Windward Islands and Guianas, by ss. Stuyvesant. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, by ss. Accra. U.S.A., Canada, Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Mauretania. Empress of Australia. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Andalucia Star. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. Jamaica, by ss. Patuca. China and Japan, *viâ* Siberia.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

CITY OF CALCUTTA (Ellerman), from Calcutta : London, p.m.

MAURETANIA (Cunard), from New York : Plymouth, 5 a.m. Due Southampton, 5 p.m.

MEXICUE (C.G.T.), from Vera Cruz : Plymouth.

OTAKI (N.Z.S.), from New Zealand : Manchester, a.m.

RANGITIKI (N.Z.S.), from New Zealand ; Southampton, 2 p.m.

TO-MORROW

ANDALUCIA STAR (B. Star), from South America ; Plymouth. Due London, Thursday.

BRITANNIA (Anchor), from Bombay ; Liverpool, a.m.

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (C.P.R.), from Quebec ; Southampton, p.m.

KASTALIA (Donaldson), from Montreal ; Avonmouth, a.m.

PATUCA (E. & F.), from Jamaica ; Avonmouth, 6 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

ESPERANCE BAY .. For Ldn., left Malta 24th.
FORMOSAN .. Homeward, arr. before 24th.
JERVIS BAY .. For Ldn., left Colombo 24th.

AFRICAN

BASRA .. Outward, left Lagos 23rd.
HENRY STANLEY .. For Cont., left Calabar 23rd.

BEN LINE

BENRINNES .. For Japan, left Hong-kong 23rd.
BENWYVIS .. For Far East, arr. Ldn. 23rd.

BIBBY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colombo 26th.

BLUE FUNNEL

EURYSTHEUS .. For Java, left L'pool 24th.
EURYPTOLUS .. Fm. Java, arr. Suez 24th.
GLAUCUS .. For Japan, left L'pool 24th.
IDOMENEUS .. For Japan, left Shanghai 23rd.
LYCAON .. For L'pool, left Shanghai 23rd.
OANFA .. Fm. Philippines, arr. L'pool 24th.
PERSEUS .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 23rd.
POLYPHEMUS .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 23rd.
TROILUS .. For Japan, left Belawan 23rd.
.. Fm. N.Y., arr. Pt. Said 24th.

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 25th.
ANDALUCIA STAR .. For Ldn., left Madeira 24th.
ARANDORA STAR .. For Ldn., left Algiers 25th.
AVILA STAR .. For R. Plate, left Santos 25th.

BOOTH

BENEDICT .. Fm. Para, arr. Mersey 26th.
DOMINGO .. Fm. Manaos, arr. Iquitos 22nd.
HILDEBRAND .. For R. Plate, left Lisbon 24th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

APPAM .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. Mersey 25th.
BADAGRY .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. Hull 24th.
BOMPATA .. For W. Africa, left S. Leone 10th.
DARU .. For W. Africa, left Las Palmas 25th.
ERANI .. For W. Africa, left Grand Bassam 23rd.
GAMBIA .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Las Palmas 25th.
NEW TORONTO .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Lagos 23rd.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBRAE .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Quebec 24th.
BEAVERBURN .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Ldn. 26th.
BEAVERDALE .. For Ldn., left Three Rivers 24th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND .. Fm. Stbmtn., arr. Quebec 24th.
MONTCLARE .. Fm. Stbmtn., arr. Quebec 24th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN GRANT .. For Chittagong, left Madras 26th.
CLAN KEITH .. For U.K., left Morombe 25th.
CLAN LINDSAY .. For Malabar, left Ldn. 24th.
CLAN MACALISTER .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 26th.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY .. Fm. Swansea, arr. Glasgow 25th.
CLAN MACINDOE .. For Ldn., left Beira 24th.
CLAN MACIVOR .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Calcutta 25th.
CLAN MALCOLM .. For L'pool, left Durban 25th.
CLAN OGILVY .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lourenco Marques 25th.
CLAN RANALD .. For Ldn., left Algiers 24th.
CLAN ROSS .. For Suva, left Singapore 26th.
CLAN SINCLAIR .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Tuticorin 26th.
HALIRRHOES .. For Holland, left Pt. Said 25th.
HESPERIA .. Fm. Middlesbro', arr. Ldn. 26th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

LA BOURDONNAIS .. For N.Y. left Halifax 24th.
WINNIPEG .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Portland Ore. 21st

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA .. For Quebec, left Cherbourg 24th.
ANTONIA .. For Montreal, left Belfast 24th.
BERENGARIA .. For N.Y., left Cherbourg 24th.
CARINTHIA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 26th.
CARONIA .. For N.Y., left Queenstown 25th.
FRANCONIA .. For N.Y., left Havana 26th.
LACONIA .. For N.Y., left Belfast 25th.
LANCASTRIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 26th.
SAMARIA .. For L'pool, left N.Y. 24th.

ANCHOR

CALEDONIA .. Fm. Clyde, arr. N.Y. 25th.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

LETITIA .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Glasgow 25th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT ADELAIDE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Auckland 26th.
PORT HUON .. For Lyttelton, left Wellington 26th.

DONALDSON

ATHENIA .. Fm. Glasgow, left Montreal 23rd.
GERALDINE MARY .. Fm. Botwood, arr. Ldn. 24th.
PARTHENIA .. For Portland, left Seattle 22nd.
SULAIRIA .. Fm. Pacific Cst., arr. Glasgow 23rd

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CAMARE .. Fm. Kingston, arr. A'mouth 25th.
MOTAGUA .. For S. Marta, left A'mouth 24th.
PACUARE .. For Tela, left A'mouth 24th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF DERBY .. For Mohammerah, cld. Perim 25th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

BRANKSOME HALL .. Fm. Mormugao, arr. Antwerp 25th.
CITY OF BAGDAD .. For Mombasa, left Pt. Sudan 24th.
CITY OF BARCELONA .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Pt. Said 25th.
CITY OF KOBE .. For Mombasa, left Aden 25th.
CITY OF OMAHA .. For Lyttelton, left Wellington 26th.
CITY OF ROUBAIX .. For Otaru, left Dairen 23rd.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

ARIOSTO .. Fm. Falmouth, arr. Pt. Said 25th.
FRANCISCO .. For Aberdeen, left N.Y. 23rd.

FURNESS LINE

NEWFOUNDLAND .. Fm. Boston, arr. L'pool 26th
PACIFIC PIONEER .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Los Angeles 24th.
PACIFIC TRADER .. For Los Angeles, left San Jose 24th.

GLEN

GLENAPP .. For Far East, left Ldn. 24th.
GLENDEE .. For U.K., left Penang 24th.
GLENIFFER .. For Vladivost'k, left Yokohama 23rd.
GLENOGLE .. For Vladivost'k, arr. Shanghai 24th

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

ALBERT BALLIN .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 25th.
ALBERT VOGLER .. For Antofagasta, left Las Palmas 25th.
AMASSIA .. Left Kingston, Ja., 21st.
AMMON .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Shanghai 24th.
BURGENLAND .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Colombo 25th.
FREIBURG .. Left Macassar 22nd.
FRIESLAND .. For Tsingtao, left Suez 23rd.
GEN. OSORIO .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 25th.
GRUNEWALD .. Left Tampico 22nd.
HAVELLAND .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Shanghai 26th.
HEIDENBURG .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Yokkaichi 23rd.
ISERLOHN .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. B. Aires 22nd.
LUNEBURG .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Batavia 23rd.
MECKLENBURG .. Fm. Vladivostock, arr. Suez 25th.
MILWAUKEE .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 24th.
NEUMARK .. For Hamburg, left Colombo 24th.
OLDA .. For Hamburg, left Cebu 26th.
ORINOCO .. Left Curacao 22nd.
RESOLUTE .. For N.Y., arr. Havana 23rd.
SAARLAND .. For Hamburg, left Singapore 26th.
TIRPITZ .. Fm. Emden, arr. Shanghai 26th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

ANTONIO DELFINO .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Hamburg 25th.

HARRISON

ACTON .. For Ldn., left Antigua 24th.
COLLEGIAN .. Fm. Mombasa, arr. Dar-es-Salaam 26th.
CUSTODIAN .. For Holland, cld. Perim 26th.
INDORA .. For Ldn., left St. Kitts 24th.
MATADOR .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Barbados 25th.
MUSICIAN .. Fm. Belra, arr. Ldn. 25th.
PLANTER .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Calcutta 23rd.

HENDERSON

ISRAWADDY .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Manila 26th.

HOULDER

EL PARAGUAYO .. Fm. L'pool, arr. B. Aires 24th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA PRODUCER .. Fm. Jamaica, arr. R'dam 26th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

HERSCHEL .. For L'pool, left M'video 23rd.
SHERIDAN .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Pernambuco 25th.

LEYLAND

MELTONIAN .. For Boston, left N.Y. 24th.
NEVINIAN .. For Galveston, left Sabine 24th.
NORWEGIAN .. Fm. Pto. Mexico, arr. Tampico 24th.

LLOYD SABAUDO

COMTE GRANDE .. For Genoa, left N.Y. 24th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MANCHESTER PRODUCER .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Eastham 25th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ANDRE LEBON .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Shanghai 23rd.
CHANZY .. For Haiphong, left Singapore 22nd.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

ROMPAT .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Bombay 25th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. For Ldn., left Lisbon 23th.
HIGHLAND HOPE .. For Ldn., left M'video 24th.
HIGHLAND ROVER .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'video 25th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ATSUTA MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 26th.
BOKUYO MARU .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Yokohama 25th.
DELAGOA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Suez 23rd.
GENOA MARU .. For Hong-kong, left Rangoon 25th.
HAKODATE MARU .. For Calcutta, left Shimonoseki 24th.
HAKONE MARU .. For Tess, left Penang 24th.
HAKOZAKI MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Yokohama 24th.
HAKUBAN MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Hong-kong 24th.
HARUNA MARU .. For Naples, left M'seilles 24th.
LIMA MARU .. For Pimenta, left Istanbul 24th.
MATSUYE MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Manila 25th.
SUWA MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Shanghai 26th.
TAKASAKA MARU .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Bolo 25th.
TATSUNO MARU .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Kobe 24th.
TENYO MARU .. Left Shanghai 25th.
TOKIWA MARU .. For Yokohama, left N.Y. 24th.
TOYOSHI MARU .. For Japan, left Shanghai 24th.
TOYAMA MARU .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Kobe 23rd.
TOYOOKA MARU .. For L'pool, left Singapore 25th.
TSUYAMA MARU .. For Boston, left Yokohama 25th.
WAKASA MARU .. For B. Aires, left Yokohama 25th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALLER .. For Japan, left Shanghai 25th.
CAVALLA .. For Hamburg, left Las Palmas 24th.
COBLENZ .. For Tsingtao, left Singapore 25th.
ERLANGEN .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Kobe 23rd.
FRIEDERUN .. Fm. Pernambuco, arr. Totoya 22nd.
IDMO .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Marseilles 23rd.
MADRID .. For Bremen, left Bahia 25th.
TURPIN .. Fm. Bremen, arr. B. Aires 22nd.

ORIENT

ORAMA .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 25th.
ORFORD .. Cruising, arr. Algiers 24th.
OTRANTO .. Cruising, arr. Villagarcia 26th.

PACIFIC STEAM

BALLENA .. For L'pool, left Norfolk 24th.
CID .. For N.Y., left Puerto Colombia 23rd.
ESSEQUIBO .. For Callao, left Cristobal 25th.
LAGARTO .. For Hull, arr. Ldn. 25th.
ORITA .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Mersey 26th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BARADINE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Aden 24th.
BARRABOOL .. For Sydney, left Aden 25th.
CATHAY .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 24th.
CONDOR .. For Bombay, left Aden 25th.
JEYPORE .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 25th.
KAISAR-I-HIND .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Suez 26th.
KARMALA .. For Yokohama, left Colombo 25th.
KENYA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Yokohama 25th.
MOLDAVIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Melbourne 26th.
MOOLTAN .. For Ldn., left Bombay 24th.
MOREA .. For Yokohama, left M'seilles 24th.
NAGPORE .. For Ldn., left Singapore 25th.
NALDERA .. For Brisbane, left Colombo 25th.
PERIM .. For Pt. Said, left Djibouti 22nd.
RAJPUTANA .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 24th.
RAWALPINDI .. Fm. Ldn., left Alexandria 24th.

BRITISH INDIA

MADURA .. For E. Africa, left Suez 24th.
MANDALA .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 24th.
TALAMBA .. For Melbourne, left Yokohama 23rd.
TILAWA .. For Singapore, left Hong-kong 24th.
WARFIELD .. For Karachi, left Suez 24th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

NARRADA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Lyttelton 25th.
NIAGARA .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Sydney 24th.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. N.Y. 25th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALCANTARA .. For R. Plate, left Santos 24th.
ALMANZORA .. For Stbmtn., left Santos 24th.
ARLANZA .. For R. Plate, left Vigo 25th.
CULEBRA .. Fm. W. Indies, arr. Antwerp 25th.
SIXIS .. For U.K., left Bahia 25th.

UNION-CASTLE

BAMPTON CASTLE .. Fm. E. Ldn., arr. Algoa B. 24th.
BANBURY CASTLE .. For N.Y., left Akoa B. 26th.
CARNARVON CASTLE .. Fm. Table B., arr. Stbmtn. 26th.
CHEPSTOW CASTLE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Pt. Natal 23rd.
GUILDFORD CASTLE .. Fm. L. Marques, arr. Pt. Natal 26th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Dar-es-Salaam 25th.
LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 25th.
SANDOWN CASTLE .. For S. Africa, left N.Y. 23rd.
SAXON .. For Stbmtn., left Table B., 23rd.
WALMER CASTLE .. Fm. Stbmtn., arr. Pt. Natal 25th.

UNITED STATES LINES

LEVIATHAN .. For Stbmtn., left N.Y. 24th.

WHITE STAR

ADRIATIC .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Mersey 26th.

YEOWARD LINE

ALONDRA .. Fm. Las Palmas, arr. L'pool 25th.
AVOCETA .. For Canaries, left Lisbon 23rd.

MARINE INSURANCE

THE ASIA UNINSURABLE

The French steamer Asia, on fire at Jeddah, which was introduced into the reinsurance market, on Saturday, when 60 per cent. was quoted, was regarded yesterday as uninsurable. The vessel took fire on Thursday while lying in Jeddah harbour preparatory to leaving for the Southern Red Sea ports with 1,500 pilgrims, and it is feared that about 100 lives have been lost. The Asia, a vessel of 5,890 tons, managed by C. Fabre, was built in 1907. The insured value of the vessel is believed to be about £70,000.

Messages received yesterday stated that the British steamer Portgwarra, ashore at Castle Island, had been refloated. She was consequently withdrawn from the reinsurance market. The vessel went ashore on May 21 while bound from Santiago for the United Kingdom and Continent with a cargo of sugar, and the last rate quoted was 5 per cent. The Portgwarra is described as a vessel of 4,460 tons, managed by W. E. Hinde and Co., and built in 1917.

News from Lloyd's agents at Honolulu showed that a fire had broken out in the American steamer City of Honolulu, which is lying in dock there. It was stated that it was feared the vessel had sustained heavy damage. In view of this report 40 per cent. was quoted in the London market. The City of Honolulu, a vessel of 10,680 tons, owned by the Los Angeles Steamship Company, was built in 1900.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
CITY OF HONOLULU	On fire at Honolulu	40

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADRIATIC .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Clyde 25th.
AMERICAN TRADER .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 26th.
ARABIC .. For L'pool, left Boston 25th.
ARUNDEL CASTLE .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Table B. 26th.
ATLANTIAN .. Fm. Colon, arr. Mersey 26th.
BALTIC .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 24th.
BANKURT CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Table B. 25th.
BEAVERBRAE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Montreal 24th.
BREMEN .. For Bremen, left Stbmtn. 26th.
CALGARIC .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Quebec 25th.
CAMBRIDGE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lyttelton 24th.
CEDRIC .. For N.Y., left Galway 24th.
CERAMIC .. Fm. Ldn., arr. L'pool 26th.
CHERUBIM .. For Rangoon, left M'seilles 24th.
CITY OF AUCKLAND .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Rangoon 24th.
CITY OF BAGDAD .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Aden 26th.
CITY OF CHRISTCHURCH .. For Calcutta, left Bombay 24th.
CITY OF DERBY .. For Mohammerah, left Aden, 26th.
CITY OF EVANSVILLE .. Fm. Takao, arr. Manila 25th.
CITY OF MADRAS .. For Yokohama, left Colombo 24th.
CITY OF MELBOURNE .. For Baltimore, left Aden 26th.
CITY OF NORWICH .. For U.K., left Cebu 25th.
CITY OF SWANSEA .. Fm. Macassar, arr. Singapore 26th.
DAYTONIAN .. Fm. Norfolk, arr. Mchstr. 26th.
DEVON .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Sydney 26th.
DRESDEN .. Fm. Bremer'n, arr. N.Y. 26th.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. For Montreal, left Clyde 24th.
HOBORATA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Chalmers 23rd.
HUNTINGDON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Bluff 24th.
KAZEMBE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Algoa B. 25th.
KENILWORTH CASTLE .. Fm. Stbmtn., arr. Table B. 26th.
KHANDALLA .. Fm. Bombay, arr. L. Marques 26th.
LAFAYETTE .. Fm. Havre, arr. N.Y. 26th.
MAGDEBURG .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Sydney 25th.
MANELA .. For Ldn., left Aden 26th.
MONTCLARE .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Montreal 24th.
NORFOLK .. Arr. N. Plymouth 25th.
NOWSHERA .. For Fremantle, left Table B. 26th.
OTAKI .. Fm. Bluff, arr. Mersey 26th.
OXFORDSHIRE .. For Ldn., left Colombo 24th.
PIAKO .. Fm. Gladstone, arr. Townsville 23rd.
PORT ALMA .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Hamburg 23rd.
PORT CURTIS .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Fremantle 25th.
PORT DUNEDIN .. Fm. Ldn., arr.' Melbourne 25th.
RAJPUTANA .. For Ldn., left Gib. 26th.
RANGITANE .. For Wellington, left Panama 23rd.
RUAHINE .. Fm. Lyttelton, arr. Auckland 22nd.
SHIRALA .. For Yokohama, left Calcutta 25th.
SHROPSHIRE .. For Ldn., left M'seilles, 25th.
TANGANJIKA .. Fm. Beira, arr. Aden 26th.
TOLEDO .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Natal 24th.
TONGARIRO .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Brisbane 24th.
UMKUZI .. Fm. Beira, arr. Pt. Natal 26th.
URBINO .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Pt. Natal 25th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

ASIA.—Lloyd's agent at Jeddah telegraphs, May 25 :—French s. Asia bunkers still burning. Captain has abandoned steamer.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS AND HOTELS
(Continued from Page 28)

SUNNY ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.—Modern and luxurious. 100 rooms, hot and cold private suites ; lift ; garage ; famous chef ; vintage wines. Terms from 4½ guineas.—Write for tariff.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. WELLINGTON HOTEL.
Tele. 7150. The finest position facing South, overlooking Common. First-class cuisine. Private suites. Passenger lift. For tariff apply Manageress.

For SPRING and SUMMER HOLIDAYS.
ST. ANSELM'S HOTEL, WALMER, KENT (A.A.).
Close to Walmer Castle and Kingsdown Golf Links. Hot and cold running water and gas fires bed rooms. Close sea, delightfully quiet position, in own grounds. Moderate terms. Tariff on application.

THE PLAYGROUND OF KINGS.
To their Palace of Oatlands Tudor Monarchs were wont to repair for rest and relaxation, and to-day the mansion standing on this historic spot has a hearty welcome for all.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.
OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
Only half an hour from Town.
Telephone : Weybridge 1190 (6 lines).
Telegrams : "Oatlands, Weybridge."

WINCHESTER. ROYAL HOTEL.
Leading Family Hotel.
Central but very quiet. Every comfort.
Overlooking own garden. Central heating. Telephone 31.

WORTHING TEL. 1506. BEACH HOTEL.
A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel, facing Sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams : "Sunny," Worthing.

WESTWARD HO! A MECCA FOR GOLFERS. THE FINEST CENTRE FOR MOTORISTS ON THE NORTH DEVON COAST AND FACING SEA AND FAMOUS GOLF LINKS IS
THE GOLDEN BAY HOTEL.
Nowhere more comfort, better food, better service, or better wines. Hot and cold water in all bed rooms. Private suites. Bed rooms with bath and toilet. Central heating, electric light. Large garage with private lock-ups. Lawn tennis free to visitors (five courts). For moderate inclusive terms apply to Manageress. Telephone, Northam 114.

YELVERTON, DARTMOOR. MOOR HOUSE HOTEL. Central heating, running hot and cold water bed rooms ; golf, fishing ; garage. Tele. 36. Resident prop.

SCOTLAND

ELIE MARINE HOTEL.
Most comfortable Hotel in Fife.
Running water in every room ; electric light ; large attractive sun lounge ; billiard room.

WALES

LLANDUDNO.—GRAND HOTEL. Built in the sea. Facing due South. Hot and cold running water. Best situated hotel on West Coast.

LLANWRTYD WELLS Central Wales. ABERNANT LAKE HOTEL ; 700ft. above sea level, amongst beautiful scenery ; electric light, central heating ; own golf links, lawn and grass courts, four miles preserved trout fishing ; garages, lock-ups. R.A.C., A.A.

LLANGAMMARCH WELLS. Central Wales. THE LAKE HOTEL. 70 acres beautiful grounds. 5 miles private trout fishing. Golf. Tennis. Every comfort.

CORBETT ARMS HOTEL, Towyn-on-Sea, N. Wales ; fully licensed. Tele., 9 Towyn ; every comfort, good food ; garage. A.A., R.A.C.—Resident Proprietress.

PRIVATE HOTELS
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BRIGHTON for sunshine.—LENNEP PRIVATE HOTEL. Marine Parade, for catering and comfort. From £5 5s. inclusive. 'Phone 2466.

FOLKESTONE. THE CARLTON, THE LEAS.
First-class Private Hotel on Sea Front.
Hot and Cold Water in all bed rooms, central heating. From 7s. 6d. inclusive. Excellent catering.
Private Suites with bath. 'Phone 290.

FOLKESTONE. WYNDHAM'S PRIVATE HOTEL.
The Hotel that is nearest the Sea.
Famed for Cuisine and Comfort.

PURLEY, SURREY.—FOXLEY HALL. Private Residential Hotel, convenient for station ; grass and en-tout-cas tennis ; billiards ; moderate inclusive charges. Illustrated tariff. 'Phone, 804 Purley. Bungalow in grounds to be let for furnished season ; full board and service ; three rooms, bath room ; electric light, coal and gas fires.

COUNTRY GUEST HOUSE.—Charming old house in delightful grounds, 1½ hours' motor run from London. Absolutely quiet, simple, but first-class cooking service and comfort. Hard tennis ; garage. Terms from 3 guineas.—Tariff, and further particulars please write Clifton Lodge, near Shefford, Beds.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Three minutes station, electric trains to Town.
HARD COURT. SOFT WATER.
Billiards. Dancing. For tariff apply Proprietor.
Telephone, Ravensbourne 0916.

QUIET PRIVATE HOTEL. Ideal position, home comforts, overlooking golf links, miniature golf, tennis, golf, band ; private garages.—Proprietress, Annesley Hotel, Palm Bay, Thanet.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. — MOLYNEUX PARK PRIVATE HOTEL, adjoining Mt. Ephraim ; redecorated ; 25 bedrooms ; tennis, dancing ; excellent cuisine. Moderate inclusive terms.—Apply Manageress for tariff. 'Phone 67.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

FRANCE

LUC-SUR-MER (Calvados, France).
HOTEL DE BELLE PLAGE.
On the sea. 110 rooms. Comfort. Tennis. Park. Complete board, all included, 66 Frs.

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

BRITISH DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION Limited. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Lever Brothers & Co., Chartered Accountants, Chiswell House, 133 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2, on Friday the 30th day of May 1930 at three o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated this 22nd day of May 1930.
HELEN ISAAC, Secretary of the above named Company.

No. 00550 of 1929
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of DONISTHORPE & COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated the 14th April 1930, CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £150,000 to £93,750 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Share Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act, were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 19th day of May 1930.
Dated this 22nd day of May 1930.
BURCH & CO., 6, Bolton Street, W.1. Agents for the Solicitors for the Petitioner, Solicitors for the said Company.

IN the ESTATE of JAMES DUNLOP deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of Eight Days after publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made by the Principal Probate Registrar of the High Court of Justice, for the SEALING of the EXEMPLIFICATION of PROBATE of the WILL of JAMES DUNLOP late of Dunedin in the Provincial District of Otago in the Dominion of New Zealand deceased, granted by the District Court of the Dunedin and Suburbs District of New Zealand on the 19th day of October 1928.
SANDERSON TIFFEN & HENDERSON Berwick-upon-Tweed. Solicitors for Thomas Dunlop and Alice Muriel Dunlop the Executors and Executrix of the Trustees Executors and Agency Company of New Zealand.

MARION CUNNINGHAM deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 (Section 27). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of MARION CUNNINGHAM late of 15, Lonsdale Road, Barnes, in the County of Surrey who died on the 23rd day of March 1930 and whose Will (and Codicil) were proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the twentieth day of May 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited the Executors therein named are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited 52, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, or to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice ; and that they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated the 22nd day of May 1930.
H. W. PERKINS & Co. 5/6, Cork Street, London, W.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of CORLEY HOUSE, Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 5th May, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS :—
Creditors 5th June 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
22nd May 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of PHANSTEEL (KENN'S GRAMOPHONE & WIRELESS), Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th May 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS :—
Creditors 6th June 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.
E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
23rd May 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 22nd day of May 1930 presented to the said Court by Sir William Allen Jowitt, Knight, His Majesty's Attorney General ; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 23rd day of June 1930, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel, for that purpose ; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
J. H. SHAW Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London, W.C.2.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st day of June 1930.

No. 00335 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of F. WALTERS Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 22nd day of May 1930 presented to the said Court by Sir William Allen Jowitt, Knight, His Majesty's Attorney General ; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 23rd day of June 1930, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel, for that purpose ; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
J. H. SHAW Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London, W.C.2.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st day of June 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division In the Matter of BRITISH MUTUAL INVESTMENT TRUST Limited, and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929.—The Official Receiver having resorted to the Court the result of the meetings of Creditors and Contributories herein as regard the NOMINATION of a LIQUIDATOR and COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.
Notice is hereby given that the Court has fixed Wednesday the 4th day of June 1930, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of Mr. Registrar Stisted, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2, for the consideration of such Report, and that the Court by the consideration of such Report, and that the Court by the said Order as to the appointment of a Liquidator and Committee of Inspection as shall appear necessary or advisable. Any Creditor or Contributory is entitled to be heard.
Dated this 23rd day of May 1930.
E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for :—
SCHEDULE 1.—19,200 yards Cloth, tracing.
SCHEDULE 2.—100,000 Tinned Plates, coke finish.
SCHEDULE 3.—Aether Purificator, B.P.
SCHEDULE 4.—Bismuthi Subnitris, Carbonas, &c., B.P.
SCHEDULE 5.—Iodoformum, B.P., and Iodum.
SCHEDULE 6.—32,330lb. Lint, plain.
SCHEDULE 7.—37 Locomotive Engines and tenders, XA type, 5ft. 6in. gauge.
Tenders due as follows :—
Schedules 1, 4th June, 1930.
Schedule 2, 11th June, 1930.
Schedules 3 to 7, 17th June, 1930.
For Schedules 1, 2, 5, and 6 samples are required with tender.
Forms of tender available from the above at a fee of 5s. (which will not be returned) for each schedule.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 27th day of May, 1930.

Short Description of Land.	Person to be registered.
FREEHOLD.	
Land at rear of and forming part of 20, Stonard Road, Palmers Green, Southgate, Middlesex. (P.82588.)	David Martin, of 34, Milton Road, Page Green, Tottenham, N.
Little Orchard, The Chase, West Mersea, Essex. (P.82614.)	Annie Clara Firbank, of 31, Creswick Road, Acton, W.3.
Land in Roman Road, East Ham. (P.82650.)	James Stokes and Sons, Limited, of 64, High Street, East Ham, E.6.
34 and 36, Clifton Park Avenue, Raynes Park, Merton, Surrey. (P.82647.)	Sidney Charles Hillman, of 38, Kingswood Avenue, Queen's Park, N.W.6.
9, Cambridge Road, Barnes, Surrey. (P.82677.)	John Russell Rose, of 9, Cambridge Road, Barnes, S.W.13.
Court Lea, Outmoor Cottages, and land and buildings adjoining, Frensham, Surrey. (P.82678.)	Winefred Mary Noyes, of 26, St. John's Wood Court, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.
2, Saville Road, Twickenham, Middlesex. (P.82701.)	Sydney Bowyer, of 27, London Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
2 to 20 (even), Stayton Road, Sutton, Surrey. (P.82739.)	Thomas Henry Wilson, of 34, King Street, E.C.2.
15, Selwyn Avenue, Richmond, Surrey. (P.82788.)	Rosetta Emmeline May Dee, of 15, Selwyn Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.
67, Brent Street, Hendon, Middlesex. (P.82791.)	The International Tea Company's Stores, Limited, of Mitre Square, E.C.3.
120, Hertford Road, Edmonton, Middlesex. (P.82793.)	George Mace (Junior), of 19, Marchmont Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1.
Land in Grouse Road, Lower Beeding, Sussex. (P.82794.)	Arthur Cecil Butler, of 65, Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8.
40, North Lane, Canterbury, Kent. (P.82795.)	Eileen Agnes Devonshire, of 21, Grosvenor Road, Chiswick, W.4.
Land in Russell Road, Enfield, Middlesex. (P.82803.)	Joseph Thobourne Brown, of 60, Queen Anne's Grove, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex.
Part of Mount Nurseries, Chingford Mount, South Chingford, Essex. (P.82805.)	William George Lee, of 45, New Road, Chingford, Essex.
Land in Beaumont Avenue, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. (P.82850.)	Herbert Charles Janes, of Park Way, Luton, Bedford.
Land in Marlborough Road, South Chingford, Essex. (P.82851.)	Henry James Housman, of 1, Geynes Hill Road, Woodford Bridge, Essex.
15, Rosemont Road, Acton, Middlesex. (P.82855.)	Thomas Hugh Griffiths, of 15, Rosemont Road, Acton.
8, Cowleaze Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. (P.82898.)	James Watt, of The Sangley Estate Office, 1, Central Parade, Bromley Road, Catford, S.E.
Shalimar, Beresford Gardens, Margate, Kent. (P.82902.)	Albert James Allen and Alice Gertrude Allen, both of Shalimar, Beresford Gardens, Cliftonville, Margate, Kent.
Plot 9, Broadstairs Park Estate, Dumpton, Broadstairs, Kent. (P.82904.)	Henry John Shaw, of 85, Newington Causeway, S.E.1.
Shrubbs Cottage, Cowfold, Sussex. (P.82909.)	Sidney John Oldacres Dickins, of Cowfold, Sussex.
Mandrakes, Gregory's Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks. (P.82916.)	John Sharp, of Mandrakes, Gregory's Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
Britannia Wharf, Townmead Road, Fulham, London. (387087.)	Shell-Mex Limited, of St. Helens Court, Great St. Helens, E.C.3.
64, Cheapside, City of London. (387134.)	The Official Trustee of Charity Lands, of Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1.
LEASEHOLD.	
20, Stonard Road, Palmers Green, Southgate, Middlesex. (P.82589.)	David Martin, of 34, Milton Road, Page Green, Tottenham, N.
1 to 16 (all), Herne Hill Mansions, Albert Mansions, Estate Office and yard and private roadway being 383, Milkwood road, Lambeth, London. (388985.)	The Metropolitan House Investment and Agency Co., Limited, of 32, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

No. 00335 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 22nd day of May 1930 presented to the said Court by Sir William Allen Jowitt, Knight, His Majesty's Attorney General ; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 23rd day of June 1930, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel, for that purpose ; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
J. H. SHAW Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London, W.C.2.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st day of June 1930.

STANISLAS JOHN HABESCH Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of STANISLAS JOHN HABESCH late of 3, Livingstone Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, West Kensington in the County of Middlesex and 9, Piccadilly Arcade in the County of London and Continental Goods Importer Deceased (who died on the 8th day of February 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 23rd day of May 1929 by John Stanislas Habesch and Annie Mary Habesch the Executors named therein) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims and demands to the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 27th day of July 1930. And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of that time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice ; and that they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated the 22nd day of May 1930.
H. W. PERKINS & Co. 5/6, Cork Street, London, W.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE ELIZABETH JANE GAY, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 any persons having any claims against the ESTATE of ELIZABETH JANE GAY of 21 Lansdowne Road, Penzance in the County of Cornwall, Widow, deceased, who died on the 24th day of December, 1929, and whose Will was proved in the District Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 16th day of March, 1929, by Walter Hallo, the sole Executor therein named, are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor, on or before the 5th day of July, 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 23rd day of May, 1930.
IVIAN THOMAS & SON Alverton Street, Penzance, Solicitors for the said Executor.

MR. MARY STUDD, late of Isercleran, Crauthwell, Co. Galway, and 97, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, S.W., deceased. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the above deceased are requested to furnish particulars of same to WHITE and MEARES, Solicitors, 16 Great James Street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

METTAIS & MONTAGU Ltd. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of Mettais & Montagu Ltd. will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 172, St. John-street, E.C.1, on Tuesday the 5th day of June 1930 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes provided in the aforesaid Section.
By Order of the Board.
A. J. OWENS, Secretary.

RE the Estate of SIR RALPH COLLINGWOOD SQUIRE, Bart., D.L., J.P. deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of SIR RALPH COLLINGWOOD SQUIRE Bart., D.L., J.P. of The Grange, Sutton in the County of Surrey (who died on the 17th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 21st day of May 1930 by Francis Rowley Hill D.S.O. of The Grange, Sutton, aforesaid and Ernest James Henderson of Austin Friars House, London, E.C. (Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us in writing of their claims and demands to us in writing on or before the 31st day of July next after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice ; and that they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 24th day of May 1930.
BOURMAN & Co 6, New Court, Carey Street, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE ELIZABETH JANE GAY, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 any persons having any claims against the ESTATE of ELIZABETH JANE GAY of 21 Lansdowne Road, Penzance in the County of Cornwall, Widow, deceased, who died on the 24th day of December, 1929, and whose Will was proved in the District Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 16th day of March, 1929, by Walter Hallo, the sole Executor therein named, are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor, on or before the 5th day of July, 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 23rd day of May, 1930.
IVIAN THOMAS & SON Alverton Street, Penzance, Solicitors for the said Executor.

EDUCATIONAL
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

A NOTICE.—We REQUIRE SCHOOLS for BOY 9, seaside ; GIRL 15, Kent or Sussex ; Girl 9, within 100 miles Town ; Two Boys 8 and 12 and Girl 5, North of England ; Girl 11 and Boys 8 and 6, Burgess Hill, Bexhill, or Swanage ; Boy 13, rather difficult ; and Boy 7½, West of England.—Write fully Laurie and Ward, 24, Margaret-street, W.1.

A BOY'S or GIRL'S SCHOOL DECIDES THEIR FUTURE.—SOUND ADVICE FREE. Also Schools for Backward and Delicate Children and Individual Tuition. —Laurie and Ward, 24, Margaret-street, London W.1.

A MANNEQUIN CAREER.—LADIES trained to fill exclusive positions.—THE LONDON MANNEQUIN SCHOOL, 299, OXFORD-STREET, W.1. Mayfair 2477.

SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.
Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY.
Scholastic Agents.
61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone, Gerrard 3272 (two lines).
Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d. post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly.

A BOYS' FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, KINGWELL HALL, TIMSBURY, NEAR BATH. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings. 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Daily physical training in open air, good games field, two tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited, much individual attention ; six Public School Scholarships recently. Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SECRETARIAL COLLEGE for Educated Girls.
Careful modern training culminating in first-class POSTS on completion. No waiting.
Four EXHIBITIONS granted annually to help clever girls. Please ask for details.
MODERN LANGUAGES taught commercially. Foreign shorthand.
MISS MILDRED RANSOM.
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ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any Examination, or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of cost should be given. Please write, or call,
J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

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(Daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Hawtrey, of Eton, Slough, and Weston-super-Mare)
ADVISES PARENTS re PUBLIC or PRIVATE SCHOOLS for boys or girls at home or abroad.
Tutors, Governesses, Secretaries, &c.
Also Nursery and Holiday Homes. Professional Training. SPECIAL CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO BACKWARD, DELICATE, or NERVOUS CHILDREN.
Education Office, 170, Piccadilly, W.1. Gerrard 3978.

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A RAPID COURSE of Secretarial training, proved by results to be the MOST SUCCESSFUL, students guaranteed good posts.—Apply GEOSVENOR SECRETARIAL COLLEGE (for Gentlewomen), 32, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1. Victoria 1301.

ADD TO INCOME by Article or Story Writing.—A Genuine professional training and assistance by correspondence. A student reports earnings during tuition amounting to £172. Another writes :—
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SAMPLE LESSON FREE. SUBJECT CHOICE with valuable hints and full details of separate courses in article and story writing from "Principal," Premier School of Journalism, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

ADVICE (given free of charge) on the CHOICE of BOOKS and GIRLS' SCHOOLS by RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER.
(All School's personally visited.)
BURROWS, S. Bureau (T.), 45, Kingsway, W.C.2.

BENDIXEN.—Miss BENDIXEN, B.A. Hons.
Miss WATLING, B.A. Hons.
Miss TURNER, B.Sc., A.K.C.,
and Staff.
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BOARDING SCHOOLS.—London, Country, Seaside, from £36 to £225 yearly. Particulars free.—Holborn 6105, Scholastic Agency, 93, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

COMBE FLOREY RECTORY, WEST SOMERSET.—Individual tuition ; lowest fees ; many successes. Graduate staff (Oxford, Camb., London, Foreign).

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will qualify you speedily for a business, banking or secretarial appointment. Day, evening, and postal tuition by expert teachers. Prospectus free. Write, or 'phone Bishopsgate 5172, SUNSTREET, FINSBURY-SQUARE, E.C.2.

DAVIES and LAING.—SUCCESSFUL TUITION.—MATHS., ARMY, PREVIOUS, EXPENSIONS, &c.—15, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 7062.

I.C.S. FOREIGN OFFICE. HOME CIVIL, &c.
1928, 16 places ; 1929, 22 places.
DAVIES'S, 5, Sussex-place, W.2. Padd. 3332.

FRENCH, Italian, Spanish, German, &c., by Gouin method ; quickest, best native professors. Moderate. GOUIN Institute, 6a, Oxford-street, W.1.

GERMAN LESSONS by Berlin University graduate, native ; moderate, colloquial, idiomatic ; method. Write Box 4078, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GRASSENDALE, SOUTHBOURNE-ON-SEA, near BOURNEMOUTH. — RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL for GIRLS.—For particulars apply to the Principal, Miss Lumby.

HOW to BECOME a NAVAL OFFICER (Dartmouth), containing regulations relating to entry of Cadets, age limits 13 years 4 months to 13 years 8 months, with full illustrated description of College.—Apply GIEVES, Ltd. (Cadet Outfitters), 21, Old Bond-street, W.

HOW to BECOME a NAVAL OFFICER (Special Entry). By Lt.-Cdr. F. W. Bush, D.S.C., R.N., being an account of how a Public School Boy may become an Officer in H.M. Navy. Age limits 17½ to 18½.—GIEVES, Ltd. (Cadet Outfitters), 21, Old Bond-street, W.1.

MISS KERR SANDER.
EMPIRE HOUSE, 175, PICCADILLY, London, W.1. offers a thorough course of Secretarial Training to well-educated girls. Also a course of training for the higher branches of the secretarial profession.
FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE A SPECIALITY.
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ESSEX. Founded 1811. 20 miles from London. Recognised efficient Board of Education. Also in same neighbourhood, convenient for Toronto, QUEEN'S COLLEGE for GIRLS, ONGAR. Ideal, healthy, open surroundings. Milk and Produce own farms, 400 acres. Moderate fees. Holiday care undertaken.—For particulars and allowances apply Principals, Mr. and Mrs. Bingley.

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ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN, HERTS. KESWICK SCHOOL, KESWICK, and FRENSHAM HEIGHTS, SURREY.
will hold combined SCHOLARSHIP examination in June for boys and girls between 9 and 14. No set subjects ; oral and written intelligence tests. Some Scholarships for boys of 14 and for musical and artistic promise.—Apply immediately Scholarship Secretary, St. George's, Harpenden.

SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH, &c., TAUGHT by native experts ; quickest system ; moderate fees.—Language World, 48, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

ST. BEES SCHOOL, CUMBERLAND.—A SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION will be held on June 5th, 6th, and 7th, when Scholarships will be awarded to the value of £100 a year.—For particulars apply to the Head Master, St. Bees School, St. Bees.

ST. PAUL'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, BROOK-GREEN, HAMMERSMITH, W.6.
The NEXT EXAMINATION for FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS will commence on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. These scholarships exempt the holders from payment of tuition fees. Application should be made to the High Mistress at the School. The last day for the registration of candidates is Friday, June 20th.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.
The next session will commence on MONDAY, 6th October, 1930.
The Entrance Examination will be held on the 17th and 18th September, 1930.
Applications for competitive scholarships must be sent in by 1st July, 1930.
The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of STUDENTS' WORK will be open to the public daily from the 12th to the 25th July.
Full particulars may be obtained from
The Secretary, The Architectural Association, 34-36, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

THE GREGG SCHOOLS.
HAMPSTEAD.—165, Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Head office.)
CLAPHAM COMMON.—3, Cedars-road, S.W.4.
CROYDON.—Broad Green House, 181, London-road.
EALING.—36, Uxbridge-road, W.5.
FINSBURY PARK.—4, Beaulieu-villas, Seven Sisters-road, N.4.
ILFORD.—Cranbrook-road.
NORBURY.—1266, London-road, S.W.16.
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UNIVERSITIES, preparation for CARLISLE and GREGSON.
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HANDMADE CHAMOIS GLOVES. Ladies used needle-work wanted. Dignified work at home. Output secured.—Mitchell

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 29)

WAY & WALLER, FLATS,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

UNIQUE UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, offering an exceptional combination of attractions; situated close to Park-lane, with beautiful outlook over Park or Gardens from every room; complete service from a full staff of perfectly trained servants; latest systems of central heating and constant hot water; three spacious bed rooms, beautifully equipped bath room and separate enclosed shower bath, dining room, and a reception room of particularly handsome proportions.—Telephone, Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

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FURNISHED.

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WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

BAKER-STREET (just off).—Newly decorated MANSION FLAT; reception, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen. Rental £140 per annum. No premium.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

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£225. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive SECOND FLOOR FLAT; decorations to choice of tenant.—Agents,
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5½GNS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE with Southerly aspect; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.—Agents,
DRAKE & RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

A Beautiful, absolutely SELF-CONTAINED FLAT to be LET in best part of BAKER-STREET; three large, lofty rooms, bath room, and kitchen; in perfect condition; excellent for single person or married couple; no premium or other expenses to pay; magnificent entrance; rental £250 a year or fair offer. Another Flat, similar, one storey higher, and Rooms not quite so lofty, £150 a year.—Apply to Owner in first place, Mr. Follick, Regent School, 333, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT; reception, two bed rooms; constant hot water; 3gns.—Waldorf House, 50, Hogarth-road, Kensington. *Phone, Chancery 7734.

A S FURNISHED FLATS. bed-sitting rooms, and kitchen, 35s., £2 week. Also three rooms, self-contained, 2½gns.—4, Nottingham-street, Baker-street, W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE (Adjoining).
A Delightful SELF-CONTAINED THIRD-FLOOR FLAT with central heating and constant hot water, and overlooking gardens.
Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room and kitchen.
Rent only £300 per annum. Nominal sum for fixtures. BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Ger. 0616.

A Comfortable FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET; bed, reception, kitchenette, bath; 10gns. monthly.—156, Church-street, Kensington.

A WEST-END MANSION FLAT in newly erected block; two bed rooms, one reception, entrance hall, kitchen, bath; parquet flooring throughout; lift; light and airy. Also another, similar accommodation, £180 per annum; small sum fixtures and fittings. —Apply DAVID AINSLIE and Co., 35, Panton-street, S.W.1. Regent 2321-2.
£165 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

BACHELOR FLAT, thoroughly modernised and redecorated; reception, bed, bath, kitchen; double and single lock-up garages; 23 years' lease; £1,500 or near offer.—Write Box 7682, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
£90 P.A.

MAYFAIR.

BACHELOR'S small up-to-date SERVICE FLAT; £175 rent, including hot water and central heating; small service charge.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BAKER-STREET (Near).—MODERN MANSION FLAT to be LET Unfurnished; perfect order; constant hot water and heating; two bed, bath, reception room, kitchen.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.
RENT £165 P.A.

BARGAIN. — KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Unfurnished FLAT; bed room, sitting room, and bath room; self-contained; constant hot water. Rent £150 per annum; no premium.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

BAYSWATER (near Park).—MANSION FLAT; three bed, reception, kitchen, and bath room; Furnished 4gns., or Unfurnished £165 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

PARK LANE.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed small SERVICE FLAT in a new building, redecorated throughout, and fitted with all modern conveniences.
Bed room, bath room, reception room, small entrance hall.
Lease to 20 years. Rent £585 per annum inclusive.
NO PREMIUM.
Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

KENSINGTON, W.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLAT, situate in excellent residential locality, to be LET for one year at unfurnished rental. Complete with saloon car and chauffeur. Centrally heated. Quiet situation. Comprising four bed rooms, two-three reception, bath room, kitchen, &c. Rent 11gns. per week, including car, garage, and chauffeur's wages.—Apply Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RENT £250 PER ANNUM.
BROMPTON ORATORY (close to).—A splendid SELF-CONTAINED FIRST and SECOND FLOOR MAISONNETTE. Four to five bed, bath, two to three reception rooms, good kitchen; excellent rooms in perfect order. 21 years. Moderate premium.—Recommended by the Sole Agent, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164.

NO PREMIUM.
BROMPTON ORATORY (close to).—Delightful well-arranged MAISONNETTES, unfurnished; reception, three bed, bath, &c.; central heating, constant hot water; excellent condition; rent £256 inclusive.—Sole Agents, WM. GILES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CADOGAN-GARDENS, S.W.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT available for three-six months; five bed, bath, two reception rooms; first floor; lift.—Thoroughly recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 88, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208.
11 GNS. PER WEEK.

CAMPDEN-HILL, KENSINGTON, W.8.—Very light UPPER MAISONNETTE. South and East aspects; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, offices. No premium. —Strongly recommended by
MARSH and PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.
£220 P.A.

RECENTLY OPENED.
CARLTON COURT,
HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR.
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Luxuriously and modernly decorated and FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES.
Cuisine à-la-carte.
Self-contained suites from 2 to 15 gns. a week.
No extras.
Utmost comfort and convenience.
Managing Director, Vincent Davico.

CHELSEA, overlooking river.—Charming CORNER FLAT; two large reception, five good bed rooms, excellent kitchen, bath room, and large hall with fireplace and oak floor; constant hot water and part central heating. Rent £425 per annum. No premium.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

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£425 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

CLAPHAM PARK, S.W.4.—QUEENSWOOD COURT, KING'S AVENUE. Further extensions. New Maisonettes and FLATS; countryfile; central heating; constant hot water; lift; garage; tennis. From £120. 'Phone, Brixton 5794.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED FLAT.
CLOSE TO THE PARK.
LEASE FOR DISPOSAL OR WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED.
Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, entrance and lounge halls, complete domestic offices.
CENTRAL HEATING. | CONSTANT HOT WATER. | PRIVATE ENTRANCE.
Reasonable premium required for the Lease having about 10 years unexpired.—Further particulars of the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. Tel., Grosvenor 3273.

DELIGHTFULLY BRIGHT FLAT, near Park. Furnished or Unfurnished; lift, constant hot water; entirely modern.—Commin-Claire, 196, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

SUMMIT OF CAMPDEN-HILL.
DIRECT access to delightful wooded gardens.—BALCONY FLAT, with constant hot water, in quiet cul-de-sac; four or five bed rooms, two very large and pleasant reception rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen; electric power; parquet floors; exceptionally furnished. To be LET for summer. Rent 10gns. (Close offer).
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FLAT, second floor, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room; radiator heating and all modern conveniences; £425 per annum.—Apply Office on premises.

FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, HAMPSTEAD District; one, per week; accommodation, three bed rooms; rent 11gns. Use of tennis court. Caretaker, 74, Fairhazel-gardens, Hampstead.

FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, six months; two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; telephone. Rent £260. Very moderate rent. No agents.—9, Willbraham-road, Sloane-street.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; one reception, one double bed room, bath room; electric lift. Rent 7gns. Also Bed-sitting Room, 2½gns. 'Phone, Welbeck 2212.—Apply 6, Wimpole-street, W.1.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS, Furnished or Unfurnished; from £450 per annum.—Estate Office, Park Entrance. 'Phone, 4003.

HAMPSTEAD.—Now till October, well FURNISHED MAISONETTE; two reception, three bed rooms; no reasonable offer refused. 'Phone, Hampstead 5641.

HIGHLY recommended Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT, three rooms and dressing room in good repair, private bath; constant hot water; excellent cooking; 3gns. June 15th; £225, including service.—Apply Steward, 4, Queensberry-gardens, W.8.

74, EGERTON-SQUARE, near VICTORIA STATION.—Two entertaining, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath; rent £220 inclusive; no premium; gardens and land courts; decorated tenant's choice. Full particulars (Cooper, Hazlehurst and Co., 6, Upper Richmond-road (Putney 1241), or Porter, 74, Eccleston-square (Franklin 4056).

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

CLOSE to BAKERLOO TUBE and REGENT'S PARK.—A convenient small FLAT with constant hot water; electric heating and cooking; two bed, bath, one sitting room, kitchen, &c. Rent £160 inclusive. Premium £50.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181).

FOUR BED, BATH, TWO RECEPTION, KITCHEN. QUIET FLAT in favourite building close Bakerloo Tube and Baker-street Station. CONSTANT HOT WATER. Lifts. Restaurant in building. Only £225 per annum. Premium £200 for lease of 4, 11 or 18 years and fittings.
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HAMPSTEAD and KENSINGTON.
FOR ALL AVAILABLE HOUSES AND FLATS.
£130 PER ANNUM.—HAMPSTEAD.—Excellent MANSION FLAT; three bed, two reception rooms. South aspect; quiet. Lease 4½ years. Small premium.
£300 PER ANNUM.—SWISS COTTAGE.—Fine MAISONNETTE on first and second floors; five bed (fitted hot and cold), three reception rooms. Will be redecorated.
For further particulars apply SAUNDERS, 159, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

TO LONDON VISITORS FOR THE SEASON.
TO BE LET FURNISHED,
A positively superb flat situate in central position.
OVERLOOKING PARK.
IN premier modern building, every convenience, expensively and artistically FURNISHED, regardless of cost; handsome pine-panelled dining room, beautiful lounge, five exquisitely appointed bed rooms, boudoir, two reception rooms, two excellent bath rooms, modern kitchen, and offices. Rent and further particulars apply HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

IVERNA-COURT, KENSINGTON.—Cheerful FURNISHED FLAT; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; constant hot water; 5gns. per week. Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wright's-lane Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON (Campden Hill), near Barker's Stores. Furnished and Unfurnished SERVICE SUITES; constant hot water; excellent catering.—Park 0504.

KENSINGTON, W.14.—A beautifully FURNISHED sunny FLAT to be LET for three or more months; two reception, three bed rooms, telephone, lift, piano, wireless; 5½ guineas inclusive plate and linen.—Write Box G.1926, The Times, E.C.4.

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KENSINGTON-SQUARE.—A delightful Little FLAT in this charming old-world square, overlooking gardens; two bed, bath, large reception room, offices; redecorated.—Sole Agents, ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.
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SELF-CONTAINED. THREE GUINEAS WEEKLY.
KENSINGTON (close Gardens and station).—Bed room, sitting room, bath room, and kitchen.—Pretty little Furnished FIRST-FLOOR FLAT.—C. M. MALTBY, 102, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 7145.

KENSINGTON (close to Gardens and station).—Delightful little FLAT to be LET Unfurnished, entirely self-contained. No premium. Two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, and kitchen.—9, Wright's-lane House, Wright's-lane, Kensington.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (overlooking the park).—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT available up to six months; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; constant hot water; top floor; lift; moderate rental.—Recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 88, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (close to).—Exceptionally well planned and attractive MANSION FLAT now available without premium; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and complete offices; every modern and up-to-date convenience; East and West aspect; excellent lease; rent £550 per annum.—Highly recommended by Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

VIEWS OVER PARK.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT to be LET; five bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water.—Personally inspected and recommended by MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 9234.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. RESTAURANT.
MAIDA-VALE, main road.—Charming FLAT, two bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; 6gns. 6 months.—Full particulars of this and many others, H. C. WILSON and Co., 51, Maida-vale, W.9. Paddi. 8091 (3 lines).

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MAYFAIR COURT,
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(Devonshire House Site.)
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
SERVICE FLATS.
Unrivalled situation.
Complete Service.
INCLUSIVE RENTALS
FROM £385
per annum without extras.
Accommodation for Personal Maids.
Illustrated brochure to be obtained at
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MAYFAIR.—To be LET Unfurnished; bed room, sitting room, and bath room; rent only £200 per annum and service £100.—Apply WALTER SALBERG, Estate Agent, 9, Charges-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Telephone No., Grosvenor 1810.

OVERLOOKING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Perfect little SELF-CONTAINED Unfurnished FLAT, suitable lady or gentleman; £200 per annum, no premium; view, mornings or after 6 o'clock.—A., 44, Lower Grosvenor-place, S.W.

PORTLAND-PLACE (by).—Excellent Unfurnished FLAT in favourite mansions; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen; RENT £300 per annum.—NO PREMIUM.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

PUTNEY, near Common and Ranelagh.—FURNISHED FLAT (Entrance Floor) at unfurnished rent; four bed, two reception, bath, two lavatories, kitchen, lounge hall, constant hot water; telephone; 4½ guineas weekly; three to six months.—Write Box S.1527, The Times, E.C.4.

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GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION.
REALLY EXCELLENT UNFURNISHED SERVICE CHAMBERS for LADIES or GENTLEMEN; every convenience; meals optional; 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week, including efficient service; very superior house; nice bath rooms, constant hot water, 'phone.—Housekeeper, 30, Harrington-gardens (or 'phone Welbeck 2257).

RICHMOND, VIEWS OVER PARK.—Charming FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, three-four months from June; one double, one single, bed room, reception room, kitchen, scullery, bath; telephone; garden; garage if required; every modern convenience. 'Phone, mornings, Riverside 4169.

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SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, having three rooms, kitchen, and bath room, with garage for three-four cars. Lease for disposal at low rent.—Apply
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3, CORK-STREET, W.1.
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20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.
The comforts of an Hotel and Home combined, FAMILY and BACHELOR SERVICE FLATS to be LET for long or short periods.
Excellent cuisine, lift, electric light, 'phone; constant hot water. Rents inclusive of service from five to 15 guineas.—Gordon Chambers Co., Ltd., 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 0342.

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Newly opened last month.
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
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Full particulars BARTLETT TRUST, Limited, 54, Victoria-street (Victoria 3061); or to inspect, Hall Porter, entrance Little St. James's-street.

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Now remaining, a few only
CHOICE MODERN FLATS.
New, self-contained, particularly light and airy, with THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION, Kitchen, and Bath Room, &c.
Ample cupboard room and every modern convenience, including electric light and power at 1d. per unit only.
Rents from £275 per annum inclusive.
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SHERWOOD COURT.
SEYMOUR-PLACE (by BRYANSTON-SQUARE), W.1.

SLOANE-STREET (just off).—Two very charming MANSION FLATS in quiet block; four bed, two reception; sunny outlook.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

SMALL SERVICE FLATS.
IN 20, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for letting.
Under the direction of
KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Ltd.,
Kensington, London, W.8.
from whom all particulars can be obtained.
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SPACIOUS, light, well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for three, six or nine months; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen, &c. RENT ONLY 4½GNS. PER WEEK.
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No premiums. Perfect service.
ST. JAMES'-SQUARE (overlooking).—An excellent SERVICE FLAT in quiet situation in heart of Clubland; one bed room, bath room, one reception; lift; constant hot water; central heating. Rent £300 per annum, including service and valeting.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W. Kensington 9239.

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Hamilton-terrace (best part). Three minutes Tube.—SELF-CONTAINED GARDEN FLAT to be LET; containing two reception (one very large), three bed, bath, kitchen, and sole use of large, secluded garden; rent £215 per annum inclusive; no premium.—PEMBERTON and CLARK, 44a, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

SUITE of THREE SELF-CONTAINED Unfurnished ROOMS and bath rooms, entrance floor, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; constant hot water; 3gns. per week if required; 200gns. per annum. —Apply Office on premises.

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BRIGHTON.—To be LET, facing sea, charming SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE; four rooms, bath room; £100 yearly inclusive.—Sinclair, 72, Marine-parade.

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TO BE LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Exceptionally well-appointed Modern Flats in unique position, overlooking Promenade and Sea.
Average Accommodation; Reception room, two bed rooms, and bath room.
Old-style Fireplaces, Fitted Wardrobes, Electric Hot-Water System.
RENTS.—FURNISHED from 6½gns. per week.
UNFURNISHED from £200 per annum.
WM. WILLETT, LTD., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

WANTED

URGENTLY REQUIRED in the Knightsbridge or Belgrave-square district, an unfurnished FLAT with four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room and kitchen, up to about £350 per annum. Premium would be paid.—Details to Mrs. W., care of BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Ger. 0616.

URGENTLY required by June 24th, an unfurnished FLAT in ADELPHI with two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room and kitchen. Rent abt £300 per annum. Premium would be paid.—Full details to Mrs. W., care of BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Ger. 0616.

UNFURNISHED FLAT REQUIRED, August; two sitting rooms, four bed rooms; quiet; Kensington, Chelsea, Campden Hill; rent £200-£220.—Box 18, 252, Earl's Court-road, S.W.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

£250 PER ANNUM. NORTHWOOD.
ATTRACTIVE detached RESIDENCE, easy walking distance of the station and only 20 minutes from Baker-street; excellent golfing centre. Hall, three reception rooms, bath room (hot and cold), six bed and dressing rooms, loggia; main services; garage; pretty gardens, tennis lawn, orchard, &c., in all about TWO ACRES. Premium £300, to include fixtures, &c.—Inspected by Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

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Only a few minutes' walk of the glorious Park and handy for Roehampton, Ranelagh, &c.
A Fine detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE with grounds of about an acre; excellent and roomy entrance hall, garage for three cars and rooms; central heating and other modern conveniences; six-seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room; modernisation and panelling; parquet floors. Only £6,500 FREEHOLD.

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WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
BROMLEY-HILL, close to Station.—Detached RESIDENCE containing six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall; good garage; lease 39 years; ground-rent £10 per annum. Price £2,000.—Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

CHARMING QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, 12 miles West of London, in first-rate order; three sitting and eight bed rooms with running water; extra heating, electric light; walled garden about SIX ACRES. £5,000 or near offer.—Write Box 8.1489, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; eight bed, three reception; good garden; newly decorated inside and out; every modern convenience; rent only £150 per annum for few fixtures. Minster-road, Shoot-up-hill.—Phone Willesden 4031.

CHEAM, high ground, occupying a secluded position, 5mins. station and buses, easy reach Banstead Downs and two excellent golf courses.—Substantially built, detached RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. "MAYFIELD," SANDY-LANE. ON TWO FLOORS; all appointments of the best quality and all latest modern conveniences, electric light, central heating; six bed rooms, dressing room, 3 sheltered bed rooms, principal and secondary staircases, lounge, fine drawing room (29ft. 10in. by 20ft. 7in.), dining room (20ft. 7in. by 16ft. 9in.), large sunny winter garden, complete well-arranged domestic offices, picturesque and very well-timbered gardens of about one and two-thirds acre, tennis court, mature orchard; range of heated glasshouses, entrance lodge with three rooms, scullery; brick garages with two rooms over. By AUCTION, 29th May (unless previously sold).—DIXON and Co., facing Railway Station, Cheam. Tele., Sutton 1252.

CLAPHAM PARK, delightful ruralistic surroundings. —Choice FREEHOLD RESIDENCE and garage for three cars; seven beds, two bath rooms, three reception, and usual offices; electric light; splendid wide road; well timbered; exceptionally decorated; parquet floors; exceptionally well built; unique opportunity to acquire a really fine residence at £5,000.—Full particulars CAVEY and Co., 55, High-street, Clapham.

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FINE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; no restrictions; every modern convenience; electric light, constant hot water; exquisite garden and orchard, full-size tennis court; garage and stabling; five minutes East and West Croydon stations; ideal situation for professional man; £2,750.—B., Lambert House, Lodgate-hill, E.C.4.

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GOLDERS GREEN.—THE RIDGEWAY (five minutes Gt. Northern).—ONE of the larger HOUSES; lounge, delightful dining and drawing rooms, four excellent bed rooms, bathroom, up-to-date offices; large gardens, £2,000 or near offer.—Sole Agents, HARRIS and Co., 92, Golders Green-road, N.W. Speedwell 1230.

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MODERN NON-BASEMENT HOUSE in quiet road, convenient for station; six bed rooms, two reception, lounge hall, box room, bath room, kitchen, &c.; well-planted garden. PRICE £1,950 for long lease; ground-rent £12 per annum.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NEAR BARNET.—Charming small HOUSE, excellent condition; five views; two double, one single bed; back stairs; electricity, gas, 'phone, &c.; sheltered garden; possession about October. View by appointment. £1,350 Freehold.—Both, The Cottage, Arkley.

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ONLY 10 MILES LONDON.—Beautiful miniature estate, "HEATHERDOWN," facing Bird Sanctuary, SANDERSTEAD.—Charming BUNGALOW nestled in 5 ACRES of undulating grounds with a wealth of glorious trees with spinney, tennis court, garage. A perfect picture at all times. Freehold, by Auction 19th June.—Photos, Stewart, Klitz and Co., 117, South End, Croydon. Tele., Fairfield 5577.

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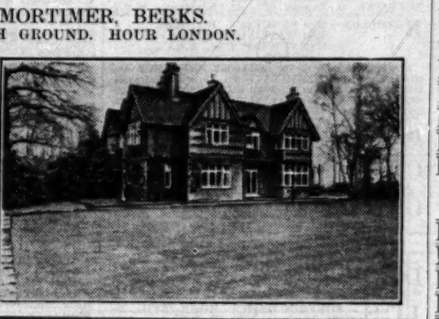
SAINT LEONARDS, NEAR INGATESTONE, ESSEX.
In glorious country two miles Main Line Station.
Ideal for City man fond of Hunting, Polo, and country pursuits.

THE HOUSE,
which is believed to be the nicest of its kind within a like distance of London; has 4 reception rooms, cloak and gun rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bath rooms, &c. Central heating, and own electric light.
Excellent hunter stables and garage. Lodge and cottage.

REALLY LOVELY GROUNDS
with walled kitchen garden, lawn and parklands sloping to large ornamental lake.
34 ACRES
or more if desired.
£12,500 FREEHOLD.
Illustrated particulars from KEMSLEYS, as above.

A MOATED ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE
IN THE LOVELY DUNMOW COUNTRY, 39 MILES FROM LONDON, AND CARRYING WITH IT THE LORDSHIP OF THE MANOR.
Three reception rooms, downstairs cloakroom, adequate domestic offices with servants' sitting room, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room. Electric light from own plant. Garage and stabling. Old-world grounds of over



FIVE ACRES,
with farms extra if desired.
The property is in excellent order and is replete with features characteristic of its period.
Particulars from KEMSLEYS, as above.

Estate of the late A. J. Edwards, Esq., D.L., J.P.
HIGH BEECH, ESSEX.
On the fringe of Epping Forest, 2½ miles from Loughton Station, 3½ miles from Waltham Cross Station, and under 15 miles by road from the City.
The finely timbered Residential and Sporting Estate known as
BEECH HILL PARK,
comprising a medium-sized Mansion in excellent order, standing in gardens, park and woodlands of about 127 acres, with two entrance lodges and three cottages, also four farms, small holdings and allotments, eight cottages and a small residence, the whole extending to an area of over
730 ACRES.

Excellent shooting; hunting with the Essex; golf at West Essex.
KEMSLEYS
are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), in London, on Wednesday, 18th June.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Bischoff, Coxe, Bischoff and Thompson, 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2. Auctioneers' Offices:—164, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and Romford, Essex.

MORTIMER, BERKS.
HIGH GROUND. HOUR LONDON.
COUNTRY HOUSE AND FOUR ACRES.
Near Old Village.
20 minutes' run of Reading.
Lounge and inner halls, drawing room, 29ft. by 14ft. 6in. (exclusive of large bay), dining room, 30ft. by 16ft. (oak floors), morning room, servants' hall and good offices, nine bed rooms, bath room, &c. (all on level); lighting, good drainage and water; gravel soil; good repair.
Delightful grounds, two or three tennis lawns, kitchen garden, wild garden and woodland.
Recommended by Messrs. NICHOLAS, Estate Agents, 1, Station-road, Reading; or Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, Basingstoke.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

TENNIS LAWN and GARAGE.
ONLY £1,500.
PURLEY.—An attractive MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in excellent repair, near main road and station; four bed, bath, two reception, light kitchen; charming gardens.—Recommended by ALLISON and TARVER, opposite Royal Oak, South Croydon.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (close to). Gravel soil.—Fine detached RESIDENCE in quiet situation; nine bed, two baths, three reception, lounge hall; excellent hot water supply; large garden, tennis lawn; garage space. FREEHOLD £4,500.—CROSS and PRIOR, 54, High-street, and 64, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON District (select, open position).—Detached HOUSE; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen and scullery; brick-built garage; large garden; decorated to choice. £1,125 FREEHOLD.—WARDE, 58, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON WEST (seven minutes Station, extensive parkside views).—Modern superior fitted labour-saving HOUSE; panelled hall and dining room, drawing room, four bed, ideal bath and offices; garage; large garden; every convenience. FREEHOLD £1,425.—Pearson, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Malden 0972.

WIMBLEDON.—High ground with extensive views; delightful detached HOUSE; six bed, bath, three reception, square hall, cloak lobby, &c.; garage; charming garden, 250ft. deep; valuable frontage to road at rear. FREEHOLD, £2,675; strongly recommended. Sole Agents, HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

BEAUTIFUL HAM COMMON.
Adjoining Richmond Park.
A Perfectly delightful HOUSE containing 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and four reception rooms; available for June, July, and August. Rent 30gns. per week. Ideally secluded position. Every modern convenience. Strongly recommended by Owner's Agents, RALPH, PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1.

HIGHGATE.—Small labour-saving HOUSE to be LET for six months from October; bright, well furnished; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room. Rent about 4gns. per week.—Box S., 70, High-street, Highgate.

PUTNEY.—To be LET, nicely FURNISHED Seven-Roomed HOUSE; comfortable, bright, convenient; garden.—'Phone Putney 5580.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LOVELY GROUNDS of FIVE ACRES, with tennis, croquet, miniature golf, and some woodland and beautiful trees surrounding substantial RESIDENCE; eight bed, two bath, four reception, lodge, and garage; all have modern conveniences. Apply JOHN BRAY and SONS, 27, Grand Parade, St. Leonards.

SUSSEX COAST, between BATTLE and BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, excellently situated on Southern slope; three reception, seven bed rooms, bath; tennis lawn, nice garden; garage, cottage, farmery, and 30 ACRES.—For SALE by AUCTION, 12th June, or privately.—Apply JOHN BRAY and SONS, Bexhill-on-Sea. Tele. 14.

Telephone: Mayfair 0022, 0023 0024. Telegrams: "Abinitio, Wesdo, London."

MESSRS SOTHEBY & CO.

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WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION,

EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY

Sales on View.
Catalogues may be had.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), May 27th, and Two Following Days.
A selected portion of the extensive and valuable LIBRARY, the property of ARTHUR KAY, Esq., M.R.S.A., 11, Regent-terrace, Edinburgh.
Illustrated Catalogues (11 plates), 5s.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th.
DRAWINGS and PICTURES of the Italian, Dutch, and French Schools, comprising the property of JOHN CHADWICK, Esq.; of MRS. HAMILTON GELL, Winside, Exeter; of the late T. J. DEE, Esq., West Hants; of MRS. CONSTANCE MOORE; and of MRS. RICHARD GERRISH, including Landscapes, Seascapes, Portraits, Still Life and Flower Pieces, &c. Portraits of the English School, and water-colour drawings, the property of J. McCURE HAMILTON, Esq.; of CYRIL ROXBY, Esq.; and of WALTER DOWDESWELL, Esq. (decd.).

THURSDAY, MAY 29th.
ENGLISH PORCELAIN, including Many Rare Inscribed Pieces, the property of a well-known Collector. A pair of Worcester Jugs with panels painted with portraits of George III and Queen Charlotte, the property of MRS. SAXE PARK. Also English and Continental PORCELAIN and POTTERY, comprising the property of MRS. RICHARD GERRISH, The Manor, Milford, Salisbury, and from various sources and private collections.

FRIDAY, MAY 30th.
EMBROIDERIES and NEEDLEWORK, comprising Fine Stuart Needlework Pictures, the property of the late MRS. H. G. MAINWARING (Sold by order of the Executors). MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, comprising a Clavichord by Arnold Dolmetsch, the property of MRS. GEORGE CRAWLEY. Fine OLD ENGLISH and other FURNITURE, comprising the property of the COUNTESS OF KENMARE, of MRS. GEORGE CRAWLEY, of MAJOR C. P. GILMOUR, and of CYRIL L. M. ROXBY, Esq., of Toft Hall, Cheshire, and including a Charles I. Oak Door from Hassop Hall, Derbyshire, an extremely fine Chippendale Press, from the Mulliner Collection, a superb Charles II. Walnut Arm-chair, a fine Queen Anne Walnut Writing Chair, Leather and Lacquer Screens, Hepplewhite Bookcases, Georgian Chairs and Tables, William and Mary Clocks &c., also Needlework Rugs and Purses, Old Velvets, Tapestries, fine Persian RUGS, Glass Pictures, Carvings of the Royal Arms, &c.
Illustrated Catalogues (four plates), 2s.

Sales on view at least two days prior.
Catalogues may be had.

MONDAY, JUNE 2nd, and Two Following Days.
A selected portion of the valuable LIBRARY at Bromby Castle, Bedale, Yorks, the property of HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEEDS, comprising fine Bindings, including a rare example executed for Anne of Denmark; Smith's General Historie of Virginia, 1624, in a contemporary armorial binding; two large paper copies of Rowe's Shakespeare, 1709, one bound in nine vols., with specially grinded title-page; Congreve's copy of Hedelin's The Whole Art of the Stage, 1684, and an inscribed Presentation copy of Wycherley's Poems, 1704; Musical Compositions, including Handel, Haase, and Purcell; MS. Colour Books of Peppe's Map of the British Empire in America (1733); The Atlantic Neptune, 1780-1; Bert's Treatise of Hawkes and Hawking, 1619; Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609; Horman; Vulgaria, Pynson, 1519; Johnson's London, 1738; Linschoten's Voyages (1598); Sir Isaac Newton's Opticks, 1704; Wordsworth's Poems, 1807, &c.
Illustrated Catalogues (nine plates), 4s.

MONDAY, JUNE 2nd, and Following Day.
MODERN ETCHINGS and LITHOGRAPHS, comprising the property of JOSEPH KNIGHT, Esq., of Bury, Lancs, and of WALTER DOWDESWELL, Esq., deceased, and including Rotherhithe; Little Venice; Bequest; and Back Lion Wharf; Lithographs; The Dancing Girl; Vitré, the Canal; and Little Draped Figure; Drawing; Study of a Draped Female Figure, signed with the Butterfly, by J. A. McN. Whistler. Also Penrance; September Sunset. Venice: Distant Sainte; and The Deserted Palace, by James McBey. La Sortie de L'Audience, No. 1; Le Prévenu et L'Enfant. L'Imploration; Devant La Grotte, Lourdes, and En Captivité, by J. L. Forain, and Works by all the other well-known modern etchers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th.
OBJECTS OF VERTU, comprising Miniatures of "Robin" Adair and his Family, by Engleheart, Cosway, Chamberlain, and Meadows; Carvaedine, and En Captivité, by Mrs. RUSSELL BARRINGTON; of the Earlberry family, the Property of Mrs. F. HYDE MABERLY; and others by or attributed to Henry Bone, J. Lacon, Adam Buck, John Buterfy, J. Paul Fischer, H. Bone, F. Pelletier, and Osias Humphrey; an Octagonal Silver Watch by David Ramsay, with the Arms and Initials of Henry, Prince of Wales, 1594-1612, the Property of a West of England family; a very fine Dog's Collar, and Chain from the Mulliner Collection; Watches by well-known makers; Bilston and Battersea Enamel Boxes; Carvings in ivory and wood; a very fine Louis XV. Gold Snuffbox.
Illustrated catalogues may be had.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th.
OLD ENGLISH and other FURNITURE, comprising the Property of F. STANLEY SMITH, Esq., Ford, Little Kingshill, Great Missenden, and of the late FREDERICK SHELLEY, Esq., A.R.C.A., late Principal of the Plymouth Municipal School of Art; also OLD STAINED GLASS WINDOWS from Spitalhaugh House, Peebleshire; and Pewter, Terra-cottas, Bronzes, Decorative Objects, Clocks, Glass, Pictures, &c.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12th.
CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY, Bronzes, Cloisonné, Lacquer and Enamels, Glass, Jade and various Hardstones, the Property of Mrs. H. H. JOSEPH, also a very fine Chinese Porcelain Cistern, the Property of H. ARMITAGE MOORE, Esq., and a Pair of Important Chinese Verte Vases and Covers, the Property of Mrs. CARMICHAEL, to whom they have descended from her ancestor, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., 1732-1786.
Illustrated catalogues (two plates) 1s.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12th, and Following Day.
Platinum and Gold COINS and MEDALS, the Property of a Foreign Collector, including Patterns and Proofs of English and Continental Coins and Rare Historical Medals.
Illustrated catalogues (25 plates) one guinea.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13th.
ENGLISH and IRISH CUT GLASS, the Property of Mrs. RICHARD GERRISH, The Manor, Milford, Salisbury; Glass Toys, Cameos, and Paperweights, the Property of Mrs. R. MILLER, The Hollies, Worthing; also Old English Wine Bottles, many Inscribed and Dated, Drinking Glasses, Moulded Glass, &c.; OLD ENGLISH and other FURNITURE, comprising the Property of Mrs. RICHARD GERRISH, of Miss M. A. BEDFORD, and of a Lady of Title, and including decorative and useful pieces of the Stuart and Georgian Periods, in Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, and Satinwood.

Printed lists of prices and buyers' names may be purchased after each sale. Particulars on application. No priced catalogues are issued.

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COLLECTIONS OF RARE BOOKS,

will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C.2:—

FINE AND RARE BOOKS (on Wednesday, May 28th, and two following days, at 1 o'clock), comprising Rare Incunabula, including Breydenbach's Itinerary, 1486, and a fine copy of the Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493; Stowe's Chaucer, 1561; and other Interesting Sixteenth Century Books; Beautiful Books on the Fine Arts in handsome morocco bindings; Fyne's Royal Residences, three volumes, morocco extra, Apperley's Life of a Sportsman, and other Books with Coloured Plates; Beautiful Books from Modern Presses, including the Kelmscott Press Chaucer, Ashendene Press Don Quixote, Shakespeare Head Press Editions of Froissart and Plutarch, Vellum Copy of the Golden Cockerel Press Keats's Lamia, &c.; Rare First Editions of the Nineteenth Century Authors, including Southey's All for Love, presented by the Author to Wordsworth; Dickens and Trollope in parts, Kiplings Jungle Books, Masefield's Right Royal, with Presentation Inscription, MSS. by Bernard Shaw, &c., an interesting Album containing Autograph Letters, Early Play-Bills, &c., by or relating to Sir James Barrie; Library Sets of Standard Authors, including Bullen's Old English Dramatists, Dodsley's Old Plays, Burton's Arabian Nights, Border Edition of Scott, Vallons Stevenson, Bombay Edition of Kipling, Collected Edition of Conrad, &c., many in handsome morocco bindings.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES (on Thursday, June 5th, and following day), including Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Books—First Editions of Fielding's Amelia, four volumes, 1752, Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1757, White's Selborne, 1789, &c.; Fine Books from the Nonesuch Press Bible, First or Limited and Signed Editions of Modern Authors, and several with Autograph Letters, Collected Edition of Sir James Barrie, signed by the Author, eight volumes; Library Sets and Standard Works in General Literature; A Set of HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES from the Commencement to 1929, 830 volumes; Books relating to Ireland; also a COLLECTION OF BOOKS on AGRICULTURE and GARDENING, formed during the early part of last century, the property of A. LOMBE TAYLOR, Esq., of Starston-place, Harleston, Norfolk.

THE EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late CHARLES WHIBLEY, Esq., Hon. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, removed from Broomhill House, Great Brickhill, Bucks, by order of the Executrix (to be sold during June), comprising a large Collection of First and other Rare Editions of English Authors from Chaucer to Landor, including the 1554 Edition of Gower, and other Books in Black-Letter; Scarce Volumes of Elizabethan and Restoration Poetry; a Fine Large Paper Copy of Pepys' Memoirs of the Royal Navy; the Writings of Donne, Sir Kenelm Digby, Swift, and Defoe; First Editions of Richardson's Clarissa, Fielding's Amelia, Smollett's Humphry Clinker, Johnson's Dictionary, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Chesterfield's Letters, White's Selborne, Byron's Early Poems, Coleridge's Poems and Christabel, in wrappers uncut, Lamb's Collected Works, original boards, &c., with Sets of the Standard Texts of the Great English Writers. Also Rare Books in Fine Morocco Bindings, and Volumes from the Aldine, Baskerville and Bodoni Presses; The Old Literature of France (including several early editions of Voltaire); Italy, and Spain; a Collection of Scarce Books on Crime; Eighteenth Century Travels; a beautiful copy of Ackermann's Cambridge, &c.

Catalogues may be had on application. Telephone Holborn 2135.
AUCTION ROOMS: 115, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 30)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,
Auctioneers, Land Agents and Valuers,
ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25),
Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19), and Rye, Sussex (Tele. 35).

KENT COAST, two miles fashionable seaside resort.—Gables and conveniences position.—Charming old RESIDENCE with wealth of old oak beams, panelling, &c.; six bed and dressing, bath, four reception; company's water, gas, electric light, main drainage; prettily timbered gardens and grounds, 1½ ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,500. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX, glorious country between TUNBRIDGE WELLS and HASTINGS.—Gentleman's well-built RESIDENCE, on high ground with extensive views. BELLHURST," HURST GREEN.—Charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE (partly Tudor); nine bed, bath, and two reception; excellent farm buildings, two cottages; 50 acres pasturing pedigree herd; accessible position; old-world pleasure and rich meadow and pasture, on southern slope, bounded by stream, 114½ OR 135 ACRES. POSSESSION. Whole forms a very charming residential or agricultural estate. By AUCTION, Tunbridge Wells, May 28th.—Detailed illustrated particulars on application.

KENT, favourite TENTERDEN District, pleasant secluded position.—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, beautifully old-timbered ground and paddock, 5¾ ACRES; seven bed and dressing, bath, two reception, large hall, &c.; company's water; garage; buildings. FREEHOLD only £1,500. POSSESSION. Bargain.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS, near old-world village.—Fine old oak-beamed COUNTRY HOUSE, in beautifully matured grounds, TWO ACRES; five-six bed, bath, three reception; company's electric light and water; central heating; telephone; outbuildings. FREEHOLD £2,500. POSSESSION. Photos.

MAIDSTONE, near.—Choice FREEHOLD FRUIT and POULTRY FARM, 24 ACRES, prettily situated in favourite fruit-growing district, soil suitable for grass orchards, 4½ acres plantations, remainder grass, with superior old oak-beamed farmhouse; company's water; excellent buildings. FREEHOLD only £1,400. POSSESSION. Whole in good order.

Unrivalled situation. Panoramic land and sea views.
SUSSEX Coast, near RYE.—Unique COUNTRY RESIDENCE, "THE KNOLL," UDIMORE; perfectly secluded; seven bed, two bath, two reception, sun parlour; good water and drainage; electric light; central heating; detached studio, bungalow cottage, garage and other buildings; delightful woodland gardens, lawn and hard tennis courts, fruit plantation, orchard and meadowland 21 ACRES. AUCTION, as a whole or in lots, 24th June, or privately.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

KENT, between Ashford and Canterbury, at foot of the Downs, convenient to train and omnibus service.—Delightful DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, two reception, and offices; gas, main drainage; electric light available; garage; good-size garden. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £1,250.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

KENT, 17 miles London, close to pretty village yet quite secluded.—A gentleman's most attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE; five or six bed, two bath, panel room, two reception, conservatory; double garage; central heating; delightful matured grounds with grass court. FREEHOLD £3,150. Photo.—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Chesapside, E.C.2.

SMALL SPORTING ESTATE
SALE
VERY MODERATE PRICE.

NEAR DARTMOUTH.—Particularly attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE; old-world House; five reception, nine bed, two bath, and complete domestic offices; range of farm buildings, cottage, and 80 ACRES or less, or more could be bought.
Electric light. Telephone. Central heating.
TENNIS COURT AND GUNNERS.
Write Box 8,1485, The Times, E.C.4.

NEWBURY.—CHOICE LITTLE PROPERTY in a CHARMING SETTING; five bed, bath, two reception rooms; electric light; water by engine; two stables, small stalling; four-roomed Cottage; beautiful orchard; paddock. FIVE ACRES.—Strongly recommended, THEODORUS and PICKERSGILL, Henley.

ON AN IDEAL RIVERSIDE HOME
one of the choicest Upper Reaches of the Thames, containing eight bed rooms, four reception rooms; lovely grounds of about FIVE ACRES, including wide river lawn and extensive frontage; boathouse; good garage. For SALE FREEHOLD.—Strongly recommended by SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames.

OXFORD.—Charming semi-detached HOUSE; perfect order; quiet, convenient position; four bed, bath, 2 luxury baths; electric light, gas; two reception, inner hall, bath, two w.c.'s, labour-saving domestic offices, all in excellent condition.—Taylor, 54, St. Aldate's-road. 'Phone 3460 Oxford.

PAIR of OLD-FASHIONED COTTAGES, suitable for conversion, adjoining Sconing Golf Links, half-mile from 'bus route, 34 miles by road from London.—Full details of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

DEVONSEY BAY, facing the sea, in a delightful position.—Modern RESIDENCE, four bed and dressing rooms with balcony, bath, dining room, double drawing room, &c.; all on two floors; garden with extensive rockery, tennis lawn; gas; main water and drainage; garage. FREEHOLD £1,425 OR NEAREST OFFER.—HILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

SOMERSET, situated about four miles from TAUNTON, and overlooking the Taunton Vale.—To be LET Furnished, a delightful GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, standing in its own grounds, and containing three-four reception, 10 bed and dressing, two bath and h. and c. basins, electric light; garage, and cottage; pleasure gardens, tennis lawn, and paddock, in all about FOUR ACRES; rental £120 per annum.—Apply DANIEL and ROWLAND, 15, Bindon-street, Taunton.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

SONNING-ON-THAMES.—Offers are invited for FREEHOLD of tiny labour-saving BUNGALOW, substantially built above flood level; central heating 'phone; tennis court, kitchen garden; garage, &c.; close river, golf course, and excellent train service, 40 minutes London.—Write, or telephone, 55 Twyford, Berks, for appointment to view. No agents.

SPECIAL PAGES
of PROPERTIES in
SURREY
and
SUSSEX
will appear in
The Times
on
SATURDAY NEXT,
MAY 31.
For rates and further particulars apply
The Classified Advertisement Dept.,
The Times,
Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.

SURREY.—SALE, FREEHOLD COTTAGE; eight rooms, all services; 1 ACRE; near station.—Mrs. Walmsley, Ashleigh Grange, Haywards Heath.

SUSSEX, between Rye and Hastings, in pretty village, 1½ mile station, convenient COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed and dressing, bath room and offices; electric light, main drainage; garage; garden 1 Acre. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £1,550.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

SUSSEX HOUSES.
ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

THE MANOR HOUSE, DAWLISH, S. DEVON.—For SALE, by AUCTION, on Friday next, suitable for private occupation or Residential Hotel, HOUSE containing three reception rooms, dance room 37ft. by 24ft. 6in.; seven principal bed rooms, three secondary rooms. Perfectly wonderful gardens with running water, 4½ ACRES.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, station-road, Reading.
Close to Sea. Auction Sale at Low Reserve.

THE HIGHLANDS.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED MANSION HOUSES, LODGES, VILLAS, and FARMHOUSES to be LET and for SALE, with and without shooting and fishing. John Ruskin describes "Inverness, the capital, where it stands on one of the sweetest landscapes, by the shore of one of the loveliest estuaries in the world—a jewel-clasping the folds of the mountains to the blue zone of the sea."
Apply A. FRASER and Co., House Furnishers, Estate and Shooting Agents, Inverness.

TO be LET Unfurnished on lease, 30 miles London, large GEORGIAN HOUSE; 12 bed rooms, three reception, two bath rooms, good domestic offices; company's gas and water; two tennis courts, garden, grounds and park 10 acres.—Write Box 8,1530, The Times, E.C.4.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
Within easy reach of Station. 46 minutes from London.
TO BE SOLD,
A conveniently planned Detached RESIDENCE built of brick with tiled roofs. The accommodation includes large hall, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c., ground-floor offices, two staircases; rockeries, &c.; prettily planted and very attractive garden with
TENNIS LAWN.
Garage. Price for the long lease £3,200; submit offer; low ground-rent.—For full particulars and orders to view apply Brackett and Sons, House Agents, Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 1152, and 34, Craven-street, Charing Cross, W.C.2. 'phone Gerrard 4634. Fo. 33391.

"THE PIPPIN," SONNING-ON-THAMES.
THIS interesting old Cottage-style RESIDENCE, in perfect order, is for sale; contains oak beamed lounge and dining room, four bed rooms with half-timbered walls; rimpel garden; will be sold with or without an elaborate garage and guests' room.
Photos and particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

A QUAINT OLD VILLAGE HOUSE
SONNING-ON-THAMES.

VERY attractive BIJOU RESIDENCE at BROADSTONE, DORSET, to be SOLD; near golf links and station; two bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room, kitchen and offices; main drainage, gas and water laid on. FREEHOLD.—FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

WEST HERTS, best residential part of Watford.—Charming pre-War MODERN HOUSE, in beautiful matured garden of an ACRE; seven-eight bed, billiard room, two-three reception, &c.; garage; all mains. Bargain Price.—Sole Agents, BROAD and FATEY, Watford.

"WINTON," CAMBERLEY, SURREY.—Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, convenient to Golf, Shops, and College; seven bed, bath, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; electric light, gas, company's water; garage; pleasant garden with tennis lawn. FOR SALE Privately or by Auction 12th June.—ADLER and OKE, 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

THANET.
TO be LET FURNISHED, from July 7th for summer, a pretty QUEEN ANNE HOUSE in pretty village; six bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room (hot and cold), usual offices; one acre garden and paddock; 1½ mile from sea, three miles from golf course.—Hon. Mary Pulk, The Hall Farm House, St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Birchington-on-Sea, Kent.

BORDERS OF HERTS AND ESSEX.
TO be LET FURNISHED for three months from end of June, HOUSE, four bed, three sitting rooms, bath; telephone; two indoor lavatories; plate, linen, and two servants left; good garden.—Apply A., Benfield Cottage, Stansted, Essex.

TO be LET, FURNISHED HOUSE, commodious, modern; four reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; pleasant, quiet garden facing South, bracing air; near Savernake Forest.—Apply Miss H., "Redlynch," London-road, Marlborough, Wilts.

TWIXT HEATHER and SEA.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE at FINCHINGFIELD, to be LET for summer months; four bed rooms, three reception, kitchen, scullery, maid's room, &c.; large garden with lawns; close sea and loch fishing and excellent golf.
Apply Mrs. Hunter, Finchingfield, Tain.

LONG, WEEKLY.—Well FURNISHED little HOUSE, with creek through garden joining Thames 50 yards away; sleeps five; electric light; telephone; garage; plate, linen; punt.—RICHARDS and Co., Marlow.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED
3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

A Well-appointed and up-to-date HOUSE of distinctive architecture is REQUIRED by a lady in rural and unspoilt surroundings within 60 minutes' rail of Cannon-street, London Bridge, Paddington, or Waterloo. The soil must be heavy loam suitable for roses; gravel or sand will not suit; three-four reception, nine-12 bed rooms; cottage and about 20 ACRES in all. Any-thing up to £12,000 will receive consideration, and likely properties will be immediately inspected.—Write Box 8,1495, The Times, E.C.4.

A RETIRED ARMY MAN is anxious to PURCHASE a small COUNTRY RETREAT in any healthy and unexceptional district within 60 miles of London; must be within easy motor run of golf links, and very appreciative of Herts, Essex, Kent, Surrey, or Sussex. An old-world House, which has been restored is preferred; two-three reception, five-seven bed rooms; garage and matured gardens and grounds of at least TWO ACRES. Price not to exceed £3,500.—Write Box 8,1494, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE, in KENT, not isolated, but not on road, near bus route and station, gentleman's HOUSE (old-fashioned preferred); four-five bed, bath, two-three reception; good garden, about two acres; electric light or gas if possible, co.'s water. Price up to £3,000 for really suitable property.—Write Box 8,1486, The Times, E.C.4.

£7,000 will be PAID by a lady of title who requires URGENTLY a FAMILY HOUSE; 9-10 bed rooms. A good garage and rooms absolutely essential. Open position in Belgravia preferred.—Details to PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

It has probably been observed that I do not give the names of illustrious families for whom I sell every week. It must be patent to those who read my advertisements how current topics provide me with food to nourish my "curiously convincing announcements," as a great newspaper once described them. It was only last month that a well-known Peer brought this cup cover and stand direct from the Bank. "What do you think you could obtain for these?" "£1,500 at least," was my prompt reply. A week later his Lordship attended the Auction and saw me sell the silver pieces for £2,100.

After the sale his Lordship congratulated me and said that £500 had been offered over the counter. The following week another Peer sought my aid, and within a week I sold a Silver Rose Water Dish and a Salteellar for 4,000 guineas! A Peer, one of my earliest patrons in Piccadilly, brought a diamond necklace and later attended the sale and saw me sell it for £2,000. He came to the rostrum, congratulated me, and said that he had purchased it years before from a West-end jeweller for £500! About the same time a lady brought a Single Stone Diamond Pendant which had cost £2,000 to £3,000. I sold it for £7,250. A few years later the lady passed away and I sold a few thousand pounds' worth of jewels for her executors, the proceeds being devoted to founding scholarships for Catholic children in the poor district of Bermondsey (South London).

I have now the interesting announcement to make concerning a Baronet and Knight of the 17th century. This very early 17th-century Christening Cup was given by Charles to Sir Charles Hay the 1st. Sir Thomas Hay, Knight of Park, in the County of Wigtonshire, was knighted in 1603 by Charles I. He was alive when his younger son was made a Baronet. An altar cloth made of crimson velvet with a gold and silver fringe border—size, without border, 40in.—was given with the cup. Lady Hay bore a son in 1663, the year the baronetcy was created, and it was for the Baptism that the King gave both to his godson, Charles Hay. The cup was previously a treasured possession of the King, for when he had to flee the country, he took the cup with his as the markings very clearly indicate, and then, on his return from exile, he presented to his friend the cup and cloth. Engraved on the cup (contemporary engraving) is to be seen the arms of the Hays—on opposite side a dual Prince of Wales Feathers—also the initials of 10 members of the Hay family who have been baptized from this cup (or font). Its height is 6½in.; 4½in. diameter; weight 7oz. 15dwt. The cup has been in the possession of the family ever since, and is being sold by a direct descendant of the recipient. It will be sold with the altar cloth next Friday, and it will be on view on Thursday with a fine display of other 17th, 18th, and 19th century silver. The public is cordially invited to the viewing or to see it sold. For more information of this historical cup vide "Archæological and Historical Collections Relating to Ayrshire and Galloway," page 151. Those who possess the two hefty and costly volumes "Jackson's History of English Plate," will find one almost identical belonging to the present Earl of Cawdor. This is one of a pair which is also Scotch, and bears the date 1618, but slightly larger (see Vol. I., page 419). These cups were given by Sir John Campbil of Calder, and were "Dedicat For Ye Service Of God To Ye Kirk Of Calder Bvildit Be Sir John 1619." A little over 100 years ago these obsolete cups reverted to the Lord Cawdor of that time because two new and more suitable cups were given to the Church. The Cawdors were descendants of the original Donor.

ST. MICHAEL'S CUP.

Now I pass on to an Anglo-Catholic Parish Church. I had in my strong room for months this small Christening Cup, shall I call it. The Church roof is falling down, so to say, for need of support—the vicar and wardens have no funds, and I have again repeated my offer to guarantee at least £2,000, and pay this sum prior to sale if the Bishop and his Chancellor will sanction the Sale by Auction. Why some Dioceses will raise money in this way and some will not is beyond my comprehension. How absurd it seems to let this remain in the vaults for generations or a century or two, never used, when the Churches are crying out for money. I sold a similar cup from another parish about two years ago for £5,000. I recently paid £400 for four old chairs before selling them. In each case faculties were applied for and granted.

I shall sell a famous library by order of a Countess about the middle of June. Silver and Jewel Sales take place every Friday. I completed a flight of over 1,000 miles in one week, sleeping at home every night, and conducting a wonderful sale at Piccadilly on Friday. Called as usual on about 45 families, and also a Castle in Somerset, where we had already removed in lorries (which always follow in my wake) a dozen fine old French commodes. Never before (at any sale room) has such a number been on view as will be at my rooms. They will be sold in about 16 days' time. I have known fine commodes to realise £2,000 and more apiece.

I called on a Scottish Colonel bearing a well-known and honoured name. Among the property collected (filling the car) was a very rare Quaich with handles tipped with silver. Apart from the projecting handles, and being smaller, it resembles the Saffron Walden Mazer, which sold elsewhere for £2,900, but not much like the Scotch Mazer which I sold for £10,000. The QUAICH is 5in. in diameter. The Silver Plaque in the centre is very quaint, date circa 1500. It belonged to Lord Byron and was given by him to Sir Charles Crauford, who gave the bowl and an engraving of John Davidson to an ancestor of the present owner. The two will be sold without reserve on Friday next.

Reverting to the Press Notices on my Record Picture sold for £4,600, may I point out that mine was a portrait of a gentleman. The £15,500 picture was a Lady—and the fair sex usually fetch four times as much as mere males. In one of my waiting rooms at Piccadilly there are two large photographs of portraits by Gainsborough, the lady I valued for estate duty at £22,000, the gentleman £6,000. Both the same size and both good-looking. When the eccentric millionaire owner died I accompanied my art expert to value them because a valuer had valued them at £100 or so. The lawyers paid me £50 for expressing an opinion, but were so flabbergasted at the difference between the two valuations that I was asked to get a third opinion and arranged with a world-famous firm of picture auctioneers, for a fee of £100, to make an independent valuation. My figures were not disclosed, but there was only £250 difference between us. I afterwards offered to guarantee £28,000 for them but they were not for sale.

WHY KEEP SILVER IN THE BANK WHEN SUCH RECORD-BREAKING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED AT MY ROOMS?

It only costs 21s. for my Representative to call anywhere in England, 42s. Scotland, 63s. Ireland—no fee is charged for a personal call. I make 50 calls every week all over the country, but if it is necessary for my representatives to follow to do what I am unable to do, the usual fee is charged. (I specialize in jewels and silver.) We advise and suggest reserve prices with a view to sale by auction at my rooms in London. If desired, small articles will be brought away in the car.

Auction sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate. Fortnightly sales antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(entrance 1, Dover-street).
'Phone, Gerrard 5071-4.

CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

Respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION

AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS, 8, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1,

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

On THURSDAY, MAY 29.
DECORATIVE FURNITURE, OBJECTS of ART and PORCELAIN.
ON VIEW.

On FRIDAY, MAY 30.
THE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN PICTURES AND WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of SIR JABEZ EDWARD JOHNSON-FERGUSON, Bart., deceased; also Ancient and Modern Pictures and Drawings, forming part of the collection of the late Sir Carl Meyer, Bart., and now sold by order of the Executors of ADELE LADY MEYER, deceased, including two exceptionally fine Pictures of Flowers and Fruit by Jan Van Huysum.
May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

On MONDAY, JUNE 2.
EARLY ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS, the property of the late SIR JABEZ EDWARD JOHNSON-FERGUSON, Bart., of Springkell, Dumfriesshire sold by Order of the Executor; the property of MAJOR FRANK GOLDSMITH, O.B.E., now Sporting Prints, the property of LIEUT.-COLONEL C. A. HEYDEMAN, M.C., and from other sources, including examples by:—S. Cousins, R.A., W. Dickinson, J. Dixon, R. Earlom, T. Gaugain, Valentine Green, A.R.A., J. Grozer, Charles Hunt, J. Jenner, G. Keating, F. C. Lewis, H. Meyer, G. Rogers, J. R. Smith, Charles Turner, A.R.A., J. Ward, R.A., W. Ward, A.R.A., J. Watson, T. Watson, and others.
May be viewed on the THURSDAY and FRIDAY preceding.

On TUESDAY, JUNE 3.
DECORATIVE FURNITURE, the property of SIR JABEZ EDWARD JOHNSON-FERGUSON, Bart., deceased, late of Springkell, Dumfriesshire; MAJOR IAN A. FINLAY, deceased, late of Castle Toward, Argyllshire, and Temple Hall, Coddington, Herefordshire; the late Mrs. HENRI RIVIERE; the late Miss MARY WILLIAMS; and others, including Sheraton and Adam sideboards, sidetables, and commodes, Chippendale and Hepplewhite mahogany chairs, Queen Anne walnut tall clocks, and other old English furniture, French and Italian furniture, bronzes, and other decorative objects, and a few pieces of porcelain.
May be viewed on the FRIDAY and MONDAY preceding.

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE from various sources, including Georgian salvers, salt cellars, tankards, breadbaskets, candlesticks, tea and coffee pots, &c.; also Silver Plate, the property of SIR JABEZ EDWARD JOHNSON-FERGUSON, Bart., deceased, late Springkell, Dumfriesshire.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On THURSDAY, JUNE 5.
WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of GEORGE ROXBERRY BLAND, Esq., deceased, late of 11, Bryanston-park, N.W. (sold by Order of the Executors); the property of the late Mrs. HENRI RIVIERE (sold by Order of Executors); also Modern Pictures and Drawings, from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—Frank Brangwyn, R.A., Edgar Bundy, R.A., T. S. Cooper, R.A., B. W. Leader, R.A., W. McTaggart, R.S.A., Sir W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., Sir William Orpen, R.A., Charles Sims, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., S. J. Lamorna Birch, R.E.A., H. Allingham, W. Hunt, E. Thorne-Waite, David Cox, L. Lhermitte, F. W. Watts, Cooper Fielding, Sutton Palmer, Fred. Williamson, Birket Foster, G. Segantini, E. M. Wimperis, Ed. Frère, W. Shayer, Senr., F. de Wint.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On THURSDAY, JUNE 12.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, sold by order of the Executors of GEORGE HOWDLER GIFFEN, Esq., deceased, including a Commonwealth silver-gilt porringer, cover and stand; also silver chiefly of the Georgian period, sold by order of the Executors of Mrs. ROSALIND BEARDMORE, deceased; the property of MAJOR H. C. FANSHAWE of Bath, and from various sources, including a Charles II. tankard and sweetmeat dish, a William III. small porringer, two sets of Queen Anne casters, two George I. and George II. two-handled cups and covers, and Georgian breadbaskets, waiters, cups, &c.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, JUNE 13.
OLD PICTURES, the property of Sir HASTINGS HADLEY D'OYLY, Bart., of The Knoll, Walmer, Kent, the property of the late GEORGE BOWDLER GIFFIN, Esq.; also Drawings by F. Bartolozzi, and old pictures from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—Mason Chamberlin, R.A., George Chinnery, R.H.A., Sawrey Gilpin, R.A., J. Hoppner, R.A., J. Northcote, R.A., J. Opie, R.A., E. Wilson, R.A., J. Downman, A.R.A., J. Wright, A.R.A., L. Backhuisen, P. Cluss, J. Forestier, W. C. Hoda, P. Monamy, J. P. Pannini, T. Rowlandson, J. T. Serres, J. Stark.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On MONDAY, JUNE 16.
OLD PICTURES, from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—N. Dance, R.A., J. Northcote, R.A., D. Serres, R.A., R. Smirke, R.A., James Ward, R.A., F. Wheatley, R.A., E. Wilson, R.A., J. Baptiste, E. Van der Poel, J. R. Smith, Frans Francken, Frans Post, J. Stark, C. Cooper Henderson, T. Rowlandson, P. Van de Velde, J. F. Herring, J. Sunset, J. Vernet.
May be viewed on the THURSDAY and FRIDAY preceding.

On TUESDAY, JUNE 17.
BATTERSEA ENAMELS, the property of the HON. MRS. WALTER ARRY; Objects of Vertu, the property of SIR HUMPHREY DE TRAFFORD, Bart.; the HON. LADY MILLER, and others, including old French gold snuff boxes, old English miniatures by John Smart, H. Cosway, R.A., George Engleheart, and others; and a group of Nel

AUCTIONEERS,
ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS,
VALUERS.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches { HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD Telephone: 2727 Hampstead. WIMBLEDON COMMON Telephone: 0080 Wimbledon.

Correspondents in all the chief towns in the British Isles.

SOLD NOTICES

SOLD.

CHETWODE PRIORY.—NEAR BUCKINGHAM.
In the centre of the Bicester Hunt.

A charming old stone-built RESIDENCE, with delightful old pleasure grounds, together with about 102 ACRES of excellent grassland.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they SOLD the above prior to the Auction.
(Messrs. Bentall, Horsley and Baldry acted for the purchaser.)

SOLD.

BIDDESDEN HOUSE, ANDOVER.

A beautiful Queen Anne RESIDENCE, standing in well timbered park, and with Home Farm of about 220 ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have RE-SOLD the above by private treaty.
(Messrs. Winkworth and Co. acted for the purchaser.)

SOLD.

"SHIREENDEN," HORSMONDEN, KENT.

A well appointed RESIDENCE, together with a compact Property of about 120 Acres, including a very fine Lake of 17 ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Messrs. Harrods) announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"OLD HALL FARM," YELDERSLEY, DERBY.

A Sound AGRICULTURAL HOLDING of about 120 ACRES, with homestead, buildings, &c.
HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Messrs. Bagshaw and Sons) announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

LAWFORD PLACE ESTATE.
MANNINGTREE, ESSEX.

Outlying portions, comprising BUILDING LAND, accommodation meadows, and cottages.
HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Messrs. Spurrings and Hempson) announce that at the Auction Sale at Colchester, on 28th April, 9 out of 10 lots were SOLD.
"LAWFORD PLACE."—Lot 1 of the Auction particulars, comprising Georgian House and over 94 Acres, remains unsold, and may now be treated for privately.

SOLD.

67, WIMBLEDON-HILL, S.W.19.

A Charmingly designed Modern RESIDENCE with attractive garden.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

70B, CADOGAN-PLACE, S.W.

Quaint Bijou RESIDENCE with beamed ceilings and all modern conveniences.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"THE HOLLIES," PEMBROKE VILLAS, KENSINGTON.

The LEASE of this most attractive low-storeyed country-style HOUSE with large garden.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

45, HORNTON-STREET, CAMPDEN HILL, W.

The direct LEASE of this choice HOUSE, (*the residence of the late Lady (Henry) Wombwell*).
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

34, CORNWALL-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A very fine modernized TOWN HOUSE, facing South and overlooking gardens.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"LINGFIELD LODGE," EAST GRINSTEAD.

A Freehold RESIDENCE with about 2 ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Messrs. Turner, Rudge and Turner) announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"WOODHAYES," WIMBLEDON COMMON.

A Fine Period HOUSE with Garage, stabling, and delightful grounds of about 2¼ ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they SOLD the above unrestricted Freehold prior to the Auction.

SOLD.

"THE LIGHTHOUSE," WINTERTON-ON-SEA, NORFOLK.

A converted Lighthouse, together with 3 ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

5, ST. SIMONS-AVENUE, PUTNEY.

A well planned Modern RESIDENCE, close to Putney Heath.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"CHALDON MEAD," CATERHAM.

A RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, together with cottages, stabling, farmery, and about 32 ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"SOUTHFIELD HOUSE," WIMBLEDON PARK.

A Charming Georgian-type MANSION, with cottage, garages, and about 5 ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Messrs. Weatherall and Green) announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"BYEWAYS," CHALFONT ST. GILES.

Attractive Modern RESIDENCE, with garage and charming Gardens.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

1, SOUTHSIDE, WIMBLEDON.

An exceedingly well appointed Freehold Modern RESIDENCE, facing Wimbledon Common.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

THE WELL FARM, BANSTEAD.

Delightful old-world RESIDENCE, with garage and grounds of about 1 Acre.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

65, TUFTON-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

A modern red brick HOUSE, in a quiet position.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they SOLD the above at their Auction on Tuesday last.

SOLD.

5, PARK-DRIVE, N.W.11.

Detached double-fronted Leasehold RESIDENCE, with garage.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they SOLD the above at their Auction on Tuesday last.

SOLD.

"THE WARREN," BEALINGS, NEAR WOODBRIDGE.

A well-appointed Modern RESIDENCE, together with 10 ACRES, stabling, garage and grounds of about 10 ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

IN THE BEST RESIDENTIAL SUBURB OF
BOURNEMOUTH, HANTS.
27, TALBOT AVENUE.
AN ARTISTIC FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
with oak floors, doors, joinery, high-class fittings, central heating, constant hot water. Telephone. Main drainage. Co.'s gas and water.

Approached by drive and containing entrance, staircase and dining halls, two or three reception rooms, oak panelled lounge, and sun room, seven bed rooms, tiled bath room, light and compact offices.
Substantially built garage. Work and potting rooms.
PRETTILY LAID OUT INEXPENSIVE GARDEN.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY NEXT, 3rd JUNE (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. E. H. Behrend and Co., 17, Surrey-street, London, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs. FOX and SONS, 44-50, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ON PINKNEYS GREEN,
surrounded by hundreds of acres of open country, between
MAIDENHEAD THICKET and COOKHAM DEAN.
Hunting, Golf, Boating, Fishing.
"HARTWELLS."
FREEHOLD COUNTRY PROPERTY, comprising Old-World House with accommodation on only two floors. Tower room, five or six bed and dressing rooms, bath, two or three reception rooms, school or play room, conservatory, usual offices.
Part central heating. Company's water. Electric light available.
Garage, Stabling. Outbuildings.
Charming pleasances and grounds with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, &c., in all over
2¼ ACRES.
VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY NEXT, 3rd JUNE (unless sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Fladgate and Co., 16, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

RESIDENTIAL & SPORTING ESTATES

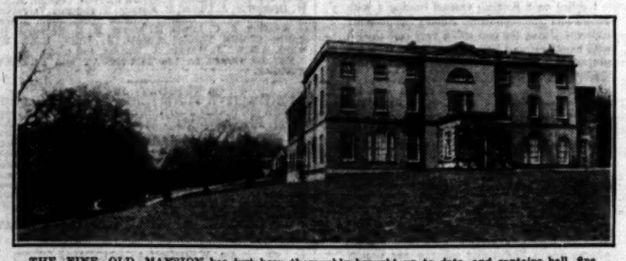
THE FINEST PROPOSITION FOR A SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENT THAT HAS BEEN IN THE MARKET FOR MANY YEARS.

DERBYSHIRE.

BETWEEN DERBY AND MATLOCK.

THE WELL-KNOWN FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE known as the

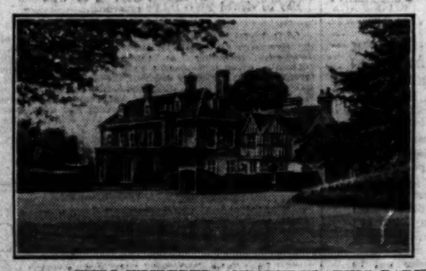
ALDERWASLEY HALL.



THE FINE OLD MANSION has just been thoroughly brought up to date, and contains hall, fine suite of reception rooms, about 30 bed rooms, six bath rooms, modernized offices; electric light, radiators, &c.
THREE LODGES. FOUR COTTAGES. LARGE PRIVATE CHAPEL.
LOVELY OLD GARDENS WITH SERIES OF TROUT POOLS.
GRANDLY-TIMBERED DEER PARK, ABOUT 200 ACRES.
The remainder of the Estate consists of well equipped HOME FARM, NINE CAPITAL DAIRY and MIXED FARMS, numerous small holdings, cottages.
HIGHLY VALUABLE WOODLANDS OF ABOUT 700 ACRES.
AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, "ALDERWASLEY LODGE."
THREE MILES OF TROUT FISHING IN THE DERWENT.
The whole extending to an area of about
2,100 ACRES.
To be offered by AUCTION in numerous lots at an early date.
Vendors' Solicitors:—Messrs. Hunters, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Auctioneers:—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WARWICKSHIRE.

THE HISTORICAL, RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE,
"CLOPTON HOUSE," STRATFORD-ON-AVON,



including the
BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE,
partly dating from the Tudor period, but mostly rebuilt in the Reign of Charles II., and retaining the exquisite panellings and other features. Entrance hall, four reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices. Radiators, Telephone, Gas, &c.
LOVELY OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS
only to be described as a fit setting to the House. Ornamental water and ancient well associated with Shakespeare's "Ophelia."
Ample STABLING, GARAGE, FOUR COTTAGES.
WELL-TIMBERED AND UNDULATING PARK, ABOUT 155 ACRES.
LOWER CLOPTON FARM.
A FIRST-RATE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING OF 250 ACRES.
THREE COTTAGES. WOODLANDS.
VALUABLE BUILDING SITES,
the whole extending to an area of about
440 ACRES.
To be offered by AUCTION in Lots at an early date.
Vendors' Solicitors: Messrs. Broughton Holt and Middlemist, 12, Great Marlborough-street, W.1.
Land Agent: J. W. Earle, Esq., 32, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR JOHN HUMPHREY.

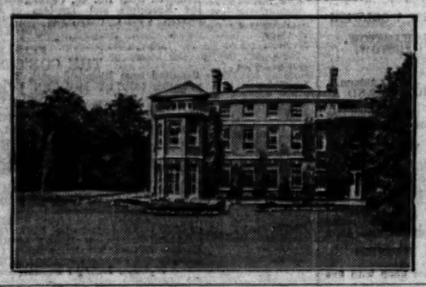
ASHE PARK, BASINGSTOKE.

A FIRST-CLASS SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
OF ABOUT 1,660 ACRES.
WITH
STRETCH OF FISHING IN THE RIVER TEST,
BEING SOME OF THE FINEST IN THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

The Residence has recently had a large sum of money lavished on it and is in almost faultless order with period decorations and every modern convenience.
Hall, four reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, complete offices.
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND PARK.
The Estate is divided into four Farms, and with the well-placed woodlands and plantations provides
REALLY EXCELLENT SHOOTING.
To be offered by AUCTION at an early date.
Vendor's Solicitors:—Messrs. Charles Wilmot and Co., 7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SUSSEX DOWNS.

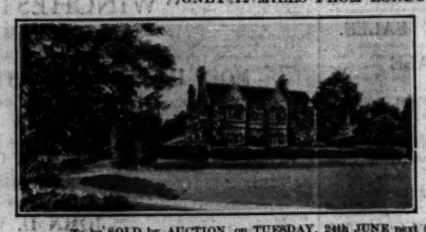
EXPRESS SERVICES TO TOWN IN 50 MINUTES.
392 ACRES.



FOR SALE,
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
lying compact, intersected by a stream, in a very favourite district.
The Residence is well placed, commanding charming views, and contains hall, three good-sized reception rooms, two smaller ditto, billiard room, 19 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and good offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Good water.
STABLES, GARAGES, AMPLE COTTAGES, FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS, ORNAMENTAL LAKE, &c.
FARMS LET.
Would be divided.
Particulars of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

"HEATHBOURNE HOUSE," BUSHEY HEATH

MAGNIFICENT POSITION OVER 480FT. UP ON GENTLE S.E. SLOPE.
ACTUALLY ADJOINING STANMORE COMMON. CLOSE TO VARIOUS GOLF COURSES.
ONLY 12 MILES FROM LONDON.



A well-built, medium-sized FREEHOLD RESIDENCE approached by double drive, and containing hall, three reception rooms, boudoir, conservatory, compact offices, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. Tasteful decorations.
Parquet floors. Good appointments and repair. Central heating. Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage.
Garage, Chauffeur's flat. Greenhouses. Outbuildings.
GARDENS OF REMARKABLE CHARM with ornamental lawns, broad terrace, boating lake, kitchen garden, &c., in all over
2¼ ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE next (unless sold previously).
Solicitors: Messrs. Lambert and Hale, 35, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

On the fringe of pine and heather country.
ST. GEORGE'S HILL
(near), about ¾ mile from Weybridge Station and
35 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
GOLF, BOATING, FISHING, RACING.
"KENWOOD," WEYBRIDGE.
ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Drive approach; contains hall, three reception, and a billiard room, two staircases, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, offices.
Council's electric light, company's gas and water.
Garages. Heated Greenhouses. Cottage.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
Natural Woodland also.
VALUABLE BUILDING SITE, WITH OVER 2477ft. FRONTAGE to Godolphin-road. In all
NEARLY 2¾ ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY NEXT, 3rd JUNE (unless previously sold), in one or two lots.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Emanuel, Round and Nathan, 1, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ACTUALLY ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING THE NOTED GOLF COURSE AT
ADDINGTON, SURREY.
Close to the Kent borders—picked position nearly 300ft. up.
"THE SPINNEY."
SHIRLEY CHURCH-ROAD.
ARTISTIC MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
PLANNED FOR EASY WORKING.
Approached by drive, and containing good hall, two excellent reception rooms, tiled terrace, two staircases, six bed and dressing rooms, two baths, good offices.
Part central heating, Company's water, electric light available.
Garage, Stabling. Outbuildings.
Company's electric light, gas and water; telephone; central heating; constant hot water supply in nursery; horse in two bed rooms; main drainage available; gravel soil.
Garage; well-wooded grounds of about 1½ ACRE, for the greater part in their natural state.
Vacant possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 17th JUNE (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Blandy, Blandy, Wood and Pope, 7, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ON THE CHILTERN HILLS.
500 feet up. Gravel soil. Locality noted for its rolling Hill Lands and undulating Common.
"CAPESTHORNE,"
CHESHAM BOIS, BUCKS.
Easy reach of station and golf courses.
Freehold House containing on only two floors—Hall, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, dressing room, bath, and usual offices.
Co.'s electric light, gas, and water.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
Orchard, kitchen garden, and meadowland.
Electric light. Gas and water. Central heating.
Vacant Possession on completion.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE (unless sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Lovell, White and King, 5, Thavies Inn, E.C.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

GUERNSEY.
TWO-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM ST. PETER PORT, WITH FAST BOAT AND SEAPLANE SERVICES TO THE MAINLAND.
Open position over 300ft. above sea level.
"GREYLANDS,"
Well-appointed and valuable FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, with extensive ranges of greenhouses.
LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE,
approached by carriage drive, and containing halls, three reception, conservatory, offices, two staircases, ten bed and dressing rooms, bath room.
Electric light, modern drainage.
Garage, cottage, other sheds.
CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden and grassland; in all over
5 ACRES.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY NEXT, 3rd JUNE (unless previously sold).
Advocates, Messrs. Carey and Son, 6, Newstreet, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

AUCTION SALES AT ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS, S.W.1.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
"THIRLMERE," OLD TOWN.
A most comfortable and practical house, in excellent order and ready to step into. New drainage, electric light and power, lavatory basins in the principal bed rooms, and central heating.
Approached by drive, and containing entrance and lounge halls, three reception, seven or eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, offices.
Garage, with large room over, easily converted into chauffeur's flat.
DELIGHTFUL WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS, with tennis lawn, in all about an ACRE.
Sea and land views. S.E. and S.W. aspects.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY NEXT, 3rd JUNE (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Churchill, Clapham and Co., 1, Bread-street-place, E.C.2.
Particulars of the Auctioneers: Messrs. Staines and Co., 28, Devonshire-road, Bexhill-on-Sea; or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Lot 1.—UPSET PRICE OF £3,150.
WARGRAVE-ON-THAMES.
Five minutes' walk from the station and river.
Boating. Fishing. Hunting. Golf.
The Very Picturesque
FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
"ORCHARD HOUSE."
STANDING IN A CHARMING POSITION
WELL ABOVE FLOOD LEVEL.
The old-world House contains entrance and lounge halls, two reception rooms, billiard room, winter garden, offices; 13 bed rooms, two baths.
Company's gas and water; central heating; electric light available; main drainage.
Stabling. Garages. Glasshouses. Chauffeur's Flat.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, over ONE ACRE, including lawns, flower and kitchen gardens,
Also adjoining is
"ORCHARD COTTAGE,"
containing three bed rooms, bath room, lounge, and two sitting rooms, &c. Walled garden in rear.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY NEXT, 3rd JUNE (unless previously sold), in two lots.
Solicitors: Messrs. Rivy Robb and Co., 19, Bedford-row, W.C.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BRADFORD-ON-AVON.
WILTS AND SOMERSET BORDERS.
About a mile from the old market town of Bradford-on-Avon and seven miles from Bath.
GOLF, BOATING, FISHING AND HUNTING.
THE VERY ATTRACTIVE AND COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
"FRANKLEIGH HOUSE,"
350ft. up. *South aspect, lovely views.*
The STONE-BUILT TUDOR HOUSE contains entrance and inner halls, four handsome reception rooms, billiards room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, four servants' bed rooms, and domestic quarters.
Own electric light. Central heating.
LARGE GARAGE, STABLING, USEFUL OUT-BUILDINGS. LAUNDRY. HEATED GLASS-HOUSES. ENTRANCE LODGE AND FIVE COTTAGES.
THE BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS include terraced and rose gardens, lawns, fruit and vegetable gardens, orchard, parkland and paddock; in all nearly
51¾ ACRES.
Vacant possession of all but the three cottages and the grassland.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 17th JUNE (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Hastie, 65, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
NON-BASEMENT.
A Most Attractive double-fronted COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE
14, MULBERRY-WALK, CHELSEA, S.W.3.
UNUSUALLY LARGE ROOMS.
Hall, three ground-floor reception, seven or eight good bed rooms, three tiled bath rooms, model tiled offices.
ALL ON THREE FLOORS.
Labour saving to a degree with a host of modern comforts.
The 74 years' lease held at £38 per annum.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 1st JULY, (unless previously sold).
Particulars from the SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
Close to Lord's Cricket Ground.
25A, GROVE END-ROAD.
DETACHED COUNTRY-STYLE NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.
ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, complete domestic offices, including maids' sitting rooms.
Spacious garage. Central heating.
LARGE PRIVATE GARDEN.
Vacant Possession on completion.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 17th JUNE (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. John H. Mote and Son, 11, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

LOW UPSET PRICE OF £2,250.
KENT.
A CHARMING COUNTRY PROPERTY OF
10½ ACRES.
Easy reach of London or the South Coast.
"ORPINES," WATERINGBURY.
FREEHOLD HOUSE, approached by drive, and containing lounge hall, four reception rooms, oak study, loggia, billiard-room, offices, 10 bed and dressing rooms, four baths, and servants' accommodation.
Gardener's Cottage. Heated Glasshouses.
STABLING and GARAGE.
LOVELY PLEASURE GROUNDS.
Orchard, kitchen garden, and meadowland.
Electric light. Gas and water. Central heating.
Vacant Possession on completion.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE (unless sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Lovell, White and King, 5, Thavies Inn, E.C.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Exceptionally quiet situation, facing a Common, and almost adjoining
RICHMOND PARK.
The well-arranged and comfortable
FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
"WILMER HOUSE,"
HAM COMMON.
STANDING IN ONE OF THE CHOICEST POSITIONS IN THIS LOVELY DISTRICT.
The House is approached by a carriage drive, and contains on only two floors, lounge hall, four reception rooms, conservatory, and compact domestic offices, two staircases, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.
Co.'s electric light, gas, and water.
Main drainage. Constant hot water. Telephone.
Garage (two cars). Stabling. Pair of Cottages.
BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS and meadowland, in all over
8¼ ACRES.
VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 15th JULY (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Deacon and Co., 9, Great St. Helens, E.C.3.
Particulars from the Auctioneers:—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By order of Executors.
LOW UPSET PRICE OF £5,500.
IDEAL HOME FOR A BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL MAN.
ENFIELD.
WELL-BUILT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
"CLUMBER HOUSE,"
Occupying one of the finest positions in this district, 200ft. up, *close to several Golf Courses.*
Double carriage drive approach.
Accommodation on only two floors.
Eight bed rooms, dressing and two bath rooms, halls and staircases, three reception and a billiards room, sunny loggia and balcony, ample offices.
Every possible modern convenience.
Three garages. Man's room. Glasshouses, &c.
UMBRAGEOUS GARDENS on gentle Western slope, kitchen gardens, and paddock, in all about
5¾ ACRES.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 17th JUNE (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Edell and Co., King's House, 36, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By Order of Executors.
AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
UPSET PRICE, £2,900, for the Whole.
HERTS & BUCKS BORDERS.
High and Rural Situation. Gravel Soil.
LOT 1.—LOW UPSET PRICE OF £2,400.
"SHERWOOD," HERONSGATE,
RICKMANSWORTH.
A delightful FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with entrance hall, three reception, two staircases, eight bed rooms, bath, and offices.
Company's electric light, gas, water, telephone.
Two Garages. Charming Grounds, studded with conifers, of about 1¾ ACRE.
LOT 2.—UPSET PRICE OF £650.
Practically adjoining the above, excellent FREEHOLD Bungalow and Cottage, paddock, small orchard, in all nearly two acres, possessing valuable frontages.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE (unless previously sold), in one or two lots.
Solicitors: Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffe and Co., 1, Bedford-row, W.C.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By order of the Executors.
NOMINAL UPSET PRICE £2,500.
CHISLEHURST, KENT.
300ft. *above sea level,*
enjoying a pretty prospect, near to the Common and actually adjoining the golf courses.
"CAMDEN WOOD," YESTER-RD.
Substantially built and Commodious FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by pretty drive, and containing vestibule and garden halls, tiled garden porch, four reception and a billiard room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, night and day nurseries, two bath rooms, ample offices.
Part Central Heating, Co.'s Gas and Water, Electric Light and Telephone. Main Drainage.
Cottage, Garage, Stabling, Greenhouses, &c.
BEAUTIFUL UNDULATING GARDENS AND GROUNDS carrying magnificent specimen and forest trees, provoking lawns, fruit garden, &c., in all over
2¾ ACRES.
A Property suitable for private residence, hotel, conversion into flats, or institutional purposes.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE (unless sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. Edwards and Sons, Finsbury-court, London, E.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CLOSE TO MARBLE ARCH.
A charming and well-equipped house.
9, CONNAUGHT-SQUARE, W.2.
FACING WEST over the SQUARE.
Three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, very light offices.
Compact and easily run.
GARAGE AND ROOMS.
The Direct lease held at a low rent.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 1st JULY (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Linklaters and Paines, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.4.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Bordering Regent's Park, with views thereof.
9, YORK-GATE, N.W.1.
An Attractive medium-sized House.
FEW BUT GOOD ROOMS.
Four reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.
Ideal E. and W. aspects, thus obtaining maximum sunshine.
BEAUTIFULLY LIGHT AND AIRY.
DIRECT CROWN LEASE.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 1st JULY (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Smith, Rundell, Dods and Bockett, 9, John-street, W.C.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SUSSEX.
Two miles from Crawley and under a mile from Ifield Halt.
IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY BETWEEN LONDON AND THE SOUTH COAST.
The Charming and Compact
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
"IFIELD COURT," NR. CRAWLEY
IN FINE POSITION WITH LOVELY VIEWS TO THE SOUTH.
The OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE is approached by a drive and contains lounge hall, four reception rooms, large billiards room, compact offices, oak principal staircase, 10 bed rooms, three dressing rooms and two bath rooms.
Central heating. Company's electric light and water. Main drainage.
STABLING. GARAGE. GLASSHOUSE.
REMARKABLY BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, including ornamental and tennis lawns, rose and kitchen gardens and paddock.
also
AN ANCIENT MOAT AND THE SITE OF THE OLD COURT HOUSE,
in all about
9 ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 1st JULY (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. J. A. and H. E. Farnfield, 90, Lower Thames-street, E.C.4.
Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SUSSEX COAST (NEAR).
Three-quarters of a mile from Railway Station. Few minutes' walk from village, church, &c.
ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
"HYE HOUSE," CROWHURST.
Rural position. On summit of hill.
WONDERFUL LAND AND SEA VIEWS.
The old-fashioned house contains square entrance hall, three reception rooms, conservatory, offices, two staircases, 10 bed rooms, and bath.
Central heating. Electric light. Telephone.
Large garage. Stabling. Chauffeur's flat.
The CHARMING GROUNDS are well laid out, and include tennis and other lawns, rose garden, orchard, kitchen garden and paddock; in all about
4¾ ACRES.
Vacant possession of all but the Grassland.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Wordsworth, Marr, Johnson and Shaw, 29, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
Particulars from the Auctioneers: Messrs. Staines and Co., 28, Devonshire-road, Bexhill-on-Sea, or from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BUCKS, BEACONSFIELD.
About a mile from Railway Station, Shops, &c.
IN ONE OF THE CHOICEST DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTY.
ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
"WITHERIDGE," KNOTTY GREEN.
WONDERFUL POSITION, OVER 400FT. UP, WITH LOVELY VIEWS.

Beautiful Modern House approached by carriage drive and containing loggia, hall, four reception rooms, play room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and complete offices.
Company's electric light, gas, and water. Central heating. Constant hot water.
TWO GARAGES. THREE COTTAGES. GLASSHOUSES.
THE DELIGHTFUL GARDENS include lawns, hard and grass tennis courts, woodland, orchard, kitchen gardens, &c., in all about
7½ ACRES.
With Vacant Possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Lee and Pembertons, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By Orders of Executors.
TO LOVERS OF THE ANTIQUE.
KENT & SUSSEX BORDERS.
A XVITH CENTURY RESTORED FARMHOUSE NEAR TO THE OLD-WORLD CINQUE PORT OF RYE.
Full of Ancient Oak. Irreproachable Order. Glorious Position.
South Aspect. 200 feet up. Magnificent Views.
"HURST FARM," WITTERSHAM.

Charming residence, containing: galleried hall, three reception rooms. Staircases, eight bed rooms, three baths, and complete offices.
Central heating. Own electric light. Good water supply.
Telephone. Brick-built fireplaces.
Interesting cottage. Garage.
Chauffeur's accommodation. &c.
LOVELY PLEASURE GROUNDS with pool and ponds, pergolas, tennis, and other lawns, walled kitchen garden and paddock, in all nearly
15¼ ACRES.
A perfect Gem on which Thousands of Pounds have been expended.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 17th JUNE (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Mead, Sons and Bingham, 28, Clarges-street, Piccadilly, W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Easily-worked House with small domestic staff.
On outskirts of old-world village.
ONLY 13 MILES FROM TOWN.
Nearly 200ft. up. Close to Golf.
"THORNTON," PINNER.
Artistic FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing on only two floors: hall, three reception rooms, sun room, six or seven bed rooms, three baths, offices.
Parquet floors. Part central heating, Company's electric light, gas and water. Telephone. Main drainage.
Commodious garage. Greenhouse.
Delightful gardens with terrace, tennis lawn, kitchen and fruit gardens.
With vacant possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE (unless previously sold).
Solicitor: Frederick H. Mumby, Esq., 10, Old-square, W.C.2. Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.
OF INTEREST TO SCHOLASTIC BODIES, HOLIDAY HOMES, &c.
KENT (NEAR HERNE BAY).
Land and sea views. Healthy locality. Just under ½ mile from Railway Station.
"NORTHWOOD HOUSE."
To be SOLD, a Group of Freehold Buildings, containing 11 bed rooms, dressing room, four baths, range of lavatory basins, shower baths, two staircases, dining hall, four public rooms, &c. Gymnasium, carpenter's shop, engine house, superintendent's house.
GROUNDS with FRUIT AND OTHER TREES, also a detached two-acre paddock, in all about
4 ACRES.
Particulars from The Future Career Association, Ltd., Scholastic Agents, Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, London, W.1; or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

GLORIOUS DEVON.
VALUABLE FISHING IN THE RIVER PLYM FOR ABOUT 1½ MILE.
SALMON TROUT, BROWN TROUT.
GOLF. HUNTING. YACHTING. SHOOTING.
THE EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
"LEIGHAM MANOR," PLYMPTON, NEAR PLYMOUTH.

The commodious house, gained by a long approach road and carriage drive, contains entrance and inner halls with cloak room, three reception rooms, winter garden, fine oak-panelled billiards or music room, boudoir, nine principal bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, offices, and servants' quarters.
Own Electric Light. Telephones.
Entrance Lodge. Garage for four. Stabling. Model farmery. Pair of cottages.
LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS, including lawns, walled kitchen garden, orchards, wood and grass land, in all about
33¾ ACRES.
The property is in an unusually good state of repair.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 17th JUNE (unless previously sold).
Solicitors, Messrs. Hallett and Martin, 28, Portland-street, Southampton.
Particulars from the Auctio